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MUNIMENTA CIVITATIS OXONIE

EDITED BY THE

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PREFACE.

This volume is privately printed and presented to the members of the Oxford Historical Society. The thanks, if it deserves any, should be given to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College; for it is the Research Fellowship to which they elected me, that has supplied the money to pay for the book. A distressing number of misprints have been passed, and the only thing is to call attention to the list of Corrigenda, and ask the owner of the volume to correct it, when (and if) he cuts it.

H. SALTER.

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INTRODUCTION.

1.—TWYNE'S COLLECTIONS.

Brian Twyne, the son of Thomas Twyne, was born in 1580; he entered Corpus Christi College on December 13, 1594, at the age of 14 years and 5 months: he was elected scholar in 1605,[1] fellow on December 28, 1607.[2] His father was a clever physician and author, and lived at Lewes in Sussex, but at an earlier time he must have lived in Surrey, for his son was born in Surrey[3]; one of Brian's volumes contains an envelope addressed to his father at Sackville House, London, but there is no evidence to show that this was more than a temporary visit. In 1608 Brian Twyne issued his *Apologia pro Antiquitate Universitatis Oxonie*, a remarkable book for one who was only 28 years old. This is not the place to write his biography; it must be enough to say that in 1634 he was appointed the first Keeper of the Archives, and that in 1644 he died in his lodgings in Pembroke Street. All his life he was copying documents about Oxford, wherever he could find them, and at his death he left 40 manuscript volumes of his transcripts, of which more than 30 remain to this day.

But the reader must not imagine that he has here a store of material hitherto unknown and unused. When Anthony Wood composed his *History of the University of Oxford*, he had Twyne's volumes at his side, and a long study of Twyne and Wood leads to the conclusion that more than half the references that are given by Wood are borrowed from Twyne without acknowledgment. If Twyne's volumes still contain any new material for the history of the University, it is only because Wood did not

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[1] *The History of Corpus Christi College*, p. 393 (O.H.S.)
[2] Twyne MSS. xxi, p. 180. In D.N.B. the date is incorrect.
[3] *The History of Corpus Christi College*, p. 393.

see its importance. Nor is it the case that all the 30 volumes are full of transcribed deeds; many of them are more than half blank; and there is much repetition in them, the same material being used again and again; for many years Twyne was planning chapters of a new book on Oxford, sometimes in Latin, sometimes in English,[1] and these chapters have helped to swell the total of his collections.

And in estimating what is the value of these volumes, it must be remembered that Twyne did not often copy papers that were in private possession, as Dodsworth did, but worked at national or diocesan records, such as the episcopal records at Lincoln, Durham, Ely and Lambeth, the Public Records which were at that time in the Tower, or the Chronicles, many of which were then in manuscript; and these records have not perished, but are accessible and most of them in print. The University Archives are as they were then, and the Cartularies of Oseney and St. Frideswide. But in one case he worked at a store which has perished. The municipal records of Oxford were in his time a collection that rivalled or surpassed the collections at Nottingham, Leicester, Exeter or any other county town; but now nearly everything prior to the sixteenth century is lost. By good luck Twyne not only inspected this store, but fearing that he would not be allowed to see it again he made full transcripts of much that he read, and the result is that more than half of the permanent value of Twyne's volumes, as a treasury of material that cannot be found elsewhere, comes from the work that he did in 1624 in the Gild Hall at Oxford.

2.—THE TOWN MUNIMENTS.

Twyne has left us an account of his search among the Town Archives. It seems that at a later date it was said that his object was to find a handle against the Town; and

[1] See for instance Twyne's chapter on South Bridge, reprinted in *Oxford Coroners Rolls*, p. 51.

to justify himself, he wrote a record of what he did, and inserted it in one of his volumes.[1] On December 20, 1623, he wrote to Alderman Potter, mayor of Oxford, asking for permission "to search and peruse the City Records" at the Gildhall. He stated that he was "providing to publish" an enlarged edition of his book upon "the Antiquity of this place", and hoped to find material among the City records, and offered "to sort them in their several places, if it be thought fit". Leave was granted, and Twyne gives the following description of his work :—"I perused as many books and records as lay in the outermost room there and a great number of old Hoystinge[2] Court rolls and others, and some other scattered pieces and parcells that were taken out of a great old mustie standing-chest in the inner room; and taking notes of such thinges as I lighted upon and thought fittest for my turn, I made them up all and sorted them into handsome rolles and bundells, and bound them up in white papers severally, with severall inscriptions indorsed upon them of the contents therein, and laid them up in order in certain hutches and cupboards that stood there on the west side of the outer room to the number of about an hundred, as I do remember; and other pieces of torn parchements, scrolles, papers, bills and the like schedules of no worth or moment in them, I tied up likewise in bundells (though not worthy to be kept), and put them into an old round great chest that stood voide allso at the same side of the outer roome under the saide hutches and cupboards, &c., and any thinge that concerned either the City's government in any particular or their jurisdiction in Halywell or about their mills[3] or the like, according to the desire and request of the Towne Officers and Aldermen (by whose goodwill and favour I was admitted thither) I acquaynted the Towne Clarke that then was, viz., Mr. Ratcliff, therewith, and he either took notice in what roll or

[1] Twyne iv, 349-354. [2] *e.g.*, of the Hustings Court.

[3] The Town frequently had disputes with Merton College about Holywell and with the bakers of the town about the privileges of the Mill.

bundell it was or otherwise disposed of it into his deske &c., as he pleased. I gathered allso out of ancient deeds and chirographs there the names, in form of a catalogue,[1] of as many mayors and bayliffs new and old, as I could finde there, thinkinge to parfit it at more leisure, for the help of cronologie, as allso to shew the antiquitie in some sort of the corporation itself &c., and to adde that catalogue to the other entended catalogue of mine of the officers of this Universitie at the end of my next edition, if God send life and abilitie to doe it; and finally where I saw any disjoined antiquities, relations, and passages whereof part we had in our own bookes and records of the Universitie or elsewhere and part was there in the Town Records, I coppied it forth and laid up the record very carefully in which it was, that so it might be produced againe if need were, in case that any one should goe about to disprove me in any poynt of that which may happen (God willing) hereafter to be delivered in my booke.

All which things I considered would be very necessary for me or any one else having such an argument in hande, to knowe; least out of the ignorance of such particulars many grosse errors and locall mistakinges might ensue, whereof there would be no redresse hereafter, which I thinke amonge fayre-conditioned men should be fairly allso construed.[2]

I perceaved allso, when I was in the inner roome, where the great chest standeth, with Mr. Recorder and some others, that there were other records and antient muniments in other hutches and boxes locked up, standinge about the walls of the roome there, whereof some were opened in my presence, thinkinge that in time (when I had dispatched and perused that great farrago of those old mustie parchment recordes which was tumbled out of the saide great chest unto me) I might also have had the perusall of them,

[1] Said to be Wood MS. F. 26.

[2] Twyne is referring to unkind constructions which had been put upon his action in searching the Town Records.

being (as I conceaved) the best and choicest recordes of any matter of moment, but therein I fayled; for when I had done with those former, and desired a sight of those other writings, enclosed (as I saide) in those hutches, it was answered that there was nothing in those hutches more than I had seen already in the old bookes in the utter roome and the newe great booke there lately transcribed; and so I could not have a sight of them or knowe the contents thereof; whereby I account myselfe so much the shorter in my understandinge of that perhaps which might have given me most satisfaction of all. But who can help it?"

Tywne's search must have occupied him the whole of 1624, if we may judge from the amount that he transcribed into Twyne MSS. vols. iv, and xxiii, and from the fact that his application for permission to search, "among other of the Town records, hitherto unseen and unknown" to him, is dated January 31, 1624-5. Twyne gives a copy of his application, and remarks "when they sawe that I had made an ende of all that drudgerie businesse to which they put me at the first, they told me that there were no other records than such as I had seen before or are copied forth into their great book of charters, which I might see, and which stood in common in the utter room, &c., and so my search was ended." Twyne did not believe what he was told, but it was the truth. It is evident that the deeds which were kept in the inner room were the Town Charters, the most important of the records; they still survive, and have been printed in Ogle's "Royal Letters addressed to Oxford". There are no transcripts from them in Twyne's volumes and doubtless he did not see them. But they are all to be found in "the great book of Charters" of which Twyne speaks; for other remarks of Twyne about this volume enables us to identify it with what is called Vellum Book No. 1, now in the Town Archives, a transcript of the Town Charters made probably about the year 1600.

When Twyne inspected the Town records he made extracts from rolls, from detached deeds, and from books;

of the books only two are lost, but of the rolls nearly all. The rolls were :—

(*a*) Hustengs[1] Rolls from 1278 to 1481. These have all perished except the rolls for 1292, and the next year or two.

(*b*) The rolls of the Mayor's Court from 1284 to 1490. None of these remain.

(*c*) The rolls of the Chamberlains, giving the income and expenditure of the gild, or burgesses, each year from 1306 to 1551 ; all have perished.

(*d*) Rolls of the view of frankpledge ; perished.

(*e*) Coroners rolls ; Twyne's extracts have been printed in *Oxford Coroners Rolls*. They are for the most part about the year 1300. A few fragments of these rolls survive, but much damaged by damp.

(*f*) Subsidy rolls, apparently from about 1300 onwards. Some portions of a roll or two for the reign of Richard II are in the Town Archives, but injured by damp. All the rest have perished.

(*g*) Rolls of the Assize of bread and ale from about 1320 to 1350. By luck these have found their way to the University Archives and will be printed.

From these seven classes of rolls there are extracts in Twyne's volumes ; and from a lawsuit in the reign of James I, we know that there were also some rolls of the court of the Castle Mill[2] ; one such roll is said to be at Bridgewater, but those at Oxford have perished.

As for the detached deeds which were inspected by Twyne, about one twentieth of what he saw remains. Of the

[1] The "portmote" in Oxford was changing its name to "Hustengs" about the years 1270 to 1290 (see *Cart. of the Hosp. of St. John* ii, 37).

[2] Twyne iv. 215, says there were 37 rolls, the first being of 15 Ed. II, the last of 28 Eliz.

200 deeds in this volume, which he copied when he was working in the Gild Hall, less than ten can now be found. There are now in the Town Archives perhaps 180 deeds between 1230 and 1530, excluding royal charters. If this is only a twentieth of what there once was, the deeds inspected and sorted by Twyne must have numbered about 3600.

The books from which Twyne made extracts are :—

(a) The Book of Wills, sometimes called the Liber Albus because it is bound in white,[1] containing wills from 1320. It survives and a summary of it has been printed.

(b) The Council Minutes from about 1520. They are just as Twyne saw them.

(c) A book called *Collectanea Nicholai Bishop*, containing documents about the properties of Nicholas Bishop, reaching to 1420 or 1430. Twyne makes large extracts from it in several volumes.[2] The original is no longer at Oxford but is in the University Library at Cambridge.

(d) A French law book. Twyne mentions such a book but quotes nothing from it. There is still a French law book in the Town Archives.

(e) Twyne quotes from a volume which in his day was "newly written" containing charters of the Town ; he calls it the large red book. By his references we can identify it with the volume now known as Vellum Book I.

Besides these volumes which survive, he made extracts from two volumes which have disappeared.

(f) The Little Red Book, being the volume of precedents and customs which was handed on from Town-clerk to Town-clerk. Each town,

[1] An old cartulary at New College, of about the year 1430, shows that at that time the book was bound in red and was called Liber Rubeus.

[2] Wood's Life and Times, iv, 193.

which by charter was allowed its own customs, had such a book. Twyne has left us a summary of the contents of this volume and such large extracts that we can restore the book to a great extent

(g) A square book in which was "a Calendar and a Crucifix". Such is his description of it. He makes but few extracts from it and apparently it was not of much value.

If it be asked how and when these muniments perished, it would be wise to wait until the town records for the seventeenth century have been studied. The answer may be there. Meanwhile from the appearance of what has survived we may guess that the enemy was damp. As far as is known the loss occurred soon after the time of Twyne. There is no evidence that Anthony Wood saw the deeds; for though he refers repeatedly to documents which were "in cartophulacio civitatis Oxonie" or "in scriniis civitatis Oxonie", in every case he is referring to a deed which is to be found in Twyne's volumes. If Wood had himself inspected the records, it is impossible that he should not have found a single document to quote, except those that Twyne had copied.

We have selected for this volume the *publica instrumenta* which were seen by Twyne in the Gild Hall. To print all the deeds that he copied would make more than a volume, and as a selection had to be made, those that deal with private lawsuits and private property were left out. The extracts from the Chamberlains' rolls were added, because there was sufficient room for them and they are of importance. A few deeds have been inserted from other sources: No. 34 is from the Record Office, and Nos. 22, 30, 72, 83, 98, 172, 173, 185-88, 122, 199, 202, 205, 206, 209, 211, 213, 214, 216, 218, 220, 238 are from the Town Archives, while No. 181 comes from a volume at Peterborough.

Twyne was a good copier, he wrote a clear hand and

was thoroughly familiar with all medieval handwritings and medieval abbreviations. But in one slight point he is untrustworthy; his work had not brought him in touch with Anglo-French deeds; evidently he understood the language but little and did not attempt to make sense of the French deeds he copied. In one case he copied a French document twice; the two versions are very different and both of them make nonsense. Anglo-French is a vague, unsatisfactory language; even at its best, it is not always possible to say what the writer meant; and when we no longer have the original but only Twyne's unmeaning copy, there is nothing to be done but make a guess. In all cases where the meaning of the document is difficult or doubtful, a translation has been given, but it does not claim to be *the* translation.

Some of the deeds in this volume are of slight value and it may be thought that they are not worth printing. When Mr. Stevenson and Miss Bateson edited the *Records of Nottingham* and *Leicester*, they dealt with a mass of documents so large that only a small portion could be printed, and they selected the most important; but in the case of Oxford the selection was done for us by Twyne three centuries ago, and whether he made his selection well or not, no further selection is advisable. What remains is not too large to print in full, and his transcripts of rolls or of deeds should be reproduced without curtailment.

3.—ROYAL WRITS TO OXFORD.

When we examine the contents of this volume, what strikes us first is the large number of royal writs. In the chest that Twyne examined there were more than a hundred writs between 1300 and 1370, excluding the writs of novel disseisin and other such writs which were issued by the Chancery to any litigant who made application for them. And the writs which Twyne saw and copied are only a portion of those that were sent to Oxford. In the

University Archives there are about 58 cognate deeds for the same period, 21 of them being Letters Close and 37 Letters Patent and Charters, and on the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls are many more. To give an example of the stream of writs which was poured on Oxford at certain times, we may take the years 1327 and 1355. In the former year the King sent twenty-six letters to the Town and the University, some of them Letters Patent and some Letters Close; and there are probably others which have not yet been noted and may be found hereafter on Plea Rolls or Memoranda Rolls or other uncalendared sources. In 1355 the number is about thirty. No doubt they were years of exceptional activity, but if the stream slackened in some years, it never ceased; and when the time comes to compose a *Cartularium Universitatis*, it may well be found that the royal letters issued to the Town and the University in the fourteenth century reach four hundred.

No other town in England has such a large number in proportion to its size; and in explanation it must be remembered that no other town, except Cambridge, had the same peculiar circumstances. One who examines the writs in this volume will see that nine out of ten would not have been called for, but for the existence of the University. At Oxford, as also at Cambridge, there were two self-governing communities on the same spot, the community of laymen which was known as *Communitas Oxonie* and a community of clerks which was known as *Universitas Oxonie*, and their interests collided at times. Though they were distinct communities, there were certain things that they used in common; they used the same market for instance and the same streets, and streets and markets which were suitable for the one were not suitable for the other. In most county towns there was little call for interference by royal writs; those who were in charge of the towns might manage or dismanage as they liked, and they were allowed a surprising amount of self-government, not because the king had love for self-govern-

ment but because it saved trouble and was more economical. Unless gross injustice was done in the local courts, or the laws of the land were flagrantly broken, he would not be troubled by petitions from injured parties, nor called upon to issue writs. But at Oxford the case was different. The community of clerks was in number about the same as the community of laymen, and if the latter were the more important for their wealth, the former were the more important for their learning. The two bodies were of equal importance, and the King was called upon to see that neither suffered at the hands of the other. This was done in many cases by writs which were sent in answer to complaints or petitions ; but sometimes he was forced to go a stage further and made some rearrangement of the ordinary law of the land. This was done by a " private law " known as a *privilegium*, an amendment of a general law, made to suit the circumstances of some exceptional spot ; and as the community of laymen at Oxford was the first in the field, the *privilegia* were mainly in favour of the University, and emended the general law, so that the University and the Burgesses might be equally treated.

This is not the place to write a treatise on the origin of the *privilegia* of the University, their extent, their growth and their decline ; but it may be pointed out that one part of the exceptional position of Oxford and Cambridge was, that in these two towns alone of all England there was a large body of residents who were consumers only and not producers. In modern times the majority of the inhabitants of a town are not producers, but in the Middle Ages all were producers. All the mayors and aldermen were in trade, nor does it appear that there was that class of people that now exists, those that have retired from business. Practically, every one in a medieval town was in trade. The result of this was that the conflict between the interests of the producer and consumer was minimised ; if excessive profits were made, all benefited alike and all suffered alike, as purchasers they suffered, as sellers they

gained; or if the comminalty[1] interfered and insisted on lower prices, all were both gainers and losers. But at Oxford and Cambridge there was a natural temptation for the producers to raise their prices and to supply inferior articles, because the members of the University were obliged to make their purchases on the spot, and had no means of retaliation by raising the prices of articles that they sold. This volume shows how the University suffered from the dearness of the main necessaries of life, viz., bread and ale, until at last the King transferred the assise of bread and ale to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor. Elsewhere we learn what steps were taken to lower the level of the rent of lodgings, to secure for the University sanitary streets, and a good supply of boots and of cloth. But before a final arrangement was reached many writs were necessary; and this is the explanation why the writs are so numerous in this volume.

4.—THE ENROLLING OF WRITS.

Another point that is noteworthy about these writs is that they are not entered on the Close Rolls; with hardly an exception they are an addition to what is found in the printed Calendars. It is not easy to say on what principal the clerks decided what writs and what letters patent should be enrolled, but common sense suggests that the more formal the writs and the more general in their language, the less necessary it would be to keep a record of them. A first study of these writs suggests that although they are not to be found on the Close Rolls, they must have been preserved somewhere; for a writ will often repeat the language of an earlier writ, as if the Chancery clerk was copying from an enrolment. Thus the writ of Aug. 26, 1311, which states that Oxford was so insanitary that "horror abominabilis incutitur", seems to be copied from the writ of Sept. 27, 1305, which deals with the same

[1] In Oxford "the gild", "the comminalty", "the freemen", "the burgesses", are identical times.

matter and uses the same phrase. In like manner the writ of Mar. 16, 1305, which treaty of the assise of bread and ale, has the curious phrase "per eandem declinantium" which appears in the earlier writ of May 8, 1285. And it is easy to hold that they might have been entered on rolls which have now been lost. It is shown by M. Eugène Dépreez[1] that at one time there were rolls of Letters of Privy Seal and also of Letters of Protection; a solitary roll containing abstracts of Parliamentary Petitions is in existence,[2] but there must have been others; for many of the Parliamentary Petitions preserved at the Record Office bear the endorsement "Irrotulatur"; and in like manner the Letters Close of the kind which appear in this volume may have been copied on rolls which no longer survive. But on further study the evidence is not as strong as it appears. The writ of March 16, 1305, may have been copied from the Fine Roll of 1285, where the earlier writ is enrolled, though it was not enrolled on the Close Roll; and the resemblance between the two writs which use the words "horror abominabilis incutitur" may be due to the fact that they were both taken from a Formulary of writs in use at the Chancery. The *Registrum Brevium*, printed in 1531 from an old manuscript volume, has a writ *de venellis mundandis* on p. 267, containing the form of writ to be used when a corporation allowed insanitary streets; not only does it contain the phrase "abominabilis horror incutitur", but it is addressed to the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford. If it is pointed out that some writs are issued with the clause "sicut alias", showing that the King had knowledge that he had issued a previous writ, and that this implies that a record was kept, it may be answered that possibly the form of the writ might depend on the form of the complaint which called it forth; and that if the complaint was that a writ had not been obeyed, the new writ would have the clause *sicut alias*, or after further

[1] *Etudes de Diplomatique Anglaise* (1908) pp. 57, 72.
[2] Printed in *Memoranda de Parliamento* (Rolls Series).

delay *sicut pluries*. But it must be allowed that even if it was not the case that all writs were enrolled, it would be strange that the King should issue a command and preserve no record of the fact.

If it was the custom that unimportant writs should not be entered on the Close Roll, it will explain why the writs in this volume were not enrolled. They are interesting for the history of Oxford but they are not important as laying down permanent directions for the government of the Town; and for this reason the officials of the City did not keep them in the inner room among the chief charters but in the "great mustie chest" where Twyne found them.

5.—THE DATING OF ROYAL WRITS.

It has already been stated that the writs in this volume were in Wood's hands when he wrote the History of the University, but we have means of dating them which he had not. As all royal writs from 1272 to 1340 begin with the same words "Edwardus dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie", it is not easy in every case to assign a writ to its proper author; but usually the date, together with the name of the place where the writ was issued, supplies the clue. In the Calendars of Close Rolls and Patent Rolls we have the means of reconstructing an itinerary of the King, and writs which were dated wrongly by Wood and Twyne can now be put in their right places.[1] No doubt it must be remembered that occasionally the entries on the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls misrepresent the movements of the King; there can be no doubt that the clerks who enrolled the letters were not always careful about the date, and in cases where we have an original and an enrolment the date is often different by two or three days. Probably the clerk gave the day on which he was writing and not the day on which the deed was issued. This will account for the fact that according to the Patent Rolls and Close Rolls the King sometimes issued letters at

[1] e.g. Nos. 34, 64, 69, 85, 109.

two places so far apart that he could not have been at both on the same day. This however is a small point, and only alters the royal itinerary by a day or two; and Sir T. D. Hardy in his Preface to the Patent Rolls of King John holds that, until the reign of Richard II, we may assume that all Letters Patent and Letters Close were issued from the spot where the King was staying, if we except "some judicial writs" issued from Westminster.[1]

In the course of editing the following deeds, it has been noticed that in addition to the exceptions made by Sir T. D. Hardy, two more must be made, which are perhaps well known to all students. In the first place, writs which are witnessed not by the king but by one of his subjects give no indication of the king's presence; in fact they imply that he was not at the spot whence the writ was issued. Thus No. 52 "teste Will. de Norwyco" was issued from Westminster, but the king was at Nottingham; No. 57 "teste R. Beler, apud Westmonasterium", when the king was at Porchester; No. 80 "teste G. Scrop, apud Eboracum", when the King was at Woodstock; No. 81 "teste W. de Hesle, apud Eboracum", when the king was at Worcester; No. 87 "teste R. de Nottingham, apud Westmonasterium", when the king was at Eltham; No. 92 "teste A. de Notingham, apud Westmonasterium", when the king was at Woodstock. These are Exchequer or Chancery writs; and the Exchequer did not always move with the king, nor did the Chancery; thus on Oct. 30, 1336, the Chancery was at York, but the king was in Scotland.[2] Further it is clear that justices as well as Barons of the Exchequer could issue writs in the king's name. In a roll of the court held under the Statute of Labourers, which is now in the University Archives, we read that on March 21, 1391, the king sent two writs to the sheriff about the proceedings of the Court at Oxford, held under the statute. They are dated "apud Oxoniam; teste R. de Garstone, maiore

[1] *Rotuli Literarum Patentium* by T. D. Hardy (p. xxx).
[2] Calendar of Close Rolls (1333—1337) p. 715.

Oxonie." Neither the king nor the Chancery was at Oxford at the time, but the writ was issued in the king's name by the justices who were appointed to administer the Statute of Labourers, of whom R. de Garston was one. We have writs of the same kind in No. 127 "teste W. de Shareshull, apud Barton", and No. 46 "teste Ioh. de Stonore, apud London"; they were issued from spots where we know the king was not, and they were both issued by judges. We should like to know how these writs were sealed. Were the judges provided with blank writs duly sealed? or had they a special seal for this purpose?

The second exception was noticed in connection with No. 111. It appears that at certain times in the reign of Edward III, and perhaps in other reigns, the Chancery was lodged partly at one spot and partly at another, the spots being in the same neigbourhood, and apparently lying in the course of the king's itinerary. We find from the Patent and Close Rolls that in December, 1338, documents were issued from the Chancery at Byfleet every day until December 28, and in addition from Windsor on December 14, from Berkhamsted December 4 and December 16, and from Kennington on December 6, 7 and 9. In January the Chancery was mainly at Windsor, but writs were issued from Berkhamsted on January 2, 6, 8, 14, 16, &c., and also from Byfleet on January 3, if our dating of No. 111 is correct. Thus it appears that the Chancery was working at three or four places at the same time, but they were all places which the court visited in the course of the months, November, December and January. It may be that the Chancery was so large from the time of Edward I, that the whole of it could not always be lodged in the king's neighbourhood, and part of it was left where he had been or was sent forward to be followed by him; and that Sir T. D. Hardy, working from the rolls of John when the Chancery was small, did not meet with such cases. But, on the whole, his judgment holds good, and if we cannot trust to Letters Close and Letters Patent in every single case to give us the exact

spot where the king was on a definite day, they may be trusted to shew in what neighbourhood the king was, and the places from which they were issued were places which the king had lately visited or would soon visit.

When the king was abroad, there is special complication, as might be expected. In 1339 Edward III was in Antwerp, but his Chancery was in England, and Letters Patent and Letters Close were issued both by the king abroad and by his Chancery at home. Again on July 15, 1421, a letter of privy seal was issued at Westminster, although the king was at the time in France, and was issuing there similar letters ; and a privy seal was issued at Southampton on April 19, 1422, when the king was at Meaux.[1]

It will be noticed that occasionally there is a shower of writs without obvious cause, e.g. in 1305, 1311 and 1320. The cause in 1305 is now known to be that there was a shower of petitions, which have been published in the Memoranda de Parliamento (Rolls Series) and probably the same is the explanation for 1311 and 1320.

It is curious that there are no writs earlier than 1303. Among the muniments of the University are writs of Henry III, and there were not a few that were sent to the Town, as we see on the Close Rolls. Perhaps there was some accident about 1303, by which many of the earlier records were lost.

Nos. 195, 197, 234, are interesting. Twyne's account of them is that they were draughts, made by the Town, of writs and grants which it was hoped the king would issue. This, of course, is his guess, but it is not improbable. It is likely enough that when a complaint was made to the Chancery, some indication was given of the words which should of contained in the writ ; and deed No. 161 show us that Oxford had from time to time a representative in London, skilled in law, whose business was to see that the writs and grants to the Town contained the desired words. We

[1] Etudes de Diplomatique Anglaise (by Eugène Dépreez), pp. 33, 35.

can well understand that when individuals or corporations applied to the king for a charter, they would supply the chancery with a draught of what they wanted, and it would be the business of the Chancery to examine the wording, and, if it was approved, to work it into the ordinary framework of a writ or charter.

In Twyne's volumes and in the Town Archives there are some formal judiciary writs, which it is not necessary to print; writs of novel disseisin, writs to summon an offender to answer in the King's court &c.; they give very little information and can be adequately calendared. But in some cases such writs have been transcribed in full, for instance where the endorsement is interesting. Thus Nos. 54 and 90 are given because of the word "sanctuarium" in the endorsement. Twyne thought that the word meant Academical Halls; but apparently it has no local meaning, but refers to ecclesiastical income from tithe and offerings which could not be touched except through the Bishop.

6.—REGRATORS.

The contents of these writs are for the most part such as may be found in the writs addressed to any county town, but among the subjects which they mention there are two that cannot be understood without some explanation, viz. regrators and the cession of actions; the latter is peculiar to Oxford owing to the presence of the Chancellor's court; the former, though found in other towns, was specially prominent in Oxford, because the University had need of regrators. In Nos. 9, 11, 17, we learn that the Town and the University had agreed that there should be a fixed number of regrators, limited to 32, as we know from another source; but the University complained that the Town, which levied a rate of 15*d.* from the window of every regrator,[1] had increased the number to a hundred. The points which need discussion are what was a regrator and

[1] see No. 130.

why the University desired that their number should be limited. It is sometimes said that a regrator was identical with a forestaller. This is not so; no one by paying 15*d.* a year could be allowed to commit forestalling, nor would the University consent that there should be 32 forestallers in Oxford. The two names are often connected in Acts of Parliament and other regulations, because a regrator was tempted to become a forestaller, but the occupation in itself was lawful and beneficial. It is not exactly easy to say what these 32 regrators sold. We hear of regrators of beer and regrators of wine,[1] but their number was far above 32; we hear of regrators of tallow (see No. 15); we also hear of regrators of bread, who sold loaves which they had not baked, but they would not be among the 32 regrators, partly for the reason that bread was not sold in shops, as far as we know, but at Carfax, whereas the 32 regrators had shops with windows. Probably they sold any kind of food that could be purchased in the market, except perhaps meat. Their custom was to replenish their stock every market day, and lest the public should suffer it was ordered that regrators should purchase nothing before 9 o'clock[2] so that the market might not be bare before the ordinary purchasers arrived. In the Middle Ages the purchasing of food was chiefly done in the two weekly markets, as is still the case in many continental towns; and those who wanted to replenish their stock between the market days must go to the regrators, where they would obtain what they wanted but at a higher price than in the market.[3] But, it may be asked, why should the University have a grievance if the number of regrators was increased. According to our ideas it would be an advantage to have regrators in every part in

[1] see Parl. Petitions (*Collectanea* iii, p. 103, O.H.S.).

[2] *Univ. Archives*, vol. i, p. 22 (O.H.S.).

[3] It is noteworthy that in Medieval deeds no man describes himself as "regrator". It was probably not a trade; but, just as years ago many a labourer's wife kept some bottles of sweets in the window, to increase her husband's income, so the medieval regrator would be the wife who kept a few articles of food in her window.

the town, and the more keen the competition the lower their prices would be. We can only guess what the objection of the University was, for it is nowhere described ; but in the sixteenth century we find the University arguing that the greater the number of vintners, the higher their prices would be, as there would not be enough trade to maintain them all, unless they made a large profit on each transaction. Such may have been the reasoning about the numbers of regrators. Thirty-two would be enough for the needs of the town, and any increase in that number would mean that the regrators would have to charge high prices.

7.—CESSION OF ACTIONS.

The " cession of actions ", though it is mentioned in many University documents, is much misunderstood and needs explanation. The Chancellor's court was always popular with those who had an action for debt, becase it was rapid, cheap and efficacious, in comparison with the Hustengs Court. This was partly because the Chancellor's court sat from day to day, or nearly so, whereas in the Hustengs Court a case was adjourned from fortnight to fortnight ; and also because in an ecclesiastical court there was no delay over " essoins ", whereas in the Hustengs Court before a case really began there were nine essoins extending over eighteen weeks. Those, therefore, who wished to recover a debt transferred the action to the Chancellor's court ; and this could be done in two ways ; the plaintiff by becoming the servant of a clerk would himself become one who was under the Chancellor's jurisdiction, and would be able to sue in the Chancellor's court[1]; but if he was unable or unwilling to become a member of the University, he would transfer his suit to someone who belonged to the University ; he " ceded his action " to him, as the phrase went. In 1318 (No. 33) the King forbad the Chancellor to try actions which came into his court by such a cession. Perhaps it

[1] see No. 210 for an instance of a man transferring himself to the Chancellor's jurisdiction.

was on this occasion that the University sent to the King an undated petition, which has been printed.[1] In it the University asserts that from the earliest time it had been lawful for a layman "to give his debt or his action to a poor scholar, for his commons", provided that the layman takes an oath before the Chancellor that he does not make the cession to defraud anyone; this privilege, it says, has been confirmed by the King "with all our other privileges", and petitions that it may not be deprived of this privilege by the suggestion of any one. It is clear both from this petition and from the subsequent course of the dispute that the King had granted no such privilege, and the meaning must be that it was tacitly confirmed, when the the King confirmed "omnia privilegia Universitatis". The endorsement of the petition "if a layman impleads a layman before the Chancellor, the royal prohibition will be issued", shows that the petition was not granted. On January 1, 1324, the King sent a mandate to the Chancellor that he should not admit to his court such actions as came to it by cession,[2] and on July 24, he summoned the Chancellor and Proctors to appear before him for disobedience to his mandate (No. 47). Next year there is another case (No. 58), and the dispute in 1328 (No. 80) was probably about the same matter. In 1348[3] the University agreed that "no cession of action should be given or sold to clerks or laymen by way of cession", but this left untouched the contention that such cession of actions had always been permitted as an act of charity. Apparently the distinction was, that an action might not be given, still less sold, to a member of the University, but that it might be given to God or to the Church, the maintenance of a poor scholar at the University being a well-known form of almsgiving in the Middle Ages. The matter remained long in dispute. In 1406[4]

[1] *Collectanea* iii, p. 92 (O.H.S.).

[2] Twyne xxii, 316, from the Little Red Book of Oxford.

[3] *Munim. Academica*, p. 165.

[4] Rawl. MS. C. 426.

the Chancellor gave a verdict in a case of "cession" and condemned John Otteworth, a leading burgess, to pay a small debt of eleven shillings; he appealed to the King's Court and on revision the Chancellor's verdict was reversed. Ultimately an agreement was reached between the Town and the University, but we do not know its terms or its date; but the Chancellor's register shows that by 1440 the matter was closed and the cession of actions was recognised under the conditions that the cession must be done publicly and that an oath must be taken by the "ceder" that it was done "without fraud", and perhaps the receiver had to take an oath that he needed the money to enable him to live at the University.

8.—THE GILD MERCHANT.

From an early time Oxford had a *gilda mercatoria*, about which the following deeds contains some information. The word *mercator* has three meanings; sometimes it is the Latin form of the word "mercer"; sometimes it means one who imports goods in large quantities; but in the phrase *gilda mercatoria* or *gilda mercatorum*, the word means tradesman, like the French *marchand*; and a merchant gild, or gild merchant, was a union of the tradesmen of a town.

In Oxford such a union existed before the time of Henry II. In a charter of 1154-7 the king granted that the citizens should have a *gilda mercatoria*, as in the days of Henry I,[1] and an Oseney charter of 1142-7 mentions an alderman of the merchant gild.[2] A charter of Henry II to the citizens of Lincoln states that their gild merchant existed before the Couquest,[3] and it is more than likely that the same was true of Oxford, and that when Oxford was first founded, traders were attracted by the offer of a gild. The advantages and purposes of a gild were much the

[1] *Royal Letters to Oxford*, ed. O. Ogle (p. 4).
[2] *Ib.*, p. 4 *n.*
[3] *Royal Charters of Lincoln*, ed. W. de Gray Birch (p. 1).

same as those of a modern tradesunion. As the charter of Henry II says, none might trade in Oxford who were not of the gild; and the gild had the right of deciding who should be admitted and on what terms. After the twelfth century we hear little of the gild merchant, but the following deeds (see especially p. 288) show that this was merely a case of an alteration of name and that the gild merchant survived for several centuries. The gildsmen took the name of Hanasters, apparently at the beginning of the fourteenth century (see p. 288), and the Hanaster came to an end only in modern times. The word *hanaster* is connected with *hansa* or *hanse*, meaning a *gild*, and in some of the English towns the hall for meeting was called the Hanse House, instead of the Gild Hall.[1] Why this name was suddenly introduced at Oxford, we do not know; just as we do not know why the weekly court, which was regularly called Portmote until about 1280, suddenly took the name Hustengs (i.e. gathering of householders).

In the year 1199 a body of people who called themselves "burgenses Oxonefordie" made a bid to the king for the possession of the town with its perquisites.[2] It has been too often assumed that the *burgenses* were all the inhabitants or all the freeholders, but it is obvious that it was not so; the name Gild Hall for the place of meeting, and such deeds as No. 220 with its distinction between *sectatores* and *burgenses*, show that those who took the town at a feefarm were the members of the gild merchant; but from 1199 onwards they were generally described as the *communitas Oxonie*, or *communitas civium*, or as the *burgenses*. And until recent times no one could become a burgess of Oxford by residence, but only by becoming a Hanaster or Freeman of the City, and by *freeman*, of course, is meant not one of the free birth or free status, but one who is free to trade in Oxford.

If Twyne's extract from the rolls of the Mayor's courts

[1] See *Records of the City of Oxford* by W. H. Turner (p. 23).
[2] *Royal Letters to Oxford*, ed. O. Ogle (p. 5).

and Hustengs courts are printed, it will be seen that the gild exercised a control over all the trade gilds, such as the gilds of weavers, cordwainers, glovers, butchers, fishmongers, &c., and that before a man could join a trade gild, he must first join *the gild* and become a hanaster. No trade gild might be started without the consent of the whole body of hanasters, who would insist that the regulations were not harmful to the burgesses as a whole ; nor would the gild allow any trade gild to punish its members by fine, which would be to usurp the powers of *the gild.*

If the *burgenses* were only the members of the gild, we should like to know how many they were. Were the owners of Portmeadow only a small portion of the inhabitants, or a majority ? Was the government of Oxford an oligarchy or something like a democracy ? The information Twyne gives us (see especially p. 288) enables us to form some estimate. He states that the number of hanasters admitted in one year sometimes reached 40, and from the sums of money received for "hanseria" we should estimate the average at from 20 to 25, assuming the entrance fee to be 19 shillings. As they would not obtain admission until they were nearly 20 years old, and life was not long in the Middle Ages we may assume that on an average they would live 20 years. The conclusion is that the hanasters were nearly 500 in number, which was probably a majority of the adult males of Oxford, if we exclude the University. There certainly seems to have been no tendency to limit the number of hanasters or make the gild a close corporation. If the hanasters were not actually a majority in point of numbers, they represented all the wealth and ability of the Town.

Deeds No. 220 and 221 are of value as showing the officers that were elected each year. None of them received a salary, but all of them received perquisites ; in some cases the perquisites were such as to make the office desirable, so that practically when a man was appointed he held office for life ; in other cases the perquisites were so

few that office was a burden. Of the former kind were the posts of Townclerk, Mayor's serjeant, Towncrier, and Underbailiff. We do not know what their perquisites were, but they were mainly certain fees in legal cases. The Townclerk, who kept the rolls of the Hustengs Court, would receive a fee on every case that was tried, and also for any will or private document that he entered on the roll; also p. 85 *n.* shows us the kind of perquisite he could obtain. Certainly the Townclerks of Oxford were by no means men of poverty, as their wills show. The Mayor's serjeant was a less important man; at the begining of the thirteenth century he seems to be called the Mayor's clerk, and his duty probably was to do in the Mayor's court what the Townclerk did in the Hustengs Court. It was a rule in Oxford that if a suitor at the Hustings Court wished to appoint an attorney, he must appoint the Mayor's serjeant; and probably this rule was made to secure him an adequate income. The under-bailiffs, sometimes called the bailiffs' serjeants, carried out the police work of the Hustengs Court, served writs, levied distress, &c. Deed No. 66 shows that the post was worth having, though it was not of much honour. The chief annual officers were the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs and chamberlains. Probably they all received small perquisites; certainly we know from College accounts and other sources that the rule in Oxford was that no freehold property could change hands without the intervention of the bailiffs who granted seisin to the purchaser and received a small fee; likewise we know that, when it was desired to authenticate a document, it was brought to the mayor to be sealed with his seal, for which there was a fee of half a mark. Less important officers were the Taxors of houses and the Surveyors of Nuisances. The Taxors of houses had to decide, together with two Taxors supplied by the University, what was the fitting rent for a house which was rented as a hall; but unless there was a dispute, they were not called upon, and their work by the latter half of the fifteenth century must have been very small

indeed. Nor can the work of the Surveyors of Nuisances have been much. Their duty was to decide cases of disputed boundary walls, and questions of ancient lights; such cases can have been very few in the course of the year; from College accounts we gather that they were entertained with wine and raisins when they gave a verdict.

In the sixteenth century it was the custom to elect the Mayor and Bailiffs on the Monday or the Friday before St. Mathew's day[1]; and the same was probably the case in the previous century; at all events the Mayor and Bailiffs were elected before Michaelmas, and the other officers afterwards, either on a Monday or Friday (see Nos. 220, 221). The Mayor's court met on Fridays and the Hustengs court on Mondays; but, as far as is known, the elections were at the Hustengs court, even if the day was a Friday.

It may be asked whether the Officers of the Town were bound to be members of the gild; for if the elections took place at the Hustengs court, which was attended by all householders, whether free of the gild or not, there might seem to be no reason why any one of those, who appear in the list of *sectatores* in deeds No. 218 and 220, might not be chosen mayor, alderman and bailiff. As a matter of fact no case is known either in the Middle Ages or in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There may have been some regulation which excluded from office those who were not freemen. But even if there was no regulation, we can understand that it was inevitable. In the first place, office in old days was a burden more than an honour. We have cases where individuals obtained as a favour that they should be exempt from all office[2]; offices had no pay, and many of them few perquisites; but if the gild had the town at feefarm, it was responsible that officers should be forthcoming, and it could compel its own members to undertake office. When a man joined a gild,

[1] *Records of the City of Oxford*, pp. xiii and 30.

[2] e.g. August 10, 1347, Roger de Walcote obtains from the King an exemption from being Mayor, &c. (Cal. of Pat. Rolls, p. 382).

the chief oath was that he would undertake " lot and scot " with the other members, and by these two words was meant that he would bear office when he was elected to it and contribute to such payments as the gild was forced to lay upon its members. In the second place there was, as far as we can see, a regular sequence of offices ; no one was elected mayor unless he had already been an alderman ; every alderman must have previously been a bailiff, and the bailiffs were chosen from those who had held the office of chamberlain. We have no complete list of chamberlains, but as far as our list goes this rule is invariable. Now as the chamberlains were the treasurers of the gild, and collected the revenue of the gild, and spent it as they were commanded by the gild, it is obvious that chamberlains must be of the gild. If therefore the first step in the ladder of office was confined to members of the gild, it follows that the higher offices must also have been confined to them.

9.—THE CHAMBERLAINS' ROLLS.

Another matter of publick interest on which these documents have some bearing is the taxation and finance of the city. In every year there were two sets of officials who collected money, the bailiffs and the chamberlains ; and in the years when Parliament voted a subsidy, there was a third collector as well. The income of the town, as distinct from that which was paid to the king's Exchequer, was collected by the chamberlains, and was derived from five sources, namely rents from property, fees for admission to the gild, a small portion of the profit of the Castle Mill, a small profit from a fishpond at East Gate and from the fishing rights in the town moat, and occasionally there is mention of money derived from butchers' stalls. No complete chamberlains' roll survives, but Twyne's extracts give some idea of the income of the City. The rents produced £13 5*s.* 8*d.* in 1345 (p. 268), £16 9*s.* 8*d.* in 1393 (p. 288) and £17 8*s.* 6*d.* in 1399 (p. 288) : a complete rental

for 1387 is printed in *Oxford City Documents* (O.H.S.) p. 301, by means of which we know from what sources the rent was drawn. It is curious that more than half came from what may be described as "the waste of the manor", from roads that had been closed, from the strip of land within the Town Wall on which houses were built, from the turrells in the Wall, and other sources which belonged to the bailiffs rather than the chamberlains. The cellars beneath the Gild Hall, from which £6 was received, were the private property of the burgesses, and so was the school in Little Jewry (*ib.*, p. 303), but all the rest was the property of the King, and was held by the Town in fee-farm. For this reason we might expect that it would have contributed to the fee-farm, collected by the bailiffs; but such was the amount of self-government allowed to the town, that as long as the fee-farm was paid, the Crown did not care from what sources it came, and the burgesses re-arranged the income from time to time, and sometimes allotted to the chamberlains sources of income which had been obtained from the King. This is the case with the second source of the income of the Chamberlains, a rent from the Castle Mill, sometimes described as "redditus del Baskets", sometimes as "redditus corbellorum"; it amounted to £5 14*s.* 0*d.* in 1345 (p. 268), £1 13*s.* 0*d.* in 1352, £1 2*s.* 9*d.* in 1357, £3 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1399, and £5 12*s.* 8*d.* in 1401 (p. 268). It does not represent the profits of the Castle Mill, for this was collected by the bailiffs and amounted to 20 marks a year (p. 123) at the least; but the deed about the Castle Mill, printed on p. 218, shows that the payment at that mill was not merely the twenty-fourth part of the grain that was brought to be ground, which was usual in all mills, but also *tribulum farine*, "a dish of flour" for every quarter that was ground. Perhaps the chamberlains took this portion and the bailiffs the other; the entry on p. 268, *farina corbellorum*, shows that the portion of the chamberlains was meal, not grain. The next source of income was the fees of those who entered the gild, or in other words became

hanasters. This produced £21 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1311, £3 14*s.* 0*d.* in 1312 (p. 289), £7 11*s.* 0*d.* in 1322 (p. 288), £21 15*s.* 0*d.* in 1345, £17 2*s.* 0*d.* in 1393 (p. 288), £7 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1399, £14 11*s.* 6*d.* in 1410, £32 2*s.* 0*d.* in 1417, and £11 8*s.* 0*d.* in 1459. Twyne tells us that in 1417 the payment was in most cases 19 shillings a head (p. 289). Probably the exceptions were the payments by those who had served an apprenticeship at Oxford and paid only 9*s.* 6*d.* a head ; for we know that these were the fees paid in 1519,[1] and in 1465 (p. 225 *n.*) these seem to have been the payments. Further, if the figures for 1393, 1399, 1417 and 1459 are examined, it will be found that they are all multiples of 19 shillings. But it would be unwise to assume that the burgesses were bound by any rule or statute to charge neither more nor less ; a matter of that kind might be altered as the Gild decided ; the fee in 1329 seems to have been 11 shillings (p. 267), and the figures for the first half of the fourteenth century are not multiples of 19 shillings.

The other sources of income were of little importance. The fish pond produced £1 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1319 (p. 260) but we hear of no other profit from that source. The income from the stalls of butchers is puzzling, partly because stallage, including the stalls of the butchers, belonged to the bailiffs (see p. 124), partly, too, because the amount varied so much, £2 3*s.* 0*d.* in 1330, 11*s.* 2*d.* in 1345 and 2*s.* 0½*d.* in 1352. In the year 1330 the stalls are described as at St. Mary's, in later years as at All Saints'. It is known that the butchers' stalls stood in normal times on the south side of High Street near Carfax ; possibly, at the time of St. Frideswide's Fair, when all the usual pitchings were occupied by the Fair, the Town set up some butchers' stalls beyond the limits of the Fair ; but this is only a guess.

An exceptional source of income was a collection such as was made in St. Martin's church in 1430 and produced £12 6*s.* 8*d.* (p. 284). Such a source could always be tapped

[1] *Records of the City of Oxford*, by W. H. Turner, (p. 23).

as a last resort. The members of a Gild were bound by oath to bear their part in the necessary expenses of the gild.

A lawsuit in the Exchequer court in 1293 tells us that with the assent of the comminalty the Mayor had the power of raising a talliage in Oxford.[1] It mentions a talliage of £50 and another of £17 raised "ad communem utilitatem". Whether the money was raised only from the men of the gild, i.e. the hanasters, is not stated. But there is evidence that in some cases those who were not hanasters were talliaged[2]; but this may have been when the talliage was raised with the king's special permission.

The record of the lawsuit in 1293 is interesting because the plaintiffs, who had been talliaged, declared that there were many rents and issues belonging to the Comminalty, viz. rents of houses adjoining the Town Wall, and of buildings under the Gild Hall, "a rent called Basket", stallage, "piscaria, coquinaria et hanseria", which were worth £40 a year, from which the comminalty could have defrayed their expenses. It was replied that stallage, fishery, coquinary, hansery, and Basket were worth only £15 a year. It will be noticed that we know of all these sources of income from the Chamberlains rolls, except coquinary, and that their value is much as stated in this lawsuit, ranging from a maximum of £40 to minimum of about £15.

The income of the Town was spent partly on necessary objects, partially on unnecessary. The necessary objects were such as the repairs of the Town Walls and gates, the prison, East bridge, South bridge, Trillmill arch, and of the houses which belonged to the city; if burgesses were sent to Parliament, they had to be paid (p. 260), and when the mayor journeyed to the Court, to take the oath of office, his expenses were paid, amounting to £2 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1319,

[1] Madox, *Firma Burgi*, p. 94.

[2] Coroner's Inquests, p. 52 a talliage in 1298; also Bodl. MS. 859, fol. 310.

and £3 6*s.* 0*d.* in 1328. Equally necessary were the legal expenses on behalf of any member of the gild who was denied the privileges to which he was entitled. The main purpose of a trading gild was that the individual, when injured, should have the support of the whole gild; and we have entries of legal expenses against Boston, London and Southampton, where Oxford traders had been wrongfully treated. Similarly when burgesses were summoned into the king's courts for cases which by the charters of Oxford might be tried in the Hustengs court, legal expenses were incurred in claiming the privileges of the Town; we have such entries in 1312, 1316 and 1318. Other enemies of the liberties of the town were Oseney Abbey and the University of Oxford, and in 1430 the expenses of the dispute with the University amounted to £21 (p. 285). Among the legal expenses we may reckon not merely the fees of attorneys and officials, but also the gratuities to judges to retain their goodwill (p. 285 &c.). One of the fixed payments was 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the millers, for hosen and gloves (pp. 270, 279), but whether it was a gratuity or a part of their wage we do not know.

The unnecessary objects, on which the income was spent, were festivities and presents. We read of presents to the King when at Woodstock, to Queen Isabella at Islip, to the Archbishop of Canterbury (p. 275), to the bishop of Exeter at Oseney (p. 262), the Mortimers at Oseney (p. 260), the duke of Gloucester at St. Frideswide's and the duke of Lancaster at the Blue Boar Inn (p. 275), the king's clerk of the market (p. 269), bishops, justices, the Chancellor of the University, his Commissary, and any person of noble birth, who made an inception feast; these expenses were unnecessary, but prudent. Less necessary were the festivities; a drinking when the Mayor returned from the Exchequer (p. 271), drinkings in St. Martin's church (p. 270), refreshments when there was a perambulation of the franchises (pp. 276, 287, 288), and so forth. No doubt the amount spent in this way varied according to the balance

of the chamberlains' account: it was a way of spending the balance and in extenuation it must be remembered that the Town officials, who were the main recipients of such refreshments, served without pay for the most part.

10.—THE FEE-FARM.

When we come to the bailiffs, we have more difficulty than with the chamberlains; for no bailiffs' accounts survive, and propably they were not required to present any accounts. Their duty was to collect the fee-farm of the town from certain sources which were assigned to them, and to convey it to the Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas. In 1199 when the Gild made an offer to the king to take the town at a fee-farm (*i.e.* a perpetual rent), the sum fixed was £63 0*s.* 5*d.* This amount is less eccentric than it seems; £23 0*s.* 5*d.* represents what the king allowed to the thirteen inmates of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, at a penny a day for food and five shillings a year for clothing; as this was to be paid by the burgesses for the future, there remained a balance of £40 which they sent to the Exchequer. It must be remembered that when the burgesses took the town on lease, they received not only the right of self-government but also the profits of the town that naturally accrued to its lord. At the time of Domesday they were reckoned to be worth £30 a year, and by John's reign they were twice as much. They came from seven sources,[1] as far as we know:—(1) the perquisites of the View of Frankpledge and the Hustengs Court, *i.e.* the amercements for offences and the fines paid by the *sectatores* for non-attendance (see No. 218), (2) half the profits of the Castle Mill, (3) rents from the waste of the manor, such as have been described already, (4) the profits of the market, *i.e.* stallage and toll, (5) a payment called *thorough-toll*, due apparently from those who carted food through Oxford, (6) an ancient payment from many houses

[1] See p. 124.

in Oxford called *landgable* and *brugable*, (7) the profits of the assize of bread and ale, and of weights and measures.

How much was obtained from these sources we do not know. An Inquisition held in 1352 (No. 130), which should have been of use to us, gives but little help, partly because its figures are uncertain, and partly because the jury was intent on showing that the income of the town was small, and that the sources that were available for the use of the bailiffs were insufficient to produce the fee-farm. An inquisition of 1320 (No. 34) helps us to estimate the value of the fourth source of income; it tells us that there were 56 stalls, apparently for the fishmongers and butchers, which produced £12 3*s.* 0*d.* a year in rent; and a writ of 1329 (No. 84) shows that every baker or seller of bread paid 4*s.* 8½*d.* for his position in the market and that they were more than 25 in number. In addition every regrator paid for his window, from which source £2 was obtained (see p. 124). Stallage therefore, without toll, produced more than £20, and toll was reckoned at £10 at the lowest (p. 124). The sixth source, landgable, we can estimate roughly from the fact that Oseney paid about 18 shillings in landgable; assuming that Oseney possessed about a tenth of the houses in Oxford, the total would be £8 or £9. Unfortunately no list of the landgable payments has been preserved. As for the assise of bread and ale, which was estimated to be worth £5 a year, the rolls which survive show that in many years the profits were over £10. On the whole there can be no doubt that the seven sources of income produced much more than £63; and this is proved by the fact that although the bailiffs received nothing from the third and seventh sources during the period from 1327 and 1352, and only a portion of the profit of the mill, yet there was enough each year to meet the fee-farm. When, in 1352, the king granted that the fee-farm should be reduced by £5, the City decided that the bailiffs should not receive the benefit, but should pay £5 a year to the Chamberlains, but in 1354 they revoked the

decision and allowed the bailiffs to retain half the sum, paying the other half to the Chamberlains.[1]

Professor Maitland once raised the question, what was done by the bailiffs if the money that they collected was more or less than the annual fee-farm[2]: in the former case he suggests that the bailiffs would give a dinner, in the latter case that "the loss would fall on the bailiffs, though all the burgesses are liable to the king" for the fee-farm. Both these solutions are doubtful as regards Oxford, and one of our documents (No. 104) shows what was done when there was a deficit. It is certainly by no means inconceivable that the bailiffs had to take the risk of loss, and Professor Maitland is able to produce complaints from many places that the bailiffs had been impoverished by their term of office, and he remarks truly that the community had the power of forcing one of their members to undertake an office that would entail loss on him; Roger Bacon says that often a new-comer "from deliberate envy was put into some public office, where he cannot help falling into arrears, and losing his property and becoming impoverished".[3] But at Oxford, although the bailiffs might be put to expense by their term of office, it was not necessary for them to pay the fee-farm from their own pockets. In 1290 the bailiff followed the obvious course, when his fellow burgesses did not provide him with the requisite amount; he made default at the Exchequer, the town was taken into the king's hands, and the comminalty had to pay a fine to recover it.[4] We do not hear that the bailiffs were punished in any way. In 1336 and again 1341 the bailiff, probably from loyalty to his fellow-burgesses, himself paid the deficit, but obtained from the Exchequer writs of aid for the recovery of his debts, such as sheriffs often obtained. In 1336 it was the comminalty who owed him £7; in 1341 it

[1] Tw. xxii. 315, from the Little Red Book, now lost.

[2] Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 78.

[3] *Studies in English Franciscan History*, by A. G. Little, p. 151.

[4] Twyne MS. xxiii. 307.

was the Chancellor and the Mayor, who together should have paid £5. If on the other hand the bailiff had collected more than the fee-farm, he probably was allowed to keep it for himself.

In the fourteenth century many towns petitioned that their fee-farm might be reduced, and among them Oxford, which had better reason to give than many. First in 1327[1] and again in 1352, it asked that the fee-farm might be reduced by £5, because the assise of bread and ale had been taken from the town and put into the hands first of the mayor and chancellor and then of the chancellor alone, at a payment of £5 a year to the Exchequer. To this payment we have references in Nos. 87 and 92. In 1352 the petition of the town was granted and the fee-farm was reduced to £58 0*s.* 5*d.* In 1537 a further reduction was allowed,[2] the payment from the town to St. Bartholomew's Hospital being reduced to £19, so that the fee-farm was reduced to £54.

11—TENTHS OR DISMES.

In the years when Parliament voted a subsidy to the King, there was a third collection of money besides what the Chamberlains and Bailiffs collected. As No. 204 is the only deed in this volume which refers to subsidies, it may be enough to state that after the year 1335 Oxford, like other places, was rated at a fixed amount for each "tenth", viz. £91 7*s.* 10*d.*[3] To collect this amount fairly, the system followed in Oxford was that the corporation assessed each parish at its portion, and then left it to the parish to assign this among the residents. That this was the method is evident from the fact that the contribution from each parish was a round sum. In the fifteenth century when towns decreased in population there were many requests that the assessment might be reduced; at Cambridge in 1465 it was

[1] *Cal. of Close Rolls of Ed. III*, p. 17.
[2] *Records of the City of Oxford*, p. 146.
[3] See No. 204; also *Oxford City Documents*, p. 99 (O.H.S.)

reduced from £42 12*s.* 2½*d.* to £20[1]; at Lincoln where the assessment was £100, some abatement had been made by 1447[2]; at Oxford in 1440 a permanent reduction was made of more than £10 (p. 206).

12.—CLOSING OF ROADS.

Five deeds are about the closing or narrowing of public ways. Roads were a part of the waste of the manor, and when the burgesses took a perpetual ease of the town they acquired the right of stopping roads or portions of them. Two of the deeds describe the closing of Sewy's lane on the west side of Cornmarket, and a very small lane on the south side of St. Aldate's church (Nos. 164 and 199). The closing of two other lanes is mentioned in the Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John, viz. Hare-hall lane running from Logic Lane to the Town Wall (vol. i, p. 201) and the footway or *racca* next to Rack Hall outside South Gate (vol. ii, p. 199); and when William of Wykeham built New College, the burgesses surrendered to him two public roads which traversed his site. The other three deeds record that a portion of Queen's Lane was given to the parishioners of St. Peter (No. 185), a portion of Brasenose Lane to Lincoln College (No. 202), and a few feet of land near St. Martin's church to one of the burgesses (No. 173). The two former are interesting as proving that the churchyards were fenced from the road. This had been doubted because burials have been found in the roadway close to the walls of Queen's College in the one case and Exeter College in the other, and it seemed that the roads must have passed through the churchyards; but these deeds show that at all events in the fifteenth century, it was not so, whatever may have been the arrangement in earlier times.

Closely connected with these deeds is that by which the burgesses granted one of the towers or turrells near South Gate to the parishioners of St. Michael's at South Gate (No.

[1] *Cambridge Borough Charters*, p. 56.
[2] *Charters of the City of Lincoln*, p. 98 (ed. W. Birch).

205). These turrells, sometimes called bastions, were roofed over and formed convenient storehouses ; and several of them were so used in the fifteenth century, when the walls were no longer of military use. Probably it was as a storehouse that this turrell was desired by the parishioners.

It should be noted that in all these cases the burgesses granted no more than a long lease or a perpetual lease, and reserved a small rent : as they themselves only had the town at a fee-farm rent, they could not grant the freehold, and they would have been deteriorating the property of the king if an adequate rent had not been demanded.

13.—THE TRINITARIAN FRIARS.

Four of the deeds (No. 22, 30, 31, 211) deal with the Trinitarian Friars who were established outside East Gate. The earliest of these is about land that was leased to the Trinitarians in 1311 extending from Smith Gate to the South East corner of the Town, a narrow strip within the walls ; the two next, of the year 1314, deal with a lease to the Friars of land immediately outside the wall, and they show that there was no moat on the south side of East Gate, for the land was bounded by the City Wall on the west and by the site of the Trinitarians on the east. The fourth deed, hitherto unknown, throws light on an obscure period in the history of the Oxford Trinitarians. It was known that they came to an end in, or before, the reign of Richard II, and that the City seized their property for the non-payment of rent. At the end of the fifteenth century the property was returned to the Trinitarians ; and our deed shews that, during the interval, the religious services at the chapel of the Trinitarians were maintained by priests who were appointed by the Town. As there is no record that the Town received rent from the tenements which had belonged to the Trinitarians and had passed into the hands of the burgesses, we may assume that they were assigned as a maintenance to the priest who served the Trinity chapel.

14.—BRIDGE-HERMITS.

Four deeds (Nos. 146, 162, 181, and 184) are about the hermit who repaired South Bridge and about the piece of land called The Hermitage. There were four bridges in Oxford, South Bridge, East Bridge, Castle Bridge, and Hyth Bridge, to which we may add Quaking Bridge, which was only a foot-bridge. Castle Bridge and Quaking Bridge was kept in repair by the king. Hythe Bridge seems to have been kept in repair by Oseney Abbey,[1] which is what would be expected, if it was, as the evidence suggests, built by the canons of Oseney about the year 1220. The other two bridges were repaired by the Town, and when much expenditure was required a *pontage* (*i.e.* an *octroi* for a certain period) could be obtained from the king. But in ordinary times enough could be obtained from the alms of the faithful; and, to collect these alms and expend them, the City from time to time secured a hermit, an elderly man who had taken a vow[2] before the bishop or the archdeacon to abstain from marriage and devote the rest of his life to the pious work of repairing bridges and roads. It is not likely that the hermit was a skilled mason, nor was it necessary, for a *bridge* in the Middle Ages meant an embanked road, as much as a stone arch. Thus between Wolvercot and Woodstock, there was a chapel and a *pontarius* at Frees or Frise within the parish of Yarnton, but there is no river or brook at that spot. No doubt the hermit of Grandpont was a roadmender more than a bridge builder.

On February 10, 1365, John Bray of Shiplake, hermit, received from the City a lease of "a plot of ground called St. Nicholas Yard, lying in Swyneshull, opposite the chapel of St. Nicholas". We have only a short abstract of the deed, but there can be little doubt that he was appointed to the custody of Grandpont, like the subsequent hermits. In

[1] See English Historical Review for 1918, p. 500 "Thomas Cudelyngton pontem edificavit usque ad Brokenhays."

[2] See *Hermits and Anchorites* by R. M. Clay, p. 62.

1377 John Leper had a lease for life of the same tenement "called the Bridgewright's place" at a rent of 12*d.* a year; he bound himself to keep it in good condition, and also to repair Grantpont both at his own expense and with the alms that he would beg at New Gate (*i.e.* the gate later known as Friar Bacon's Study); his repairs were to be not only "within New Gate" (*i.e.* within the boundaries of Oxford) but also without. If he failed to pay his rent and to observe the other conditions, the City might re-occupy their property. In 1399 the City issued letters patent that they had appointed William Cardon, hermit, to be guardian of South Bridge; he was to dwell in a certain hermitage there and repair not only the bridge but other perilous spots in the neighbourhood of Oxford; and it is requested that if he comes to beg for alms for this purpose he may be kindly received and helped. In 1403 "the place commonly called the Hermitage" was leased at the same rent to John Merston, alderman of the city, who had been mayor in 1400; and there is no evidence that from that date there was any hermit of Grandpont or that the piece of land was connected with the repair of the bridge. But the name Hermitage long survived; in 1565 Thomas Ryley obtained from the City a lease of "the Armitage upon South Bridge", and in 1578 William Barton had a lease of "a plot of voyd ground lying at St. Nicholas Chapel, commonly called the hermitage".[1] Subsequently the spot was called Chapel Close; it still belongs to the Town, and is named Grandpont Villas.

There is no certainty that the hermit was connected with the chapel of St. Nicholas; the hermitage and the chapel belonged to different owners, the chapel being the property of Abingdon Abbey, and passing to Brasenose College with the rest of the land of Swyneshull; in none of our deeds is it stated that the hermit had any duties in the chapel. On the other hand, it is well known that in many cases a bridge-hermit was attached to a chapel, and an

[1] *Records of the City of Oxford* by W. H. Turner, pp. 310, 398.

entry in the Chamberlains' Rolls declared, according to Twyne, that the City leased to the hermit the Chapel as well as the hermitage[1] But our deeds have no such statement, and Twyne's summary may misrepresent what was on the Roll. Notice, also, that there is no indication that the place was a hermitage when it was acquired by the Town, or that it was left to the Town to be a hermitage. It seems to have obtained the name Hermitage only from the fact that for many years the bridge-hermit lodged there. According to our deeds it was leased to the hermit like any other piece of land, though at a low rent, and he might be evicted for non-payment of rent. We do not know how it became the property of the Town, but the simplest theory is that it was by purchase. In the accounts for the year ending Michaelmas, 1364, we first hear of a hermit of Grandpont,[2] in which roll we learn that the chamberlains had laid out a sum of money in purchasing a school in St. Edward's parish, from which 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid annually to the repair of Grandpont. The chamberlains may at the same time have bought a piece of land, opposite St. Nicholas's chapel, as a residence for the hermit. The situation of the chapel and the hermitage may be seen in the old plan in *Brasenose Monographs*, vol. i (O.H.S.), or (better) in the Oxford Millenary Catalogue, plate x.

Grantpont was not the only bridge which had a hermit; on July 27, 1358, Nicholas Wadekyns, hermit, was appointed to the custody of Pettypont by letters patent of the mayor.[3] On November 27, 1321, Hugh Rose of Headington, who may or may not have been a hermit, was appointed to the custody of Petypount and took an oath that he would faithfully repair the bridge with the legacies, alms and gifts which fell to the bridge.[4] We also hear of hermits, with the title bridgewrights, at Abingdon in the latter half of the fourteenth century, their duty being to

[1] See below p. 277.
[2] See below, p. 271.
[3] Twyne xxiii, 340; taken from the rolls of the Mayor's court.
[4] Twyne xxiii, 317; from the rolls of the Mayor's court.

collect alms and repair bridges and causeways; and we know the names of three of them in succession.[1]

15.—CUSTOMS OF THE TOWN.

One deed (No. 172), which is only about private property, is inserted because it deals with the Customs of the Town. Oxford, unlike Northampton, has left no list of its customs, and as far as we know they were never reduced to writing; and if they are to be drawn up, they must be collected from various sources. Some are to be found in Twyne's extracts from the Hustengs Rolls, others in the Plea Rolls at the Record Office, and a few in stray deeds such as this. It is to be compared with deeds 108, 141, 175, all of which refer to a mode of bringing actions "secundum consuetudinem ville", distinct from the national mode usually followed. There were certain cases dealing with free-hold tenements which Oxford litigants could bring into court either by a writ obtained from the king's chancery, or "per billam", to be obtained, probably from the coroners of the town. If the case was brought forward by writ, it was tried before the bailiffs in the Hustengs court which met on Mondays; if it was brought forward according to the older method by *billa*, it was tried before the coroners and bailiffs in a court which met on Saturdays. All through No. 172 the court meets on Saturday; and it is so also in No. 141, and in a similar deed at New College about a case of *frisca fortia* concerning the properties of Alice Perrers. But in No. 108, if Twyne rightly copied the original, a case of the same kind is tried on a Monday before the Mayor and bailiffs, and the word "novel disseisin" is used. The fact that the tenement was not in Oxford; but in the manor of Holywell, may account for the peculiarites of this record.

There were three actions about freehold tenements which could be introduced "according to the custom of the town"; two of them were *intrusio* and *frisca forcia*, but what was the difference between them remains to be discovered. The

[1] *Public Works in Medieval Law*, p. 13 (Selden Soc.).

third kind was Shortforth or Shortford[1] or Sothertford.[2] It was a process that was used, when a quit rent or ground rent remained unpaid. The usual method was to obtain from the Chancery a writ " Quare cessavit per biennium ", the aim being that the land should pass from the owner who had not paid the rent to the over-lord, to whom the rent was due. But the men of Oxford might adopt the process called Shortford, in which case the action was most probably tried in the court of the coroners, according to the ancient custom of the town.

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[1] See *Oxford City Documents*, p. 220.

[2] Cart. St. Frid. i, 176 *n* (O.H.S.); Cart. Hosp. St. John, ii, 100, 103.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 3, line 23, *read* burgesses *for* burgess.
Page 6, line 2, *read* vos *for* nos.
Page 9, line 6, *read* quandam *for* quandem.
Page 23, line 24, *read* dicti *for* dicte.
Page 25, last line, *read* si *for* se.
Page 27, line 31, *read* pro *for* pre.
Page 31, line 3, *read* inveneritis *for* inveniritis.
Page 35, line 15, *read* dicti *for* dicte.
Page 44, line 15, *read* videlicet *for* videicet.
Page 45, line 19, *read* nullus *for* nullis.
Page 50, line 6, *read* Bellafago *for* Ballafago.
Page 53, line 15, *read* Westmonasterium *for* Wesmonasterium.
Page 54, last line but two, *read* confirmacionis *for* confimacionis.
Page 62, last line but five, *read* on *for* in.
Page 64, line 15, *read* nostrum *for* nostram.
Page 68, line 22, *read* quominus *for* quomimus.
Page 69, line 14, *read* pertinenciis *for* pertinciis.
„ „ last line but four, *read* le *for* de.
Page 71, line 13, *read* apud *for* apun.
Page 78, line 21, *read* litteris *for* litteras.
Page 86, line 9, *read* sint *for* siut.
Page 94, last line but three, *read* et *for* at.
Page 134, line 16, *read* sententiam *for* setentiam.
Page 144, line 17, *read* custodiatis *for* custodiates.
Page 146, line 2, *read* vobis *for* nobis.
Page 154, line 30, *read* die *for* dei.
Page 157, line 1, *read* vicecomes *for* vicomes.
„ „ line 3, *read* recepi *for* recipi.
Page 160, line 25, *read* vobis *for* nobis.
Page 163, line 5, *read* invenit *for* inverit.
Page 164, line 4, *read* secundum *for* secundem.
Page 171, line 4, *read* vobis *for* nobis.
„ „ line 19, *read* sentencia *for* sentenia.
Page 172, line 25, *read* excommunicatorum *for* excommuncatorum.
„ „ line 29, *read* dei *for* die.
Page 173, line 26, *read* condemnando *for* condemnendo.
Page 182, line 4, *read* Cantuariensi *for* Cantuarieusi.
Page 187, line 32, *read* domino *for* domini.
Page 188, line 5, *read* perquisitis *for* purquisitis.
„ „ line 20, *read* collusionem *for* collusioniem.
Page 190, line 1, *read* anime *for* amine.
Page 192, line 30, *read* nostris *for* notris.
Page 194, line 19, *read* et *for* el.
Page 209, line 1, *read* debeant *for* debeaut.
Page 223, line 17, *read* Iohannam *for* Iohannem.
Page 233, line 17, *read* Portmaneyt *for* Postmaneyt.
Page 234, line 2, *read* Portmaneyt *for* Postmaneyt.
Page 262, line 1, *read* tentandas *for* tendandas.
Page 267, line 8, *read* Pettypount *for* Pontypount.
Page 271, last line, *read* computatis *for* computis.
Page 272, line 18, *read* viii*d.* *for* viii*s.*
Page 288, last line but six, *read* aulam *for* aulum.

MUNIMENTA CIVITATIS OXON.

I

[*Writ to the Constable of the castle of Oxford that for the future he should collect the forfeitures due to the king from breaches of the assize of bread and ale.*]

Tw. iv. 40
May 8, 1285.

Rex[1] constabulario castri sui Oxonie salutem. Cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus dudum rex Anglie, pater noster, per cartam suam quam inspeximus concesserit et preceperit quod pistores et braciatores ville Oxonie in secundo transgressu, quem facerent contra assisam panis et ceruisie, panem illum et ceruisiam illam, sic factum vel factam contra assisam huiusmodi, amitterent et prefato patri nostro et heredibus suis incurrerentur[2]; ac iam intelleximus quod, factis pluries diversis transgressionibus in predicta villa per pistores eiusdem ville et impunitis, maior et balliui eiusdem ville de exitibus predictorum panis et ceruisie tam prefato patri nostro quam nobis sic forisfactis minus bene responderunt; ob que transgressores predicti pluries impuniti sumpserunt maiorem audaciam delinquendi; Nos indemnitati proprie et omnium et singulorum tam clericorum quam laicorum in predicta villa commorantium et ad[3] eandem declinantium providere volentes, de consilio nostro providimus quod constabularius[4] castri nostri predicti, qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiat omnes exitus provenientes de forisfacto predictorum panis et ceruisie cum acciderit, et inde oneraretur et responderet ad scaccarium nostrum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod omnes exitus predictorum cum acciderint de cetero recipiatis et inde respondeatis, ut predictum est. Teste R. apud Westmonasterium octavo die Maii anno regni nostri xiii°.

[1] Twyne heads his copy "De originali de anno xiii° regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici". Probably this was at the head of the document which Twyne copied, being a transcript from the Original Roll of 13 Ed. I; it might have been made either in 25 Ed. III or in 1 Ed. III, in which years there was an appeal to what was done in 1285 (see Calendar of Close Rolls, 1 Ed. III and 25 Ed. III).

[2] "Should be answerable to the king." The original is not in the Close Roll but is in the Fine Roll of 13 Ed. I (see *Calendar of Fine Rolls of Ed. I*, p. 212).

[3] Twyne reads *per*. Perhaps *per* is right; see below No. 7.

[4] Twyne reads *Constabulator*.

2

[*A petition from the burgesses of Oxford to Edward I that they may not be hindered from using at London the privileges granted by the charter of Henry III, viz., freedom of toll and liberty to buy from strangers as well as citizens of London.*]

Tw. iv, 71 c. 1300.

A notre seigneur le roy et a son conseil monstrent ses burgeys d' Oxenford q' par la ou grante lur est par la chartre le roy Henr' pere nostre seigneur le roy, qi ore est, que eaux facent communement fere lour merchandise oueke les cyteyns de Loundres en cyte de Lundre et dehors, ayent de mesmes la franchise q' les auantditz cyteyns, la vyenent les auantditz cyteyns e destourbent les ditz burgeys q' eaux ne pount en lauantdit[1] cyte ne dehors dedeinz lour poer nulle marchandise fere ouek estraunge genz, mes si il voyllent nulle marchaundise iloque achater il lour couendra achater des gentz de mesmes[2] la cyte ; e si achateynt donke de eaux chescune marchandise ben plus cher q' il ne freyent, si il pussent achater dedeinz la cyte et dehors de gentz estraunges. Et de autre part, par la ou grante lour est pas mesmes la chartre q' eaux et lour eyrs a touz iours soyent quites de Tolnu et de passage et de tute maneres de coustumes par tut' Engleterre par terre et par eau et par ryuer de mer, les auantditz cyteyns lour destourbent q' eaux ne pount parmy lour poer karier lour beynes ne lour autres merchandises outre mer, ne remener draps, ne autre marchandises sanz ceo q' eaux ne les facent grevesement destreyndre pour tolnu paer custume fere, encontre la purport de la chartre auantdit. Et cestes choses turnunt a graund encherisement de totes maneres [de choses][3] achatees iloqes e vendues en la vile de Oxenford ausi bien a damage tous ceux la Universite [ ][3] ; dount mesmes ceaux burgeys prion le grace nostre seigneur le roy et remedie de cestes grevances.[4]

[1] Twyne writes *lauant.* [2] Twyne writes *ennees.*

[3] Twyne leaves a blank.

[4] Probably the date of this petition is before July 20, 1301, for on that day the king confirmed the charter by which the burgesses of Oxford received the same liberties as the citizens of London (*Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 16). If the petition were later it would mention this confirmation.

TRANSLATION.

To our lord the king and his council the burgesses of Oxford show that whereas it has been granted them by the charter of the King's father that they should have their trading conducted, within London and without, with the same liberties as the citizens of London, having the same franchise with them, the said citizens come and disturb the said burgesses so that they cannot freely traffic with strangers, whether within the city or without; but if they would buy anything there they must buy it of the men of the city; and so they buy of them all merchandise at a much higher price than they would, if they could buy of strangers within and without the city. Further, whereas it is granted by the same charter that they and their heirs for all time should be quit of toll, passage, and all manner of custom throughout England by land, by water, or by the seashore, the aforesaid citizens trouble them so that they cannot freely carry their goods or other merchandise beyond the sea, nor import cloth and other merchandise, but they cause them to be grievously distrained to pay toll and endure customs, contrary to the purport of the said charter. And these things turn to the great endearment of all manner of things bought there and sold in the town of Oxford, alike to the damage of the University and town of Oxford; the burgess of which pray the king's grace and remedy of these grievances.

3

[*The King requests the burgesses to keep their promise to lease to the University all the houses that can be spared, the beginning of term being at hand.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et burgensibus Oxonie salutem. Nuper ad instanciam magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie ob nostrum et regni nostri honorem ac divini cultus augmentum vestrumque commodum manifestum certis de causis meminimus nos rogasse quod hospitia ville vestre predicte, ea maxime in quibus scolares solebant preteritis temporibus hospitari, nunc a vobis et aliis vestris comburgensibus occupata, et alia quibus sine gravi dispendio carere possetis, ad inhabitandum dimitteretis scolaribus ista vice, vosque post-

Tw. iv, 43
Sept. 19, 1303.

modum per litteras vestras Cancellario nostro et aliis de consilio nostro apud Eboracum commorantibus curialiter respondistis quod omnes domos et hospitia quibus sine gravi dispendio carere poteritis animo libentissimo, nostri contemplatione rogaminis, scolaribus dimittetis; verum quia a predictis magistris et scolaribus accepimus quod de precibus nostris predictis, licet iam instet resumptio lectionum, nichil utilitatis adhuc sentiunt in effectu, de quo non modicum admiramur, vos iterato rogamus quod nostrum et regni nostri honorem et Cristiane religionis propagationem salubrem vestrumque commodum debita consideratione pensantes promissionem vestram predictam, ad cuius executionem et completionem iam estis indubitanter astricti, cum omni qua poteritis celeritate effectualiter adimplere curetis, ne ob vestrum defectum Universitas nostra, quam regni et dignitatis nostre regie membrum nobile reputamus, per invitam retractionem scolarium, graue quin potius inestimabile, quod absit, sustineat detrimentum. Teste me ipso apud Kynlos xix die Septembris anno regni nostri tricesimo primo.[1]

4

[*Writ that the University is to enjoy its liberties, privileges and immunities.*]

Tw. iv, 51 Mar. 16, 1305.

Edwardus dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete[2] regine Anglie consortis sue salutem. Quia volumus quod Cancellarius, magistri et scolares Universitatis Oxonie utantur et gaudeant omnibus libertatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus eis per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie concessis quibus ipsi hucusque usi sunt et gauisi, vobis prohibemus ne Cancellarium, magistros seu scolares predictos contra libertates, privilegia aut immunitates predicta seu eciam contra consuetudines hactenus usitatas in villa predicta vexetis aut in aliquo vexari presumatis, ipsis Cancellario, magistris et scolaribus predicta libertates privilegia et immunitates illesa

[1] The original is now in the University Archives; probably it was placed there by Twyne who obtained it from the Town.

[2] Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward I, was granted the revenues of Oxford for her maintenance. Hence the bailiffs of the town are styled "bailiffs of Queen Margaret" in many of these writs.

conservantes et ab aliis quantum in vobis est illesa conseruari facientes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.[1] Brom.

5

[*Writ that the king's command to make two prisons, one for men and one for women, shall be carried out.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete regine Anglie consortis sue de Oxonia salutem. Cum nuper concesserimus quod in villa predicta due essent prisone separate, una videlicet pro hominibus et alia pro mulieribus publicis, ad enormia peccata que inter homines et huiusmodi mulieres dum in una extiterint prisona frequenter commissa fuerunt ex tunc evitanda, et super hoc preceperimus balliuis nostris dicte ville quod ob causam predictam duas prisonas ibidem fieri facerent, de qua huc usque nichil actum est, sicut Cancellarius Universitatis ibidem per peticionem suam[2] coram nobis et consilio nostro inde ostensam insinuavit; advertentes concessionem nostram predictam communitati dicte ville ac Universitati ibidem utilem fore et honestam, vobis precipimus quod duas prisonas in predicta villa vestra sine dilacione sub gravi forisfactura ex causa predicta fieri faciatis, et nos de facto vestro in hac parte ad proximum parliamentum nostrum certificetis, remittentes nobis hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

Per peticionem de consilio. Brom.

Tw. iv, 51 Mar. 16, 1305.

6

[*On the complaint of the University, the king issues a precept to the mayor and comminalty that they shall arrest, as they are bound, those malefactors whom the chancellor denounces.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie maiori et communitati Oxonie salutem. Quia ex

Tw. iv, 51 Mar. 16, 1305.

[1] A note, not in Twyne's hand:—"Originale huius carte, sed sigillo deperdito, penes custodem archiuorum Universitatis habetur, eamque transcripsimus in Hari apographum". The deed is still in the Archives; it may have been placed there by Twyne.

[2] The petition is printed *Collectanea* (O.H.S.), iii, p. 101, with the King's promise that he would send a writ as above.

querela[1] Cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie intelleximus quod cum nos tam pro conservacione pacis nostre quam iuxta potestatem vobis per nos alias inde commissam teneamini ad malefactores et pacis nostre infra dictam Universitatem ac effectus scolarium ibidem studentium, per quos cultus divinus in regno nostro augmentari posset, perturbatores ad denuntiationem et certificationem ipsius Cancellarii, ubi ipse non sufficit, arrestandos et Cancellario ibidem secundum consuetudinem Universitatis predicte liberandos, vos huiusmodi malefactores, licet per Cancellarium dicte Universitatis ex causa predicta super hoc frequenter requisiti fueritis in forma predicta, arrestari nichilominus distulistis, in pacis nostre lesionem ac status Universitatis predicte derogacionem manifestam ; vobis precipimus quod omnes hujusmodi malefactores quoties et ubi ipsos infra ballivam vestram inveniri contigerit et per Cancellarium eiusdem Universitatis super hoc certificati fueritis et requisiti, ubi idem Cancellarius ad hoc non sufficit, arestari et predicto Cancellario iuxta eorum exigentiam demeritorum castigandos et puniendos liberari faciatis, prout alias ibidem fieri consueuit. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

Per peticionem de consilio. Brom.

7

[*On the petition of the University, writ that the penalties are to be duly exacted from those who break the assise of bread and ale.*]

Tw. iv, 50 Mar. 16, 1305. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie balliuis Margarete regine Anglie consortis sue de Oxonia salutem. Cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus quondam rex Anglie, pater noster, per cartam suam[2] concesserit et preceperit quod pistores et braciatores ville Oxonie in secundo transgressu, quem facerent contra assisam panis et ceruisie, panem et ceruisiam, sic factum vel factam contra assisam huiusmodi, amitterent et prefato patri nostro et here-

[1] The complaint of the University is printed *Collectanea*, iii, p. 102. It is clear from this and other cases that the Latin petitions there printed are only summaries of the original petitions, which no doubt were in French.

[2] Dated June 10, 1255; printed *Oxford City Documents*, p. 214, and *Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 327.

dibus suis incurrerent[1] et quod quotiescumque fieri debeat temptatio panis et ceruisie intersit Cancellarius predicte Universitatis vel aliqui ex parte sua deputati, si super hoc requisiti interesse voluerint; quod si in ipsorum absentia ipsis super hoc irrequisitis facta fuerit, nichil valeat temptatio supradicta; que quidem assisa per ballivos nostros ibidem, dum villa predicta extitit in manu nostra, custodita fuit in forma superius annotata, ac assisa illa in predicta villa, postquam ad manus dicte consortis nostre deuenit, minus bene custoditur, in scolarium Universitatis predicte ac aliorum omnium et singulorum in dicta villa commorantium et per[2] eandem declinantium damnum non modicum et contra tenorem carte predicte, sicut iidem scolares nobis peticione sua coram nobis et concilio nostro super hoc ostensa insinuarunt;[3] Nos concessionem predictam in singulis suis articulis obseruari volentes, vobis precipimus quod temptacionem predictam in presentia Cancellarii Universitatis predicte per vos super hoc premuniendi, si interesse voluerit, vel illorum quos ex parte sua ad hoc deputaverit, prout vestro incumbit officio, quoties necesse fuerit fieri, et assisam predictam faciatis iuxta concessionem supradictam firmiter observari, ne clamor ad nos per vestri defectum in hac parte inde perveniat iteratus. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi° die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

8

[*Writ to provide barriers at the entrances of the city, to stop the entrance of malefactors.*]

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, dilecto sibi cancellario Universitatis Oxonie ac burgensibus et communitati ville predicte salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod quamplures homines male fame ad predictam uillam declinantes extra muros eiusdem

Tw. iv, 67 Mar. 16, 1305.

[1] In the writ to the Constable of the Castle (No. 1) the word is *incurrerentur*; here and in a similar writ of 10 Mar., 1 Ed. III, on the Close Rolls, it is *incurrerent*.

[2] For a similar use of *per*, see the writ of May 8, 1285, No. 1.

[3] For the petition of the University see *Collectanea*, iii (O.H.S.), p. 103, or *Memoranda de Parliamento* (Rolls Series), p. 45. The answer to the Petition was that if the assise was improperly kept there was

ville pluries receptantur, per quos diversa pericula Universitati ibidem ac ville predicte de facili, ut presumitur, euenire possunt, nos huiusmodi periculis precaveri volentes, vobis mandamus quod ad singulos ingressus suburbii ville predicte tales clausturas per posternas vel alio modo, quales vobis tam pro securitate dicte Universitatis quam hominum ville predicte melius fore videbitur, faciendas ordinari et fieri faciatis, ad pericula sic eminentia de cetero precavenda. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio. Per peticionem de consilio.[1]

9

[*On the complaint of the Chancellor, the King issues a writ that the agreement about the number of regrators shall be observed.*]

[Rw. iv, 50 Mar. 16, 1305.

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie maiori et communitati ville Oxonie salutem. Quia ad insinuationem[2] Cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie intelleximus quod pro communi utilitate Universitatis et ville predictarum certus numerus regratariorum in eadem villa commorandorum per quandam composicionem inter dictam Universitatem et vos factam ordinatus fuit non est diu, vobis precipimus quod composicionem illam si inter uos facta et racionabilis fuerit in villa predicta observari faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

Per peticionem de consilio. Brom.

to be a complaint to the Exchequer; it does not mention that the king would also send a writ to the Bailiffs. In the Fine Roll of Mar. 18, 1301, we are told that the custody of the assise of bread and ale was no longer in the hands of the Constable of the Castle; it had evidently reverted to the hands of the bailiffs.

[1] The petition which caused this writ is printed in *Collectanea*, iii, p. 102 (O.H.S.) and in *Memoranda de Parliamentio* (Rolls Series). At some unknown date the University acquired control of Smith Gate at the end of Cat Street, and as the Chancellor is addressed in this writ we may assume that this gate already was in the hands of the University.

[2] The petition, printed *Collectanea*, iii, p. 103, states that the number of regrators should be limited to thirty two. In 1278 the University and the Town agreed that the *numerus reg'* should be thirty one (Munim. Academica, i, p. 38), but some think this means *regents* not *regrators*.

10

[*Writ that the bailiffs shall not allow an undue charge to be exacted at their mill.*]

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie balliuis Margarete regine Anglie consortis sue de Oxonia salutem. Quia ex querela magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie accepimus quod quidam molendina in villa predicta et eius suburbio habentes per molendinarios suos dictorum molendinorum quandem portionem farine pro multura cuiuslibet quarterii bladi ultra certam multuram inde debitam capi fecerunt et hucusque faciunt minus iuste, in ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium et aliorum ibidem molentium et commorantium damnum non modicum et gravamen et contra consuetudinem antiquitus ibidem optentam et usitatam; Nolentes igitur consuetudinem aliquam ad commune grauamen populi nostri voluntarie et de nouo introductam in aliquo obseruari, uobis precipimus quod ad molendinum predictum[1] nichil ultra id quod iuxta consuetudinem antiquitus ibidem obtentam et usitatam pro huiusmodi multura capi consueueritis de cetero capi permittatis, per quod in uestri defectum querela ad nos ex causa predicta perueniat iterata. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvi die Martii anno regni nostri tricesimo tertio. Tw. iv, 43 Mar. 16, 1305.

Per peticionem de consilio. Brom.

11

[*Writ that the Town is not to license more regrators than is allowed by the agreement with the University.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Ex parte cancellarii et magistrorum Universitatis Oxonie nobis est conquerendo monstratum quod licet dudum inter ipsos ex Tw. iv, 67 May 14, 1305.

[1]The change to the singular is apparently not an error of Twyne. The complaint of the University was against the millers of Oxford and the neighbourhood, that they took a higher toll than other millers of the Realm (see *Collectanea* iii, 104). One of the chief mills was the Castle Mill, of which the Town owned one half; and the bailiffs are bidden take heed that the millers of their mill charged no more than was customary.

parte una et maiorem et burgenses uille predicte ex altera pro communi utilitate clericorum et laicorum ibidem commorantium de certo numero regratariorum in dicta uilla habendo ordinatum et hinc inde concordatum[1] fuisset, uos nichilominus ultra numerum predictum usque ad centum regratarios in uilla predicta uoluntarie et sine assensu Cancellarii et magistrorum predictorum nuper poni fecistis, in ipsorum dispendium manifestum et contra formam ordinationis predicte; Volentes igitur indemnitati cancellarii et magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis predicte et aliorum ibidem commorantium prouidere, uobis mandamus quod si ita est tunc id quod per uos contra ordinacionem predictam sine assensu cancellarii et magistrorum predictorum indebite factum seu attemptatum existit in hac parte sine dilacione qualibet emendari et ordinacionem predictam faciatis[2], prout iustum fuerit, obseruari, ne querelam inde amplius andiamus per quod in vestri defectum manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto decimo die Maii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio[3].

12

[*Writ that the paving of the streets in Oxford is to be repaired.*]

Tw. iv, 61 Sept. 27, 1305.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Quia ex parte dilectorum nobis in Cristo magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie nobis est conquerendo[4] monstratum quod pauimentum uille predicte adeo enormiter est dirutum et con-

[1] This word is a guess. Twyne reads *ordinatum*.

[2] Twyne reads *facere*; probably the original had *fac'*.

[3] Twyne gives "regni nostri 3°." Neither Edward II nor Edward III were at Westminster on May 14 in their third year; Edward I was, but there is no evidence that the system of petitions to the Crown from the Town or University was in use in 1275. One solution is to read 33° for 3°. There was a petition of the University against the number of regrators in 33 Ed. I, but the objection to this solution is that the petition had already been answered (see No. 9). Another solution is to assume that Twyne wrote "Westmonasterium" through inadvertence, and that this writ is of May 14, 1310. This harmonises with deed No. 17 which implies that in 1310 the King issued two writs about regrators. The King was at Woodstock May 14, 1310; he was at Westminster on June 14.

[4] The petition about paving the town is in *Collectanea*, iii, p. 104.

fractum quod ex hoc uniuersi et singuli transeuntes et incedentes per uillam eandem damna non modica sustinent et grauamina, et etiam quod per fimos et fimaria et plures alias feditates que in stratis et uenellis uille predicte ponuntur et colliguntur aer ibidem in tantum corrumpitur et inficitur quod magistris et scolaribus predictis et aliis ibidem conuersantibus et transeuntibus horror abominabilis incutitur, commoditas salubrioris aeris impeditur, status hominum grauiter leditur, alieque intollerabiles incommoditates et quamplura discrimina ex corruptione huiusmodi prouenire noscuntur, in magistrorum et scolarium predictorum et aliorum ibidem conuersantium et transeuntium nocumentum et periculum manifestum ; uolentes super hoc congruum remedium adhiberi, uobis mandamus, sicut alias mandavimus, quod pauimentum ville predicte, per uisum alicuius uel aliquorum, quem uel quos Cancellarius et procuratores Universitatis predicte ad hoc duxerint deputandos, in stratis et uenellis ibidem reparari et emendari faciatis, et comburgenses vestros ad hoc modis omnibus quibus melius expedire videritis inducatis et, si necesse fuerit, compellatis ut unusquisque eorum tenementis et tenuris suis in uilla predicta pauire faciat ac stratas predictas et venellas fimis et fimariis universis mundari et eas sic mundatas in posterum mundas conseruari ac porcarias in stratis et uicis existentes, per quas huiusmodi feditates accumulantur et plurimum colliguntur, amoueri faciatis, ita quod uilla predicta adeo munda de huiusmodi feditatibus de cetero conseruetur, quod clamor inde ad nos non perueniat iteratus per quod manum ad hoc debeamus apponere grauiorem, uel causam nobis significetis quare mandatum nostrum alias vobis inde directum exequi noluistis uel non potuistis. Teste me ipso apud Puttenhuth xxvii die Septembris anno regni nostri xxxiii.

13

[*Writ that brewers are to use pure water.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Ex parte[1] Tw. iv, 50 Nov. 6, 1305.

[1] In the petition of the University (printed *Collectanea* iii) there is nothing about unwholesome beer, but it is included in petition 32, which refers to certain writs which had once been sent to the sheriff.

magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie nobis est ostensum quod braciatores ceruisie in eadem villa aquam prope cloacas et in aliis locis immundis, ubi infecta est et immunda, hauriunt et capiunt ad braciandum, per quod ceruisia inde proueniens et que eisdem magistris et scolaribus et aliis ibidem commorantibus pro sustentacione sua uenditur non est tam sana et utilis sicut esse deberet, in ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium ac eciam aliorum ibidem commorantium damnum non modicum et eorum sanitatis preiudicium manifestum. Nos huiusmodi immunditiam ulterius ibidem contra honestatem Universitatis predicte tolerari nolentes, uobis precipimus quod omnes huiusmodi braciatores in uilla predicta aquam ad ceruisiam inde braciandam in locis mundis ubi aqua pura et integra poterit inueniri et non alibi haurire et capere faciatis, ne pro defectu uestri in hac parte clamor ad nos inde perueniat iteratus propter quod aliud remedium nos super hoc oporteat prouidere. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

14

[*Writ that the sellers of ale and wine shall not use fraudulent measures.*]

Tw. iv, 70 Nov. 7, 1305.

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Ex querela[1] magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie accepimus quod braciatores ceruisie et tabernarii vinorum in eadem villa predictis magistris et scolaribus aliis ibidem commorantibus tam ceruisiam quam uinum uendunt per mensuras non consignatas et minores quam esse deberent, in ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium damnum non modicum et contra assisam in regno nostro usitatam et obtentam. Nos super premissis congruum remedium apponi volentes uobis precipimus quod mensuras per quas ceruisia et uinum in predicta uilla uenduntur, quoties opus fuerit, examinari et assisam in hac

The *Abbreviatio Placitorum* (p. 232) shows that about 1293 three writs were sent to the sheriff about impure beer, impure wine, and uncleansed streets.

[1] Petition no. 32 (*Collectanea* iii, p. 104) dealt with *assisa vinorum* and no doubt referred to defective measures.

parte taliter obseruari faciatis quod pro defectu uestro non oporteat nos aliud remedium super hoc providere. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium septimo die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

15

[*Writ that regrators be not allowed to melt tallow in the streets.*]

Tw. iv, 50 Nov. 22, 1305.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie, maiori & balliuis Margarete regine Anglie consortis sue de Oxonia salutem. Ex querela[1] magistrorum & scolarium Universitatis uille Oxonie accepimus quod diuersi regratarii unctum et cepum in eadem uilla uendentes ignem extra domos suas in uicis eiusdem uille faciunt, et unctum ac cepum ibidem fundunt & conficiunt, per quod aer in tanto est infectus quod quamplures tam magistri et scolares dicte Universitatis quam alii ibidem commorantes frequenter egrotantur et infirmantur, in ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium et aliorum ibidem commorantium damnum non modicum et contra honestatem Universitatis & uille predicte. Nos huiusmodi immundicias ibidem aboleri uolentes, uobis precipimus quod regratarios predictos in uicis predictis occasione predicta ignem facere seu unctum aut cepum quoquomodo fundere et conficere nullatenus permittatis. Teste me ipso apud Cauresham; xxii die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo quarto. Per peticionem de consilio.

16

[*Writ that butchers should not slaughter animals at Carfax and in public places in the city.*]

Tw. iv, 61 July 8, 1310.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, domimus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Querelam cancellarii, magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie recepimus continentem quod carnifices uille predicte apud Quadriuium et alibi in locis publicis in eadem uilla animalia sua interficiunt et sanguinem et feces eorundem animalium

[1] In the petitions printed in *Collectanea* iii, there is no complaint about smells, but it may have been mentioned in the petition (no. 32) which spoke of unclean streets.

ibidem proiciunt, ita quod talis et tanta corruptio inde prouenit quod quamplures de scolaribus Universitatis predicte ex feditate et corruptione huiusmodi grauiter infirmantur et quandoque ipsorum aliqui moriuntur. Nos igitur uicos et plateas aliaque loca uille predicte ubi scolares communiter transeunt maxime propter honestatem scolarium eorundem ab huiusmodi corruptionibus et immunditiis et aliis seruari uolentes, uobis mandamus sicut alias mandauimus quod si ita est tunc carnifices predictos animalia sua in locis predictis interficere uel sanguinem aut feces eorundem de cetero proicere aut alias feditates seu corruptiones ibidem esse minime permittatis, ne querela ad nos inde perueniat iterata per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus, uel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro alias nobis inde directo parere noluistis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium octauo die Iulii anno regni nostri quarto.[1]

17

[*Writ that the due number of regrators in Oxford shall not be exceeded.*]

'w. iv, 67 Sept. 26, 1310.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Ex parte cancellarii et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie conquerendo grauiter est monstratum quod licet dudum per ipsos cancellarium et scolares ex parte una et tunc maiorem et burgenses eiusdem uille ex altera pro communi utilitate eiusdem uille et hominum habitantium in eadem concorditer ordinatum fuisset quod certus numerus regratariorum in uilla illa haberetur, per quos officia regratarie ibidem et non per alios exercerentur, vos nichilominus quamplures regratarios ultra numerum predictum huiusmodi officia in uilla predicta iam de nouo exercere permisistis et adhuc permittitis contra formam ordinacionis predicte, in ipsorum cancellarii et scolarium ac aliorum ibidem commorantium dispendium non modicum et iacturam. Vobis igitur mandamus, sicut alias mandauimus, quod si ita est, tunc id quod per uos contra ordinacionem predictam ad damnum predictorum cancellarii et scolarium et

[1] Edward III was not at Westminster on July 8 in this fourth year; Edward II was.

aliorum in dicta uilla habitantium et confluentium ad eandem est minus rite in hac parte attemptatum, faciatis sine dilacione prout iustum fuerit emendari, dum tamen per hoc nobis[1] nullatenus preiudicetur, uel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro predicto alias vobis inde directo minime paruistis. Teste me ipso apud Rokesburge,[2] xxvi die Septembris anno regni nostri quarto.

18

[*Writ that the penalties for breaches of the assise of bread and ale shall be duly enforced.*]

Tw. iv, 59 Aug. 22, 1311.

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete regine Anglie de Oxonia salutem. Ex querela scolarium Universitatis Oxonie accepimus quod, cum secundum provisionem et concessionem pro utilitate Universitatis scolarium ibidem per progenitores nostros quondam reges Anglie factas pistores et braciatores eiusdem uille in primo transgressu suo non puniantur sed in secundo amittant panem et ceruisiam et in tercio transgressu habeant iudicium de pillorio, ac licet quamplures tam pistores quam braciatores uille nostre predicte frequenter deliquerint, iidem tamen transgressores propter diuersas mutaciones maioris et balliuorum ibidem neque pro secundo neque pro tercio transgressu ipsorum iuxta formam prouisionis et concessionis predictarum aliqualiter puniantur, propter quod frequenter ex hoc sibi assumunt audaciam delinquendi in ipsorum scolarium damnum non modicum et assise panis et ceruisie ibidem conseruacionis lesionem manifestam; nos provisionem et concessionem predictas firmiter obseruari uolentes, uobis precipimus quod omnes pistores et braciatores uille predicte, quos de cetero transgredi contigerit, iuxta tenorem provisionis et concessionis predictarum castigari et puniri faciatis, ita uidelicet quod si pistores uel braciatores aliqui durante tempore maioris et balliuorum qui pro tempore fuerint ibidem semel deliquerunt, propter mutacionem maioris et balliuorum eorundem non parcatur aliqualiter pistoribus uel braciatoribus predictis, si ipsos transgredi contigerit

[1] Part of the *firma* due to the king was derived from licences to regrators to conduct their business in Oxford.

[2] Edward II was at Roxburgh Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, 1310.

iterato, quin statim pro secundo transgressu et sic de aliis subsequentibus iuxta formam provisionis et concessionis predictarum modis omnibus puniantur. Teste me ipso apud Lundon' xxii die Augusti anno regni nostri quinto.

19

[*Writ that the mayor and comminalty should aid the Chancellor in arresting malefactors.*]

Tw. iv, 60
Aug. 22,
1311.

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et communitati Oxonie salutem. Quia ex querela cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie intelleximus quod, cum uos, tam pro conseruacione pacis nostre quam iuxta potestatem per bone memorie dominum Edwardum regem Anglie patrem nostrum alias inde commissam, teneamini ad malefactores et pacis nostre infra dictam Universitatem ac effectus scolarium ibidem studentium, per quos cultus diuinus in regno nostro augmentari possit, perturbatores ad denuntiationem et certificationem ipsius cancellarii, ubi ipse non sufficit, arrestandos et cancellario ibidem secundum consuetudinem Universitatis predicte liberandos, uos huiusmodi malefactores, licet per cancellarium dicte Universitatis ex causa predicta super hoc frequenter requisiti fueritis in forma predicta, arrestari nichilominus distulistis in pacis nostre conseruacionis ibidem ac status Universitatis predicte derogacionem manifestam, uobis precipimus sicut alias precepimus quod omnes huiusmodi malefactores, quoties et ubi ipsos infra balliuam uestram inueniri contigerit et per cancellarium eiusdem Universitatis super hoc certificati fueritis et requisiti, ubi idem cancellarius ad hoc non sufficit, arrestari et predicto Cancellario iuxta eorum exigentiam demeritorum castigandos et puniendos liberari faciatis, prout alias ibidem fieri consueuit, uel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro alias uobis inde directo parere noluistis uel non debuistis. Teste me ipso apud Londoniam xxii die Augusti anno regni nostri quinto[1].

[1] Edward III was not at London on Aug. 22, in his fifth year. This must be of Edward II.

20

[*Writ that all who have food to sell may sell it freely in Oxford, even though they are not burgesses.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete regine Anglie de Oxonia salutem. Ex querela magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie intelleximus quod burgenses uille predicte homines uictualia ad eandem uillam pro sustentacione ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium ducentes, quominus uictualia illa pro libito uoluntatis sue per manus proprias magistris et scolaribus vendere poterunt iamdiu impediverunt et adhuc impediunt, eadem victualia per manus aliorum quam ipsorum burgensium et servientium[1] suorum ibidem uendi minime permittentes, in nostri preiudicium et ipsorum magistrorum et scolarium damnum non modicum et effectus studii sui, per quod cultus diuinus in regno nostro augmentari possit, retardationem manifestam. Nos nolentes mercatores aliquos victualia infra regnum nostrum ducentes, quominus illa per manus proprias vendere possint, dum tamen in venditione eorundem bene et fideliter se habeant et ea ad retallium[2] non vendant, aliqualiter impediri, uobis precipimus, sicut alias precepimus, firmiter iniungentes quod omnes illos qui[3] victualia ad dictam uillam uestram ob causam predictam adducere contigerit uictualia[4] illa quecumque firmiter[5] per manus proprias in grosso uel per particulas dictis magistris et scolaribus et aliis ibidem causa emptionis huiusmodi victualium confluentibus uendere permittatis, dum tamen consuetudines inde debitas et usitatas faciant, et victualia illa ad retallium non uendant, sicut predictum est, singulis burgensibus uille predicte ne ipsos super hoc impedire presumant sub graui forisfactura et imprisonamento districte inhibentes, vel causam

Tw. iv, 66
Aug. 22, 1311.

[1] Twyne writes *seruentium*.

[2] In the Middle Ages *retail* was not the opposite of *wholesale*. The king did not forbid that the food should be sold *per particulas*, but strangers were not to play the part of regrators, i.e., selling in Oxford what they had not made themselves but had bought from others.

[3] So in Twyne; but *quos* is required.

[4] Twyne inserts *et* before *victualia*, but it is not required.

[5] A marginal hand well suggests *fuerint* for *firmiter*.

nobis significetis quare mandato nostro, alias vobis inde directo, parere noluistis vel non debuistis. Teste me ipso apud London' xxii die Augusti anno regni nostri quinto.

Exscribebatur[1] *primo hoc breve sub nomine Edwardi primi; ita enim reperio* "Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, vii die Novembris anno regni nostri xxxiii"; *quoad cetera in omnibus conueniunt.*

21

[*Writ that the streets of Oxford are to be kept clean.*]

Tw. iv, 67 Aug. 26 1311.

Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Quia intelleximus a nonnullis quod communes uici et gutture predicte uille Oxonie per fimos et fimaria, porcarias et alias feditates diversas, que in ipsis uicis et gutturis ponuntur, in tantum obstruuntur et replentur quod accessus seu transitus per eosdem intollerabiliter arctatur, aer ibidem adeo corrumpitur et inficitur quod scolaribus Universitatis uille predicte et aliis ibidem commorantibus et transeuntibus horror abominabilis incutitur, commoditas salubrioris aeris impeditur, et plures alie incommoditates et discrimina quamplurima ex huiusmodi obstructione et corruptione prouenire noscuntur in ipsorum scolarium damnum et nocumentum ac uite sue periculum necnon vestrum et comburgensium uille predicte dedecus et opprobrium manifestum; Volentes huiusmodi periculis, damnis et nocumentis precaueri, uobis precipimus quod fimos illos, fimaria, porcarias aliasque feditates quascumque a predictis uicis et gutturis sine dilacione amoueri et gutturas inde mundari et mundatos in posterum mundos conseruari faciatis, ne damnum uel periculum aliquibus per huiusmodi obstructionem et corruptionem in uestri defectum inde eueniat[2] in futurum. Teste me ipso apud London' xxvi die Augusti anno regni nostri quinto.[3]

[1] Twyne writes *Exscribatur*.

[2] *inueniat* Twyne.

[3] Edward II was at London on Aug. 26 in his fifth year, Edward III was not.

22

[*The Trinitarians who owe to the City a rent of 13s. 4d. for three pieces of land within the wall agree that the City may distrain if the rent is unpaid.*]

City Archives G. 4, 1, Oct. 15, 1311.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere peruenerint frater Henricus de Ledys, minister prouincialis ordinis sancte Trinitatis in Anglia, ac frater Willelmus dictus de Parys minister domus eiusdem ordinis Oxonie & confratres eiusdem domus salutem eternam in domino. Noueritis quod cum maior, ballivi & tota communitas burgensium ville Oxonie nobis ex licencia domini regis speciali dederint & per scriptum suum confirmauerint tres placeas vacuas iacentes desub muris suis in villa Oxonie ex utraque parte porte orientalis eiusdem ville; habendas & tenendas placeas illas cum aysiamentis murorum & turrellorum ibidem interpositorum nobis & successoribus nostris inperpetuum ad plantandum, edificandum & quicquid nobis placuerit ibidem operandum, ita quod muri illi seu turelli per nos uel operibus nostris in aliquo non deteriorentur, pro una marca argenti eidem communitati inde annuatim reddenda ad duos anni terminos prout in scripto suo nobis inde confecto plenius continetur; nos uero predicti ministri & fratres domus nostre Oxonie concedimus & pro nobis ac successoribus nostris per presentes ratificamus imperpetuum quod predicti maior, ballivi & eorum successores ac eciam tota communitas predicta liberum habeant & habere possint ibidem accessum ad reparacionem dictorum murorum & turrellorum suorum faciendam, necnon ad tuicionem ville predicte quociens necesse fuerit & oportunum, saluo eciam eidem communitati libero introitu & exitu per duas posternas ad quasdam placeas suas, extendentes se a porta de Smethegate usque ad dictam portam orientalem, quas quidem placeas eadem communitas habet ibidem inter duos muros lapideos. Volumus eciam & concedimus & pro nobis ac successoribus nostris per presentes ratificamus inperpetuum quod si contingat nos uel successores nostros in solucione dicti redditus annualis ad aliquem sui terminum statutum in toto uel in parte deficere, vel dictos muros aut turellos per nos uel nostros aut operibus nostris in aliquo deteriorare, ex tunc licitum sit predictis maiori, ballivis & eorum success-

oribus vel eciam camerariis dicte communitatis, qui pro tempore illo fuerint, omnia tenementa nostra & redditus infra villam Oxonie & in suburbio eiusdem ville ingredi, & tociens in eisdem de die in diem namiare et distringere & districciones illas penes se retinere, quociens aliquid de predicto redditu eis aretro fuerit, vel dicti muri seu turelli sic per nos deteriorentur, & hoc per fidedignos compertum fuerit, quousque eisdem maiori, balliuis & communitati ville predicte tam de toto redditu suo sic eis aretro existente quam de dictis deterioracionibus secundum visum & consideracionem proborum & legalium virorum hinc inde ad hoc electorum plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In premissorum vero testimonium huic scripto bipartito cuius unam partem prefatis maiori & communitati liberauimus sigillum nostrum commune dicte provincialitatis nostre una cum sigillo communi dicte domus nostre Oxonie sunt appensa; et reliqua pars eiusdem scripti penes nos remanet sigillo communi ville predicte signata. Dat' apud Oxoniam die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis sancti Edwardi regis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quinto.[1]

23

[*Writ to the mayor and bailiffs that clerks are not to be put in the same prison as thieves.*]

Tw. iv, 66
Dec. 6, 1311.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis ville Oxonie salutem. Ex querela

[1] The seal on the right is wanting; the seal on the left is green, circular, 1¾in. or 2in. in diameter, God the Father on a throne with both hands raised in blessing, beneath his right hand a cross, beneath his left hand a star and a crescent. The counterpart of this deed is at New College, where also is the deed of Mar. 26, 1311, by which the City granted to the Trinitarians the strips of land within the wall, one extending from the postern next to Smithgate (i.e. Hell Passage) to East Gate, and two others on the south side of East Gate extending to the south east corner of the Town. The Trinitarians sold this land to William of Wykeham who returned to the City the two pieces to the south of East Gate. From Smith Gate to East Gate the City moat was not immediately outside the Town Wall, but there was a strip of ground between the moat and the wall about twelve yards wide, which was subsequently known as the Slipe. It is described in this deed as "between two stone walls" because it had the Town Wall on the one side and on the other side a wall which formed the edge of the moat.

magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis Oxonie accepimus quod cum scolares, quicumque pro leui transgressione in uilla predicta facta carcerali custodie mancipari debeant, in quodam loco per se et a prisona pro latronibus ibidem deputata omnino separato et diuiso custodiri debeant et hactenus consueuerunt; uos iam de nouo, postquam balliui uille predicte quandam domum pro huiusmodi scolaribus ibidem custodiendis deputatam prostraverunt, eandem domum reficere vel aliam loco eiusdem de novo construere seu aliqualiter ordinare hucusque recusantes, scolares pro huiusmodi leui transgressione sic captos inter latrones ibidem imprisonatos imprisonari et detineri fecistis et adhuc facitis, in ipsorum scolarium dispendium non modicum et Universitatis predicte scandalum manifestum. Nos honestati dicte Universitatis in hac parte providere remediumque super hoc apponere uolentes, uobis mandamus quod quotiescunque scolares aliquos pro leui transgressione in uilla predicta huiusmodi custodie mancipari contigerit, ipsos in aliquo loco per se a prisona qua latrones ibidem detinentur penitus diuiso et separato et non alibi detineri et custodiri faciatis prout alias ibidem fieri consueuit, ne querela ad nos inde perueniat iterata per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus; uel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro, alias uobis directo, parere noluistis uel non debuistis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto die Decembris anno regni nostri quinto.

Idem[1] *breue occurrit uerbatim* "T. me ipso apud Lundon, xxii die Augusti anno regni eiusdem regis quinto". Aug. 22, 1311.

24

[*Writ that the mayor and bailiffs, when requested by the Chancellor, are to examine all wine that is for sale and confiscate what is putrid.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Intelleximus quod per uina putrida et corrupta in predicta uilla uendita quamplures tam scolares Universitatis quam alii ibidem sepissime infirmantur et uariis languoribus et infir- Tw. iv. 66 Dec. 6, 1311.

[1] Both these writs are of Edward II but are not on the Close Roll; they cannot be of Edward III, as he was at Bedford on Aug. 22, 1331, and at Clarendon, Dec. 6, 1331; nor can they be of Edward I.

mitatibus detinentur, in ipsorum uite periculum et dictorum scolarium studii retardacionem manifestam. Nos periculo huiusmodi remedium apponere cupientes uobis precipimus, sicut alias precepimus quod in presentia Cancellarii dicte Universitatis per uos super hoc premuniendi, si per se vel per aliquas certas personas loco suo ad hoc deputatas interesse uoluerit, quoties ab eodem Cancellario fueritis requisiti, omnia uina uenalia in villa predicta sine dilacione superuideri, temptari, et assaiari et quecumque inde putrida et corrupta inueniri contigerit extrahi et effundi faciatis, ne periculum aliquod dictis scolaribus seu aliis de cetero immineat ibidem ex causa predicta, per quod ad uos tanquam ad mandati nostri contemptores grauiter capere debeamus, uel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro, alias uobis inde directo, parere noluistis uel non debuistis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto die Decembris anno regni nostri quinto.

Idem breue occurrit.[1]

25

[*Writ of the King that the punishment of the pillory is to be duly enforced on those bakers who have incurred it.*]

Tw. iv, 60
Dec. 7, 1311.

Edwardus dei gracie rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete regine Anglie de Oxonia salutem. Ex graui querela scolarium Universitatis Oxonie accepimus quod cum secundum consuetudinem in predicta Universitate hactenus obtentam et usitatam pistores pro transgressu suo pillorio adiudicati in eodem pillorio collo constricto et brachiis extensis per unam horam diei ad minus stare debeant et hactenus consueuerunt, uos iam de nouo huiusmodi pistores pillorium ascendere et absque aliqua mora in eodem facienda subito descendere permisistis & adhuc permittitis, per quod frequenter ex hoc sibi assumunt audaciam delinquendi, in ipsorum scolarium damnum non modicum et conseruacionis assise panis ibidem lesionem

[1] The rest of the sentence is torn off; Twyne has underlined and marked with an obelus the words *sicut alias precepimus*, and the last clause beginning *uel causam*, and enough is left of the sentence beginning *Idem breue occurrit* to show that it explained the obelus and the underlined words. No doubt the missing writ was earlier and did not contain these words.

manifestam et contra consuetudinem predictam. Nos super premissis apponi uolentes debitum iustitie complementum, uobis precipimus quod omnes pistores quos pro delicto suo pillorio adiudicari contigerit in eodem pillorio modo debito per unam horam ad minus stare faciatis, prout alias ibidem fieri consueuit, ne pro defectu iustitie querela ad nos inde perueniat iterata, per quod ad uos tanquam ad huiusmodi transgressorum fautores grauiter capere debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium septimo die Decembris, anno regni nostri quinto.

26

[*A writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford that they should explain to the men of King's Lynn what the customs of Oxford were on certain points.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie et confirmationem domini Edwardi quondam regis Anglie patris nostri quas inspeximus concessum sit burgensibus de Lenne quod ipsi de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum legem et consuetudinem Oxonie et quod de terris suis et tenuris que infra burgum predictum sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum legem et consuetudinem burgi Oxonie, et quod si de aliquo iudicio dubitauerint seu contenderint quod facere debeant de hoc mittant nuntios suos Oxon*iam*, et quod inde burgenses Oxonie iudicauerint ratum ac firmum habeatur; ac de quibusdam placitis ad coronam pertinentibus qualiter dicte burgenses de Lenne se disracionare debeant, necnon de terris suis ac tenuris qualiter rectum teneretur in aliquibus casibus ab ipsis burgensibus dubitetur, sicut ex parte eorundem burgensium nobis est ostensum; Nos uolentes cartas & confirmacionem predictas, prout iustum fuerit, obseruari, uobis mandamus quod inspectis articulis uobis per nuntios seu nuntium ipsorum burgensium exponendis, habitoque super facto ac circumstanciis eorundem auisamento pleniore[1], ipsos burgenses de modo et uisu articulorum predictorum et omnibus eorum circumstanciis apud uos sub communi sigillo uestro distincte

Tw, iv, 13
May 16, 1313.

[1] possibly *plenario*. The writing is rubbed.

et 'aperte sine dilacione certificetis, ut ipsi per uos inde certiorati ex tunc super articulis predictis omnibus et eorum circumstanciis faciant quod ulterius racionabiliter fuerit faciendum; mittatur eciam eis hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xvi die Maii, anno regni nostri sexto.[1]

27

[*On the complaint of the University, the King issues a precept to the bailiffs that they shall arrest, as they are bound, those malefactors whom the Chancellor denounces.*]

Tw. iv, 48 Nov. 4, 1313

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie &c., balliuis Margarete regine Anglie de Oxonia salutem. Cum uos pro conseruatione[2] pacis nostre teneamini ad malefactores & pacis nostre infra Universitatem Oxonie ac effectus scolarium ibidem studentium, per quos cultus diuinus in regno nostro augmentari posset, perturbatores ad denunciacionem et certificacionem ipsius Cancellarii, ubi ipse non sufficit, arestandos et Cancellario ibidem secundum consuetudinem Universitatis predicte liberandos, uos huiusmodi malefactores licet per Cancellarium dicte Universitatis ex causa predicta super hoc frequenter requisiti fueritis in forma predicta arestari nichilominus hactenus sepius distulistis et adhuc differtis, in pacis nostre ibidem lesionem ac status Universitatis predicte derogacionem manifestam, sicut accepimus ex querela Cancellarii Universitatis antedicte. Vos igitur precipimus quod omnes huiusmodi malefactores quoties & ubi ipsos infra balliuam uestram inveniri contigerit et per Cancellarium eiusdem Universitatis super hoc certificati fueritis et requisiti, ubi idem Cancellarius ad hoc non sufficit, arestari et predicto Cancellario iuxta eorum exigenciam demeritorum castigandos et puniendos liberari faciatis, prout alias ibidem fieri consueuit. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, quarto die Novembris, anno regni nostri septimo.[3]

[1] This must be Edward II. He was at Westminster on May 16, 1313, while Edward III was at Woodstock on May 16 in the sixth year of his reign. For the daughter-towns of Oxford, i.e. those which were allowed to claim the customs of Oxford, see Gross *The Gild Merchant* i, 254.

[2] Twyne writes *per conseruationem.*

[3] This must be of Edward II. Queen Margaret was not alive in the seventh year of Edward III.

28

[*Writ that scholars are not to be put in the same prison as murderers and felons.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie & dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Margarete regine Anglie de Oxonia salutem. Quia nolumus nec est honestum quod scolares seu alii bone condicionis existentes, qui pro debitis seu modicis delictis aut transgressionibus et non pro feloniis seu transgressionibus enormibus contra pacem nostram infra uillam predictam perpetratis, districtioni seu carceri adiudicantur, inter latrones, homicidas et ceteros felones in uili carcere retrudantur, uobis mandamus quod scolares et alios uiros bone condicionis, quos pro debitis et modicis delictis aut transgressionibus prisone nostre uille predicte adiudicari contigerit, inter latrones, homicidas aut felones in uili carcere non ponatis sed ipsos in aliquo loco per se, prout qualitas negotii requirit, custodiri faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium viii die Novembris, anno regni regis septimo.

Tw. iv, 64
Nov. 7, 1313.

29

[*The mayor of Oxford explains that he did not force his way into the Chancellor's house.*]

Un William de Colegate vint le Marzdi prochein apres la feste de seint Dauid en l'an du regne le roy Edward septisme a l'houre de prime en le haut estret de Oxenford et illoeques ovek' un fauchon tret' assailly un Thomas de Fentone contre la pees le Roy et luy fer un[1] fauchon taunt q' celui Thomas chei a la terre et gist en la haut estret come mort. Et sur ceo vint William de Burncester, meyr D'Oxenford, passant par la rue, et vist celui gisant come mort, et le malefesour suivant commanda as baillifs et autres q'ils feissent prendre celui maufesour et luy arester si la que hom seust la verite del blestee, lequel il fust vif on mort; le dit melfesour fui en l'ostel du chanceler D'Oxenford et le dit Meyr oue les autres luy pursivant iusqes deins le port ostel le Chauncella, se pria q' home luy delivera . . . . . a la prison le roy, se la q' hom

Tw. iv, 20
Mar. 5, 1314.

[1] We should expect *du;* Godefroi gives instances of *ferir de* "to smite with".

seust le quel le blestee . . . . . a la mort ou a la vie ; sur ceo vient Mestre . . . . . yne de Berks companion du dit Chanceller en le dit ostel . . . . . devant le Chanceller . . . . . q'il vint contre leur privilege pur ceo q'il fist la siute . . . . malfesour usq'es a la port du dit Chanceller.

TRANSLATION.

One William of Colgate came on the Tuesday after the feast of St. David in the seventh year of King Edward at the hour of prime in the high street of Oxford, and there with a falchion made a violent assault on Thomas de Fentone against the peace of the King, and smote him with the falchion so that the said Thomas fell to the ground and lay in the high street as dead. And thereupon William de Burncester, mayor of Oxford, came as he was passing along the street, and saw him lying as dead, and following the malefactor gave command to the bailiffs and others that they should take the malefactor and put him in prison until the state of the wounded man was known, whether he was dead or alive; the said malefactor fled to the house of the Chancellor, and the mayor with the others pursuing him as far as within the door of the Chancellor's house prayed him to give the man up to him [to take] to the King's prison, until it was known whether the wounded man was alive or dead. Thereupon came Master . . . . . of Berks, companion of the Chancellor in the said house, and [complained] before the Chancellor [against the mayor] that he was transgressing their privilege in that he made the pursuit of the malefactor as far as the door of the Chancellor.[1]

30

City Archives, G. 4, 1, Sept. 20, 1314.

[*The City grants to the Trinitarians a tenement outside East Gate.*]

Sciant presentes & futuri quod cum dominus rex Henricus[2] ad instanciam domini Edmundi nobilis viri quondam comitis

[1] The original was illegible to Twyne in certain places, but in the translation a guess has been made at the missing words.

[2] An error. The land was given to the Trinitarians in 1293 under Edward I.

Cornubie concessisset per cartam suam ministro & fratribus ordinis sancte Trinitatis Oxonie commorantibus imperpetuum omnes terras & tenementa a porta sancte Frideswide in suburbio extra portam orientalem Oxonie usque ad murum eiusdem ville, ac maior, balliui & tota communitas burgensium ville predicte quandam placeam edificatam iacentem in latitudine inter predicta tenementa ex parte orientali & murum ville predicte ex parte occidentali et extendit se eadem placea in longitudine a turello dicte porte orientali contiguo ex parte boreali usque ad murum sancte Frideswyde predicte ex parte australi Ricardo de Wenge & Cristine uxori eius ad totam vitam eorundem pro decem solidis annui redditus dicte communitati annuatim reddendis tradidissent; dicti maior, ballivi & tota communitas predicta voluntatem predicti domini regis sequi volentes, ut tenentur, concesserunt predictis ministro & fratribus & successoribus suis quod ipsi predictum redditum decem solidorum annuorum de dicta placea proveniencium de predictis tenentibus percipere & habere possent terminis consuetis simul cum reversione tocius eiusdem placee cum pertinenciis post decessum predictorum Ricardi & Cristine. Et predicti minister et fratres & eorum successores dicte communitati tresdecim solidos & quatuor denarios annui redditus pro dicta placea sic edificata plenarie persoluent singulis annis imperpetuum ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis vis. & vii*d.*, et ad festum sancti Michaelis vis. & viii*d.*; et ad solucionem dicti redditus quociens aretro fuerit dicti minister & fratres obligant pro se & successoribus suis omnia tenementa sua predicta a dicta porta sancte Frideswyde usque ad murum ville predicte districcioni camerariorum dicte communitatis qui pre tempore fuerint. Et post decessum predictorum Ricardi & Cristine dicta communitas in predicta placea cum suis edificiis & pertinenciis nichil iuris vel clamei vendicare possit preterquam tantummodo in predicto redditu tresdecim solidorum & quatuor denariorum annuorum. In cuius rei testimonium parti huius scripti indentati penes dictos fratres remanenti sigillum commune predicte communitatis est appensum, et relique parti eiusdem scripti penes dictam communitatem remanenti sigillum commune predictorum fratrum loci sui predicti est appensum. Dat' Oxonie die Veneris in vigilia sancti Mathei

apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo.[1]

31

[*The Trinitarians agree that the City may distrain if the rent of 13/4 is unpaid.*]

Tw. 23, 218 Sept. 27, 1314. Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum inspecturis uel audituris frater Willelmus dictus de Parys minister ordinis sancte Trinitatis Oxonie & confratres eiusdem loci salutem in domino. Nouerit universitas vestra quod cum predecessores nostri per cartam celebris memorie domini Edwardi filii regis Henrici quondam regis Anglie quasdam terras et tenementa necnon et placeas inter portam sancte Frideswyde in suburbio extra portam orientalem Oxonie et murum eiusdem ville ministro et fratribus ordinis predicti Oxonie commorantibus appropriassent, inter quas quidem placeas maior et communitas ville Oxonie unam placeam tenuerunt edificatam, quam Ricardo de Wenge et Cristine uxori eius ad terminum vite eorundem pro x solidis annui redditus eidem communitati annuatim reddendis dimisissent, sumptibus suis propriis toto tempore sustentandam ; ac predictus maior et ballivi ville Oxonie de consensu totius communitatis eiusdem ville predictam placeam nobis et successoribus nostris secundum formam carte domini regis antedicti concesserint pro xiii soliḍis et quatuor denariis annui redditus dicte communitati annuatim reddendis in perpetuum ad duos anni terminos, prout in carta eiusdem communitatis nobis inde confecta plenius continetur ; nos predicti minister & fratres ordinis predicti de consensu fratris Henrici de Ledes, ministri provincialis ordinis predicti in Anglia, concedimus et tenore huius scripti ratificamus quod si contingat nos uel successores nostros Oxonie commorantes in solutione dicti redditus xiiis. iv*d.* in toto uel in parte deficere uel terminos in dicta carta contentos non obseruare,

[1] Seal green, pointed oval, about 1⅜in. by ¾in., apparently God the Father seated with figures below in adoration. The inscription is broken off entirely. The deed proves that there was no moat outside the Town Wall on the Southside of East Gate. The "Gate of St. Frideswide" was a gate at the north end of Rose Lane. Outside the south east corner of the town was a farmyard and buildings, belonging to St. Frideswide's.

quod absit, ad tunc bene licitum sit maiori, ballivis aut camerariis ville predicte qui pro tempore fuerint omnia tenementa nostra in villa & suburbio Oxonie ingredi et in eisdem de die in diem namiare & distringere ac districtiones illas contra vadium & plegios penes se detinere quousque eis de toto redditu suo sic aretro existente una cum dampnis, misis et expensis, si que vel quas emerserint defectu nostro in hac parte plene fuerit satisfactum. Concedimus eciam quod predicti Ricardus et Cristina dictam placeam de nobis et successoribus nostris pacifice teneant ad totam vitam eorundem sine aliquo impedimento nostro uel successorum nostrorum pro x solidis nobis & successoribus nostris annuatim inde reddendis prout dicte communitati reddere consueuerunt pro placea antedicta. Preterea concedimus quod occasione alicuius operis per nos uel successores nostros faciendi in futurum nullum dampnum aut detrimentum in muro ville predicte in quantum dicta placea durauerit imminebit &c. Sub sigillo ministri provincialis ordinis predicti & communi sigillo fratrum sancte Trinitatis Oxonie &c. Dat' Oxonie die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo.

32

[*Writ that brewers who break the assise of ale are to receive the punishment due to them.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Aquitanie, balliuis Margarete regine Anglie uille Oxonie salutem. Ex parte Cancellarii, magistrorum et scolarium Universitatis uille predicte nobis est ostensum quod cum ipsis per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie, quas confirmauimus, sit concessum quod, quotiescumque debeat fieri temptatio ceruisie, intersint Cancellarius et procuratores Universitatis predicte, si super hoc requisiti interesse uoluerint, et quod si non intersint nec super hoc requisiti fuerint nichil ualeat temptatio predicta, quodque braciatores uille Oxonie in tertio suo transgressu habeant iudicium de Tumbrelle, uos tamen temptacionem ceruisie quamuis plures braciatores uille predicte pluries deliquerunt diu facere distulistis et adhuc differtis minus iuste, in ipsorum Cancellarii, magistrorum et scolarium damnum non modicum

Tw. iv, 62
May 28,
1315.

et conseruacionis assise ceruisie deteriorationem manifestam et contra tenorem cartarum et confirmacionis predictarum; et quia concessionem predictam inuiolabiliter uolumus obseruari, uobis precipimus quod ad temptacionem ceruisie in uilla predicta faciendam in presentia Cancellarii et procuratorum Universitatis predicte, si super hoc requisiti interesse uoluerint, quam cicius poteritis procedatis; et eam de cetero, quoties necesse fuerit, et per dictos Cancellarium et procuratores super hoc requisiti fueritis, in forma predicta faciatis; et omnes braciatores uille predicte quos in tercio transgressu suo quoad assisam predictam inueniri contigerit, per iudicium de Tumbrelle nulli parcendo in hac parte debite puniatis iuxta tenorem carte et confirmacionis predictarum, taliter in hac parte uos habentes quod per uestri defectum querela ad nos non perveniat interata per quod ad uos tanquam ad mandatorum nostrorum contemptores capere debeamus. Teste me ipso, apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Maii, anno regni nostri octavo.

33

[*Writ to the Chancellor forbidding him to try in his court cases between two laymen, when one of them transfers his action to a clerk; or to summon into his court laymen who have sold defective bread, ale or victual.*]

Tw. iv, 65 Oct. 25, 1318. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, cancellario et Universitati Oxonie salutem. Ex parte burgensium nostrorum ville nostre Oxonie grauiter conquerendo nobis est ostensum quod cum per progenitores nostros quondam reges Anglie et nostram confirmacionem uobis sit, ut dicitur, concessum quod uos, prefate Cancellarie, de omnimodis contractibus in uilla nostra Oxonie factis, ubi clericus Universitatis predicte una pars existit, libero tenemento excepto, cognoscere poteritis, regia prohibitione non obstante, et etiam quod uos, prefate Cancellarie, per uos uel alios quos ad hoc deputaueritis assisam panis et ceruisie in eadem uilla certis temporibus anni superuidere possitis, uos concessiones predictas excedentes, cogniciones omnimodorum contractuum inter laicum et laicum originaliter factorum ubi una pars eorundem laicorum accionem suam alicui clerico concedere uoluerit, et etiam cognicionem et emendas

assise panis et ceruisie ac aliorum uictualium quorumcumque in eadem uilla uobis assumitis iam de nouo, et in ipsos quos in hac parte uobis inobedientes inueniritis graues censuras ecclesiasticas exercetis, et antequam inde absolutionem consequi potuerunt magnas pecuniarum summas ab eis extorquetis in nostri preiudicium et multorum depauperationem ac legis et consuetudinis regni nostri illusionem et contra formam libertatum uobis inde concessarum; et quia in concessionibus et confirmationibus libertatum uestrarum intentionis nostre non extitit nec existit quod uos colore libertatum illarum aliqua faceretis que in nostri preiudicium seu populi nostri depressionem cederent quouismodo, uobis mandamus firmiter iniungentes quod, ab huiusmodi cognicionibus uobis indebite assumendis desistentes, id quod per uos in hac parte minus rite attemptatum fuerit sine dilacione corrigi et emendari faciatis. Et ulterius in hac parte uos taliter habeatis quod in uestri defectum clamorem inde amplius non audiamus per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum[1] xxv die Octobris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

34

[*A writ and an inquisition about providing a second market place for strangers to sell in.*]

Ancient Petitions 3145, File 65, Aug. 9, 1320

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie, maiori & balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum nuper ad querelam magistrorum & scolarium Universitatis Oxonie nobis per peticionem suam suggerentium quod burgenses & regratarii ville predicte mercatoribus & aliis hominibus extraneis victualia & alia necessaria versus eandem villam pro sustentacione predictorum magistrorum & scolarium ad vendendum ducentibus, antequam dicti mercatores & homines extranei ad predictam villam veniant cum bonis & victualibus predictis per manus suas proprias vendendis, obuiant in diuersis locis extra villam predictam & bona & victulia illa emunt & forstallant; ac eciam quod cum dicti mercatores & homines extranei cum huiusmodi bonis & victualibus vendendis ad predictam villam venerint, prefati burgenses & forstallarii cum ipsis commiscent & communicant in vendicione

[1] This word proves that the deed is by Edward II not Edward III.

bonorum & victualium illorum quominus dicti magistri & scolares bona & victualia huiusmodi a prefatis mercatoribus & hominibus extraneis absque forstallamento emere possint, in ipsorum magistrorum & scolarium ac aliorum ibidem degencium dispendium non modicum & grauamen, uobis pluries mandauerimus quod de assensu Cancellarii Universitatis predicte aliquem certum & separatum locum ab intrinsecis in villa predicta ubi extranei & forinseci mercatores huiusmodi bona & victualia ibidem ducentes ea per manus suas proprias vendere possent assignaretis, ac eciam in predicta villa publice proclamari faceretis & ex parte nostra strictius inhiberi ne aliqui burgenses seu regratarii de villa illa vel alii aliqua bona seu victualia de huiusmodi extraneis & forinsecis mercatoribus antequam ad predictum locum cum bonis & victualibus predictis venirent emere presumerent, nec se cum predictis mercatoribus immiscerent quouis modo, quominus tam clerici quam laici in villa predicta commorantes bona & victualia necessaria pro sustentacione sua libere emere possent & absque forstallamento sub pena amissionis eorundem ; et postmodum pro eo quod vos premissa facere non curastis ut accepimus, vobis iterato mandaverimus quod ea in omnibus & singulis suis articulis exequi et expleri faceretis, et nos de toto facto vestro in hac parte ante mensem Pasche proximo preteritum redderetis cerciores, ante quem diem vos nobis retornastis quod quoad forstallarios & regratarios vel aliquos burgenses obuiam aliquibus venalibus aut victualibus facientes antequam ad predictam uillam in certis locis ab antiquo deputatis & ad firmam nostram ville illius arentatis vendicioni exponerentur nullum talem adtunc sciuitis in balliua vestra, & quod quocienscumque aliquem talem inde culpabilem inueniri contingeret modo debito puniretur, et quod nec burgenses nec aliqui alii in villa predicta existentes cum mercatoribus extraneis victualia vendentibus commiscent seu communicant, sicut scitis, per quod extranei mercatores venalia seu victualia sua per manus suas proprias vendere impediuntur, et quod quo ad aliquem certum & separatum locum ad victualia vendenda per assensum predicti Cancellarii alibi assignandum quam ad loca predicta usitata, que ad firmam ville predicte sunt ab antiquo arentata, nescitis assignare in villa predicta, nisi ad dampnum & preiudicium nostrum ac deterioracionem & diminucionem firme nostre uille predicte

& iacturam tocius populi ibidem commorantis; Nos quo ad forstallarios, regratarios & illos qui cum mercatoribus extraneis in vendicionibus communicant, sicut predictum est, volentes si qui sint in villa predicta eorum punicionem maturare & indempnitati predictorum magistrorum & scolarium ac aliorum in eadem villa degencium & ad eam confluencium prospicere in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de balliua uestra, per quos rei ueritas melius sciri poterit, non suspectorum, in presencia prefati Cancellarii vel alterius quem ad hoc loco suo deputauerit, per vos super hoc sufficienter premuniendi, si interesse voluerit, diligenter inquiratis super forstallariis & regratariis huiusmodi & illis qui cum mercatoribus extraneis in vendicionibus modo predicto commiscent & communicant & super factis omnium illorum plenius veritatem, et omnes illos quos super premissis aut aliquo eorundem culpabiles inueneritis taliter castigetis & puniatis quod ille castigacio & punicio timorem aliis prebeant delinquendi; et super hoc prefato Cancellario mandavimus quod ad certum diem quem ei scire faciatis per se uel alium loco suo intersit ad informandum uos super forstallariis, regratariis & communicantibus huiusmodi & eorum factis si sibi viderit expedire; et nichilominus in predicta villa publice proclamari & ex parte nostra strictius inhiberi faciatis ne qui forstallamenta, abrocamenta aut alia huiusmodi de cetero ibidem faciant sub pena supradicta; et quo ad aliquem certum & separatum locum ad victualia vendenda [alibi][1] assignandum quam ad loca ad hoc hactemus assignata & que ad firmam nostram ville predicte sunt arentata, sicut nobis ut predicitur returnastis, volumus per vos plenius informari, videlicet qualiter & quomodo predicta loca nunc ad hoc assignata dicte firme nostre arrentantur & ad quantum & a quo tempore & de aliis circumstanciis tangentibus negocium supradictum. Et ideo uobis mandamus quod nos ad proximum parliamentum nostrum per aliquem de uestris super hoc plenius instructum & plenam potestatem a communitate ville predicte ad faciendum inde quod per nos contigerit ordinari habentem plenius informetis. Mandavimus enim prefato Cancellario quod per aliquem ab Univer-

[1] omitted but necessary.

sitate predicta similiter super premissis potestatem habentem nos tunc super hoc informet in forma supradicta; remittentes nobis tunc hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Stratford atte Boghe ix die Augusti anno regni nostri quarto decimo.

On the dorse:

Responsio maioris & balliuorum domini regis Oxonie.

Quo ad loca ad victualia vendenda ab antiquo assignata tot sunt, videlicet quinquaginta sex loca, quorum quilibet locus per se reddit domino regi per annum quatuor solidos, quatuor denarios & obolum ante festum sancti Michaelis, ita quod maior & balliui ville Oxonie pecuniam predictam habere possunt ad festum sancti Michaelis coram Baronibus de scaccario domini regis ad profrum uicecomitis comitatus Oxonie et facta est ista arentacio a tempore quo memoria non existit per communitatem predicte ville & consensum mercatorum ab antiquo & adhuc loca illa tenencium & sunt illa loca in medio ville predicte ubi maior accessus hominum est in eadem villa, nec aliquis alius locus adeo competens ad huiusmodi victualia vendenda potest inueniri in villa predicta ad comodum veniencium & emencium. Et omnia alia precepta domini regis in isto breui contenta plenarie sumus executi.

(In another hand): Concordatum fuit per maiorem & balliuos uille predicte & Cancellarium Universitatis predicte quod super contentis in breui inter se in dicta uilla Oxonie citra quindenam sancti Martini proximo futuri concordent; alioquin in dicta quindena redeant ad Cancellarium facturi et recepturi quod iusticia suadebit. In dicta quindena maior & balliui ville predicte redierunt & Cancellarius non; ideo contra dictos maiorem & ballivis nichil fiet, nisi ipsis prius premunitis.[1]

35

Tw. iv, 103 Nov. 18, 1320.

[*Writ that an inquiry be held whether the Chancellor may have a duplicate of the roll of the assise of bread and beer.*]

Iohannes de Brimptone uicecomes Oxonie balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec

[1] In *Collectanea* iii, p. 136, the writ is assigned to Edward III, i.e. the year 1340. But he was not at Stratford-le-Bow but at Berkhamsted on Aug. 9 in that year, whereas Edward II was at Stratford-le-Bow on Aug. 8 and Aug. 9, 1320.

verba:—Edwardus dei gracia &c. uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Supplicarunt nobis dilecti clerici nostri Cancellarius, magistri et scolares Universitatis Oxonie per peticionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam, ut cum executiones iudiciorum de transgressionibus assise panis et ceruisie, per homines uille nostre Oxonie fracte, per custodes assise predicte ibidem in fauorem delinquentium non fiunt, immo totaliter retardantur, per quod delinquentes huiusmodi de die in diem audaciores fiunt in hac parte taliter delinquendi, ad grave dampnum ipsorum Cancellarii, magistrorum et scolarium ac aliorum in dicta uilla commorantium, velimus concedere quod Cancellarius dicte Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat contrarotulum cum custode assise predicte de omnibus huiusmodi transgressionibus et iudiciis, sigillo dicte custodis consignatum, ita quod transgressores predicti, licet custos predictus negligens fuerit uel remissus, nichilominus puniri ualeant iuxta eorum demerita, prout decet. Nos super premissis[1] certiorari et ulterius super hoc deliberare uolentes, assignauimus dilectos & fideles nostros Adam de Brom & Iohannem de Brimptone ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu tuo non suspectorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, super premissis et omnibus aliis ea tangentibus plenius veritatem. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod ad certos dies et loca quos iidem Adam et Iohannes tibi scire faciant, venire facias coram eis tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliua tua, per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri; et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xviii die Novembris anno regni nostri quarto decimo. Et quoniam prefati assignati nobis prefixerunt diem ad inquirendum super premissis apud Oxoniam die Iouis in festo sancti Uincentii proximo futuro, vobis mandamus quod mandatum illud exequamini et de executione nobis respondeatis dictis die et loco summo mane cum hoc breui.

In dorso sic. Nos Thomas de Alestone et Robertus de la Bache balliui uille Oxonie vobis significamus quod executio istius breuis patet in panello huic breui consuto.

In panello occurrunt nomina xxiiii inratorum pro hac inquisitione facienda; sed de illorum ueredicto non constat.

[1] Twyne writes *premissa.*

36

Tw, iv, 103 Nov. 18, 1320. [*Writ that an inquiry be held whether the coroner's jury shall be composed of men from without as well as from within the town, in cases where a clerk has been maimed or killed.*]

Iohannes de Brimpton vicecomes Oxonie balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec verba:—Edwardus die gracia &c. vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Supplicarunt nobis Cancellarius, magistri et scolares Universitatis Oxonie per peticionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam, ut cum quamplures magistri et scolares dicte Universitatis et eorum seruientes per malefactores et pacis nostre perturbatores in uilla nostra Oxonie quandoque interficiuntur et quandoque mahemiantur pro eo quod inquisitiones super huiusmodi factis per homines dicte uille tantummodo fiunt, qui per alios de eadem uilla in malitia sua manutenentur et sustinentur, ita quod veritas facti sciri non potest, velimus concedere quod huiusmodi inquisitiones tam per extrinsecos quam intrinsecos pro huiusmodi malitia abolenda de cetero equaliter capiantur. Nos utrum premissa absque preiudicio nostri aut alterius cuiuscumque concedere ualeamus super premissis certiorari uolentes, assignauimus dilectos et fideles nostros Adam de Brom et Iohannem de Brimptone ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu tuo non suspectorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, super premissis veritatem. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod ad certos dies et loca quos iidem Adam et Iohannes tibi sciri faciant, venire facias coram eis tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliua tua per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c. anno regni nostri quarto decimo. Et quia prefati iusticiarii nobis prefixerunt diem ad inquirendum super premissis apud Oxoniam die Iouis in festo sancti Uincentii proximo futuro, vobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini, et de executione nobis respondeatis dictis die et loco summo mane cum hoc breui.

In dorso ut supra verbatim.[1]

[1] i.e. as on the preceeding deed.

37

[*Writ to hold an inquiry whether the Mayor and the Chancellor shall together select the panel when the assise of bread is held.*] Tw. iv, 104 Nov. 18, 1320.

Iohannes de Brimpton vicecomes Oxonie balliuis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec verba:— Edwardus dei gracia &c. vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Supplicarunt nobis Cancellarius, magistri & scolares Universitatis Oxonie per peticionem suam coram nobis & consilio nostro exhibitam ut cum balliui uille predicte, per confederacionem inter ipsos et pistores eiusdem uille, pluries ipsos pistores ad fornandum contra assisam manuteneant et confoueant, et quando temptatio panis ibidem fieri debet, in inquisicionibus per quas ueritas uenditionis bladi et frumenti dictorum pistorum hac in parte inquiri debet, alios de confederacione sua dictam malitiam similiter confouentes ponunt, per quod transgressores predicti remanent communiter impuniti, ad graue damnum tam scolarium dicte Universitatis quam omnium aliorum ibidem commorantium, concedere velimus quod quoties inquisitiones huiusmodi fieri debent, iuratores inquisitionum illarum per Cancellarium Universitatis et maiorem dicte uille coniunctim eligantur et panelli inde fiant pro predicta malitia in hac parte amouenda. Nos utrum premissa absque preiudicio nostri aut alterius cuiuscumque concedere ualeamus, *&c., ut supra uerbatim, et in dorso ut supra.*

38

[*Writ that an inquiry be held whether the Chancellor of the University shall be present when the weights and measures of the town are tested.*] Tw. iv, 104 Nov. 18, 1320.

Iohannes de Brimpton vicecomes Oxonie balliuis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec verba:—Edwardus dei gracia, &c., vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Supplicarunt nobis dilecti clerici nostri Cancellarius, magistri et scolares Universitatis Oxonie quod venditores uini et ceruisie ac mercatores auerii ponderis[1] in predicta villa Oxonie falsa habeant mensuras et pondera, per que uinum et ceruisiam et mercaturas communiter vendunt ad grave

[1] goods sold by weight.

damnum predictorum Cancellarii, magistrorum et scolarium et aliorum ad dictam villam confluentium et ibidem commorantium, qui quidem venditores per maiorem et balliuos ac alios de communitate ville predicte, qui tabernas uini et ceruisie tenent et mercatores auerii ponderis sunt et consimilia mensuras et pondera habent, taliter manutenentur quod huiusmodi falsa mensure[1] et pondera ibidem absque punitione aliqua continuata sunt et adhuc continuantur, per quod dicti Cancellarius, magistri et scolares per peticionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam nobis supplicarunt, quod Cancellarius dicte Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, quoties huiusmodi mensure et pondera examinari et consignari debeant, examinationi huiusmodi interesse et mensuras illas maiores et minores ac pondera simul cum aliis ad hoc deputatis et deputandis pro communi utilitate ualeat consignare. Nos utrum premissa absque preiudicio nostri vel alterius cuiuscumque concedere valeamus, volentes super hoc plenius certiorari, assignauimus dilectos et fideles nostros Adam de Brom et Iohannem de Brimpton ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu tuo non suspectorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, super premissis veritatem. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod ad certos dies et loca quos iidem Adam et Iohannes tibi sciri facient, venire facias coram eis tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliua tua per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Novembris,[2] anno regni nostri quarto decimo.

39

Tw. iv, 149 ? July 1, 1321.

[*Writ that the men of New Salisbury are to be quit of toll according to their charter.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitannie maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates et quietancias ciuibus ciuitatis de Noua Saresbiria per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie concessas concessum sit eisdem quod

[1] *falsas mensuras*, Twyne.

[2] Twyne writes *Decembris*, but the King was not at Westminster on Dec. 18.

iidem ciues per totam terram nostram sint quieti de theolonio, pontagio, passagio, paiagio, lastagio, stallagio, cariagio et omni alia consuetudine de omnibus rebus suis et nos cartas illas per cartam nostram confirmauerimus et ulterius concesserimus quod licet iidem ciues uel predecessores sui aliquibus uel aliqua libertatum et quietanciarum in eisdem cartis contentarum aliquo casu emergente antea usi non fuerint, iidem tamen ciues et successores sui libertatibus et quietanciis predictis et earum qualibet ex tunc plene gauderent et uterentur prout in dicta carta confirmacionis plenius continetur, uobis precipimus quod ipsos ciues de huiusmodi theolonio, pontagio, passagio, paiagio, lestagio, stallagio et cariagio de omnibus rebus suis vobis in eadem villa prestandis quietos esse permittatis iuxta tenorem carte confirmacionis nostre supradicte, et districtiones si quas eisdem ciuibus occasione predicta feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Iulii anno regni nostri quinto decimo.[1]

40

[*Writ that the tenants of Woodstock, being ancient desmesne, are quit of toll.*] Tw. iv, 149 Jan. 16, 1322.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum secundum consuetudinem in regno nostro hactenus obtentam et approbatam homines de antiquo dominico corone nostre Anglie quieti sint et esse debeant a prestacione theolonii per totum regnum nostrum, uos nichilominus homines et tenentes de manerio de Wodestoke, quod est de antiquo dominico corone nostre Anglie, ut dicitur, ad theolonium uobis de bonis et rebus suis in uilla nostra predicta prestandum distringitis et ipsos ea occasione multipliciter inquietatis minus iuste in ipsorum hominum et tenentium dispendium non modicum et grauamen et contra

[1] Ed. II was at York on July 1 in his 15th year; Edward III was at Langley; Edward I was at Westminster. But Edward I did not confirm to Salisbury its privilege with the clause *licet*; this was done by Edward II in 1315 (Cal. of Charter Rolls, vol. iv, p. 290). It is probable therefore, that we should read *quartodecimo* for *quintodecimo* (July 1, 1321) or insert *uicesimo* before *primo* (July 21, 1321); on both these days Edward II was at Westminster.

consuetudinem predictam. Et quia nolumus quod iidem homines et tenentes indebite pregrauentur in hac parte, vobis precipimus quod si ita est tunc ab huiusmodi districtionibus et inquietationibus eisdem hominibus et tenentibus ea occasione inferendis penitus desistentes, ipsos ab huiusmodi prestacione uobis de bonis et rebus suis in eadem uilla prestanda quietos esse permittatis, prout inde quieti esse debent iuxta consuetudinem predictam, et districtiones si quas eis ea occasione feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Salopiam[1] xvi die Ianuarii anno regni nostri quintodecimo.

41

Tw. 23, 190, Feb. 7, 1322. [*A writ that Richard Cary and Gilbert de Grensted be distrained to pay the rent they owe to the House of Converts at London.*]

Edwardus dei gracie rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Quia intelleximus quod quidam Ricardus Cary et Gilbertus de Grensted de villa predicta quedam tenementa[2] in eadem villa, de quibus certi redditus per dominum Henricum quondam regem Anglie auum nostrum pro sustentacione conuersorum domus nostre conversorum Lundonie assignati fuerunt, adquisiuerunt et quod per dissensiones inter ipsos Ricardum et Gilbertum super adquisitione tenementorum illorum habitas solutio eorundem reddituum per tempus non modicum retardatur in nostri exheredacionem et dilecti clerici nostri Willelmi de Ayremynne, custodis nostri domus predicte, et eorundem conuersorum

[1] This proves that the deed is of Edward II.

[2] It is a well-established error, begun by Wood, that there was at Oxford a Domus Conversorum, where converted Jews were maintained. This deed, and many other records, prove that the Domus Conversorum was at London, but there were at Oxford certain tenements which paid rents to the House at London. One tenement was on the west side of St. Aldate's Street (see *Cart. Hosp. St. John*, ii, 158), another was on the east side being next to the Gild Hall. It was a large tenement and paid to the House of Converts a reserved rent of 8 marks (*Hundred Rolls*, ii, 798). Owing to the purchase by Grensted and Cary it was divided; on the south was Grensted's tenement, on the north was Cary's Inn, which was also sometimes called *domus Conversorum* (see *Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 71); but the phrase means "the house which is the property of the Converts at London," not "the house where Converts are settled."

damnum et preiudicium manifestum, unde non immerito conturbamur; Nos, tam nostre quam ipsorum custodis et conuersorum indemnitati in hac parte prospicere volentes, vobis precipimus quod predictos Ricardum et Gilbertum sine dilacione aliqua distringatis ad arreragia reddituum predictorum necnon ad eosdem redditus exnunc prefato custodi vel suo attornato soluendum, cum per predictum custodem vel eius attornatum predictum super hoc fueritis requisiti, in hac parte taliter vos habentes quod in vestri defectum per uicecomitem nostrum Oxonie infra libertatem ville predicte premissa minime fieri faciamus. Teste me ipso apud Gloucestriam septimo die Februarii anno regni nostri xv°.

42

[*Writ that William de Hakebourne, late farmer of Northgate Hundred, shall be distrained for what he owes to the Executors of Queen Margaret, deceased.*] Tw. 23, 445 Nov. 20, 1323.

Breue regis Edwardi II. Drogoni de Barentyn vicecomiti Oxonie ad distringendum Willelmum de Hakebourne nuper firmarium hundredi extra portam borealem et assise panis et ceruisie in eadem villa ad respondendum Thome comiti Northfolk et aliis executoribus testamenti Margarete quondam regine Anglie matris nostre carissime de debito xxx librarum xiiis. iiiid., &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium xx° die Nouembris anno regni nostri xvii°[1].

43

[*A suit between the Warden of Balliol and the Master of the Hospital of St. John.*] Tw. 23, 405 Feb. 28, 1324.

Rex uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Questus est nobis magister Hospitalis sancti Iohannis extra portam orientalem Oxonie quod magister Henricus de Seton, custos domus scolarium

[1] Twyne adds "In alio lacerato et mutilo breui regis Edwardi (ut puto) secundi, anno regni sui xix mentio fit cuiusdam Iohannis de Croxford nuper custodis assise panis et ceruisie in villa Oxonie." The last word is probably an error of Twyne; the *villa* in question is not Oxford but the Hundred without Northgate. It is certain that Croxford never had the assise of bread and ale within Oxford, for there was no Mayor of Oxford of that name. John de Croxford was bailiff of Northgate Hundred in 1293 (*Cart. Hosp. St. John*, ii, 324), and the writ was probably of Edward I.

aule de Balliolo de Oxonia, Thomas de Waldeby et Ricardus de Ratford iniuste et sine iudicio disseisiuerunt eum de libero tenemento suo in Oxonia post primam transfretacionem domini Henrici regis aui nostri in Vasconiam &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium 28 die Februarii anno regni nostri xvii.°

44

Tw. 23, 217 Mar. 26, 1324 [*Mandate of the King that the Hospitallers are to have the possessions of the Templars.*]

D. de Barentyn, vicecomes Oxonie, balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepimus in hec uerba:— Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie & dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie et Berks [salutem].[1] Cum cessante & adnullato ordine Militie Templi terre et tenementa in manibus fratrum ordinis illius in dominicis, feodis et seruitiis, ut de iure eorundem fratrum tempore cessationis et adnullationis ordinis illius existentia, que de nobis & aliis diversis dominis in eodem regno tenebantur, in manibus nostris & aliorum diuersorum dominorum feodorum illorum qui terras illas & tenementa tanquam escaetas suas vendicabant seisita fuissent, et in presenti parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium conuocato concordatum sit, ordinatum, prouisum et statutum pro lege in hac parte quod nec nos nec aliquis alius dominus feodorum predictorum seu alia quecunque persona titulum nec ius habeat predicta terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis seu aliquam partem eorundem nomine escaete seu alio modo retinendi seu eadem tenementa in posterum vendicandi occasione cessacionis & adnullacionis predicti ordinis Militie Templi, de quibus fratres eiusdem ordinis seisiti fuerunt in dominico suo ut de feodo tempore cessacionis & adnullacionis predictarum; et quod pro eo quod ordo fratrum hospitalis sancti Iohannis Ierusalem consimiliter ob defensionem Cristianorum et sancte ecclesie prouisus fuerat, institutus & canonizatus, et ordo predictus Templariorum cessat & adnullatur, omnia terre et tenementa predicta, dominia, feoda & libertates assignentur & liberentur per nos de plenitudine regie potestatis & de assensu magnatum et aliorum in dicto parliamento existencium, & non alio modo, priori &

[1] Twyne omits this word.

fratribus ordinis dicti hospitalis sancti Iohannis Ierusalem in Anglia, habenda et tenenda eisdem priori et fratribus et successoribus suis de nobis et aliis dominis feodorum illorum per illa eadem seruitia per que fratres ordinis Militie Templi ea tenuerunt tempore cessacionis & adnullacionis eiusdem ordinis Militie Templi, ut in refectione pauperum, hospitalitatibus, divinorum celebracionibus, defensione terre sancte et omnibus aliis oneribus et seruitiis prius debitis quocunque nomine censeantur in perpetuum, non obstante quod predicta terre, tenementa, dominia, feoda et libertates post dictas cessacionem & adnullacionem ad manus diuersorum per successionem hereditariam, donationem seu perquisitum vel alio modo deuenerunt ac eciam quacumque lege seu consuetudine regni nostri per quam seu per quas predicta concordia, ordinatio, prouisio et statutum seu assignatio et traditio de predictis terris et tenementis ut predicitur impediri quouismodo debeat, impugnari seu contraplacitari &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xxvi die Martii, anno regni nostri xvii.

45

[*Writ to the Exchequer to search the rolls for details about Kersey's tenement.*] Tw. 23, 506 Ap, 1, 1324.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie thesaurario et baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Monstrauerunt nobis burgenses nostri Oxonie quod cum Vivus le Longe quondam Iudeus tenuisset dum vixit de domino Edwardo quondam rege Anglie, patre nostro, quandam domum cum pertinenciis in suburbio Oxonie, qui quidem Vivus feloniam commisit pro qua suspensus fuit, per quod domus predicta ad manus dicti patris tanquam escaeta sua deuenit, ac idem pater noster postmodum domum illam Ade de Kersey[1] tradidit reddendo inde eidem patri nostro ad Scaccarium suum xiiis. iiii*d.* per annum, ac licet idem Adam domum illam diu

[1] The tenement of Adam de Keresey was bounded by Brewers' Street on the north and St. Aldate's St. on the east. In 1279 the *Hundred Rolls* (ii, 790) record that it was an escheat of the King, having been the property of Vives Longus, a Jew. In 1285 it is recorded that Adam clericus held the tenement of Vives le Long, who had been hanged, rendering 13/4 a year to the King (*Oxford City Documents*, p. 208). The Pipe Roll of 1316 records that the rent of one mark from Adam de

est dimiserit et dereliquerit et domus illa ad terram penitus sit prostrata dictusque Adam vel heredes sui quicquam in villa predicta vel suburbio eiusdem unde redditus predictus levari poterit in toto vel in parte non habeant nec ballivi ville predicte proficuum aliquod de domo illa percipere vel levare possint nec hactenus possent, vos nichilominus burgenses predictos de redditu predicto annuatim ad Scaccarium predictum, ac si ipsi pro predicto Adam in hac parte tenerentur respondere, onerari facitis minus iuste in ipsorum burgensium dispendium non modicum et grauamen, super quo nobis per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam supplicarunt sibi remedium adhiberi. Nolentes igitur ipsos burgenses indebite in hac parte pregrauari, vobis mandamus quod rotulos et memoranda Scaccarii predicti premissa contingentia videlicet qualiter et quomodo domus predicta ad manus dicti patris nostri deuenerit et qualiter postmodum dictus pater noster eam predicto Ade tradidit, utrum videlicet in feodo an alio modo, et pro qua firma inde annuatim reddenda, scrutari ac super si necesse fuerit,[1] necnon si predictus Adam domum illam dimiserit et dereliquerit sicut predictum est necne, et si sic tunc quando et qualiter et si domus illa ad terram prostrata sit tunc quando et qualiter &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Aprilis anno regni nostri xvii.

Per peticionem de consilio.

46

Tw. 23, 479
Ap. 2, 1324.

[*Summary of a writ that John Hampton and Thomas le Marshall are to be at Henley at the forthcoming eyr, on the charge of breaking into the manors of John de Handlo.*]

Breue Edwardi II[2] de capiendis et distringendis Iohanne

Keresey had not been received for 32 years. In 1337 John de Pusey, clerk, applied to the King that he might hold for life the land of Vives le Longe who was hanged, and an inquisition thereon says that it was then a toft worth 2/- a year (Inquis. ad quod damnum, 242, 11). It was known as Keresey's Place as late as the reign of Henry V (see *Book of Wills*, &c.).

[1] Twyne must have omitted something here.

[2] Twyne writes "Edwardi primi, ut opinor." On July 1, 1323, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to John de Stonore and others to try a number of knights, squires and others for breaking into the manors of John de Handlo; among the names are John de Hampton and Thomas le Mareschall (Cal. of Patent Rolls, p. 319).

Hampton et Thoma le Marshall burgensibus Oxonie ad respondendum Iohanni Stonore et aliis iusticiariis itinerantibus apud Henle, quare ipsi cum aliis malefactoribus et pacis perturbatoribus maneria Iohannis de Handlo apud Pydenton, Musewelle, Beckele, Hedingdon, Chadelynton, Swereford et Rollyndricht intraverunt, portas illorum fregerunt, ostia et fenestras domorum, parcos fregerunt &c. Teste, Iohanne de Stonore apud Lundon, ii die Aprilis, anno regni xvii.

47

[*Writ that the Chancellor and proctors are to appear before the King to answer why they allowed the cession of an action from a layman to a clerk.*] Tw. iv. 104 July 4, 1324.

Drogo[1] de Barentine vicecomes Oxonie ballivis libertatis Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Si Henricus de Stodle et Alicia uxor eius executrix testamenti Henrici de Lenne fecerint te securum de clameo suo prosequendo, tunc pone per vadium et salvos plegios magistrum Henricum Gower cancellarium Universitatis Oxonie, magistrum Willelmum de Skelton et magistrum Iohannem de Fentone quod sint coram nobis a die sancti Michaelis in xv dies, ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ostensuri quare, cum nullis de regno nostro actiones suas de debitis, transgressionibus ac contractibus aliquibus alicui concedere, vendere vel dare debeat vel possit secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, predicti Cancellarius, Willelmus et Iohannes tenuerunt placitum in curia Cristianitatis de debito xxvii marcarum, quod prefatus Henricus de Lenne Willelmo de Lodelowe debuit, ut dicitur, et quod idem Willelmus de Lodelowe Hugoni de Lugwardyn scolari concessit; quod quidem debitum idem Hugo a prefatis Henrico et Alicia exegit contra prohibitionem nostram. Pone etiam per vadium et salvos plegios prefatum Hugonem quod tunc sit ibi ostensurus quare secutus est idem placitum in

[1] Twyne writes *Ricardus*, but the Sheriff was Drogo de Barentine. There can be little doubt that Will. de Skelton and Ioh. de Fentone were the Proctors, probably the proctors elected in April, 1323. The names are given in Wood-Gutch as the proctors for 1323 (Fasti, p. 20) but Wood did not know the authority for them.

eadem curia contra prohibitionem nostram. Et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Lewes, quarto die Iulii anno regni nostri septimo decimo. Quare vobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione nobis respondeatis apud Oxoniam citra festum sancti Michaelis cum hoc breui.

48

Tw. 23, 484 July 17, 1324. [*Summary of a writ against Roger Bost, keeper of Bocardo.*]

Breue regis Edwardi II anno xviii, die xvii Iulii, datum apud Westmonasterium[1] contra Rogerum Bost custodem gaole ville Oxonie, qui per penas et tormenta diuersa cogebat quendam Robertum de Leycestria prisonem suum quamplures homines sibi prorsus incognitos et ignotos de diuersis feloniis et roberiis contra voluntatem suam appellare &c.

49

Tw. 23, 193 July 17, 1324. [*A repetition of the writ against William de Hakeburn.*]

Breue Edwardi regis secundi Drogoni de Barentyne uicecomiti Oxonie ut distringat Willelmum de Hakebourn nuper firmarium hundredi extra portam borealem Oxonie et assise panis et ceruisie ibidem ad respondendum executoribus testamenti Margarete quondam regine Anglie matris nostre carissime defuncte de xxx libris xiiis. iiii*d.* pro arreragiis ibidem; xvii° Iulii anno regni nostri xviii.

50

Tw. 23, 434 Sept. 17, 1324. [*Writ that the hundred soldiers which Oxford had been bidden send to Portsmouth should be kept back.*]

Rescriptum regis Edwardi II dat' apud Porcestre, 17°. Septembris, anno regni xviii, maiori et balliuis Oxonie quod licet antea iis mandauerit ut centum homines armatos pedites de validioribus et potentioribus ville illius ad Portesmouth mitterent, nunc tamen eos domi detinerent &c. Ex alio tamen rescripto liquet eos centum pedites militiam fuisse profectos.

[1] Edward I and Edward III were at Westminster on July 17 in their 18th year, but Edward II was not. On the other hand Roger Bost seems to have lived in the reign of Edward II. In the Coroners Roll he is mentioned in 1307 and 1314. The writ might be issued in the King's name at Westminster though the King himself was absent.

51

[*Writ to summon the Chancellor of Oxford to answer for his offence.*] Tw. 23, 479 Nov. 14, 1324.

Drogo de Barentyn vicecomes Oxonie ballivis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepimus in hec uerba ; Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia Thomas le Venour fecit nos securos de clameo suo prosequendo per Iohannem filium Iohannis Cole de Teukesbury et Willelmum filium Iohannis de Stonhouse de comitatu Gloucestrie, pone per vadium et salvos plegios magistrum Henricum Gower et magistrum Hugonem Elys quod sint coram iusticiariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Hillarii in xv diès, ostensuri quare tenuerunt placitum in curia Cristianitatis de catallis et debitis que non sunt de testamento vel matrimonio contra prohibitionem nostram ; et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xiv die Nouembris anno regni nostri xviii. Quare vobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione nobis respondeatis citra festum Natalis domini cum hoc breui.

52

[*Summary of a writ to recover rent on lands late of the Templars.*] Tw. 23, 488 Dec. 18, 1324.

Breue regis Edwardi II. Drogoni de Barentyn vicecomiti Oxonie ad distringendum Nicholaum de Publesbury et Willelmum le Barber de Oxonia ad soluendum Roberto de Stokes custodi terrarum forisfactarum domino regi in comitatu Oxonie x libras que ei debentur de exitu manerii de Saunford &c. Teste Willelmo de Norwyco apud Westmonasterium xv die Decembris anno regni xviii.

53

[*Writ to send 60 soldiers to Portsmouth.*] Tw. 23, 433 Dec. 18, 1324.

A writ in French of king Edward the seconde dated at Notingham, 18 Decemb. anno regni xviii, to the Bayliffes of Oxon to send lx soldiers footmen double armed and apparrelled to Portesmouth to goe over with the kinge into France about the recoverie of the dutchy of Guyon there belonginge to the crowne of England.

54

Tw. 23, 488 Feb. 5, 1325. [*Part of a writ about an attack upon William Attemore.*]

Drogo de Barentyn vicecomes Oxonie balliuis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepimus in hec uerba :— Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Si Willelmus Attemore de Oxonia fecerit te securum de clameo suo prosequendo, tunc pone per vadium et saluos plegios Willelmum le Hutheward de Suthhengsey, Ricardum personam ecclesie sancte Abbe de Oxonia et Thomam Treys quod sint coram nobis a die Pasche in xv dies ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ostensuri quare vi et armis in ipsum Willelmum Attemore apud Oxoniam insultum fecerunt et ipsum verberauerunt et male tractauerunt ita quod de vita eius desperabatur &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Februarii anno regni nostri xviii.

Et in schedula ad dorsum consuta:—Ricardus persona ecclesie sancte Abbe de Oxonia clericus est et beneficiatus in episcopatu Lyncolniensi, nullum habens laicum feodum nec aliquid extra sanctuarium per quod potest attachiari.

55

Tw. 23, 482 Feb. 21, 1325. [*An inquisition about the lands of Robert Burnell and William Burnell.*]

Breue regis Edwardi II Drogoni de Barentyn vicecomiti Oxonie dat' Westmonast' xxi Februarii anno regni xviii ad faciendum inquisitionem apud Oxoniam per probos & legales homines in balliva sua &c., de tenentibus terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Roberti Burnel dudum Bathoniensis et Wellensis episcopi, Philippi Burnell nepotis et heredis eiusdem Roberti et Edwardi Burnell filii et heredis predicti Philippi, et quantum portio cuiuslibet tenentis valeat per annum in omnibus exitibus &c. ; et hoc pro quibusdam debitis quibus tenebatur idem Robertus Burnell episcopus domino Edwardo quondam regi Anglie patri nostro et nobis &c., scilicet pro C libris quas domino regi debuerat de prestito ei facto per manus mercatorum de Luca &c.

Inquisicio[1] capta apud Oxoniam coram Andrea de Wormen-

[1] The inquisition is of earlier date than the writ, if we may trust Twyne's accuracy. Perhaps a writ was first sent to the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford and subsequently to the sheriff.

hale et Iohanne de Bishopeston ballivis viii die Ianuarii virtute cuiusdam returni breuis domini regis ad inquirendum qui sunt tenentes terrarum et tenementorum Roberti Burnell per sacramentum Willelmi de Whatele, Henrici de Edrop, Iohannis de Gonewardby &c., qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predicti Robertus et Philippus nullas habuerunt terras nec unquam aliqua tenementa in villa Oxonie, nec sunt aliqui tenentes eorundem in eadem villa Oxonie; sed dicunt quod predictus Edwardus ut consanguineus et heres cuiusdam magistri Willelmi Burnel quedam tenementa in Oxonia prius per dictum Willelmum legata magistro et scolaribus aule de Balliolo habenda sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum post decessum predicti Willelmi Burnell vi et armis ingressus fuit et illa per aliquod tempus sic tenuit, qui quidem Edwardus postea percipiens[1] se iniuste fecisse dicta tenementa dictis magistro, scolaribus et eorum successoribus reddidit et per quoddam scriptum suum quietum clamavit in perpetuum. Et dicunt quod predictus Edwardus tanquam filius et heres predicti Philippi nullas habuit terras nec aliqua tenementa in dicta villa Oxonie. In cuius rei &c.

56

[*Adam de Brom and the Mayor are appointed to receive the recognition of debts in Oxford.*] Tw. 23, 191 Mar. 18, 1325.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori Oxonie salutem. Quia volumus quod recognitiones debitorum que coram maiore et clerico ad hoc deputato iuxta formam statuti dudum pro mercatoribus editi in villa nostra Oxonie fieri consueuerunt, que etiam pretextu quarundum ordinacionum per prelatos et alios de regno nostro factarum ibidem recipienda per tempus aliquod iam cessarunt, exnunc pro eo quod ordinaciones predicte reuocate existunt, in eadem uilla sicut prius recipiantur, uobis mandamus quod recognitiones huiusmodi in eadem uilla una cum dilecto clerico nostro Adam de Brom, cui custodiam minoris pecie sigilli nostri ad hoc deputati commisimus, recipiatis et ulterius inde faciatis prout in dicto statuto plenius continetur. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xviii die Martii anno regni nostri xviii.

[1] See *Balliol Deeds* (O.H.S.) pp. 109—115.

57

Tw. 23, 483 May 18, 1325. [*Writ to inquire what tenements were held by Thomas de Bellafago in Oxford.*]

Drogo de Barentyn vicecomes Oxonie ballivis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi sicut pluries quod tam de illis bladis crescentibus in terris que fuerunt Thome de Ballafago que nuper per preceptum nostrum in manum nostram cepisti ad valenciam xx solidorum, prout retornasti ad scaccarium nostrum in crastino Ascensionis domini proximo preterite,[1] quam de aliis bonis et catallis eiusdem Thome ac de terris et tenementis que fuerunt ipsius Thome xvii die Aprilis anno regni nostri decimo et postea in quorumcumque manibus nunc existant in balliva tua fieri facias xvii libras i marcam de debito quodam xx librarum, quas nobis debet de denariis Rogeri Dammory, in curia nostra coram baronibus de Scaccario nostro die predicto recognitas, prout nobis constat per inspectionem rotulorum de dicto Scaccario nostro, ita quod predictas xvii libras i marcam habeas ad idem Scaccarium nostrum apud Westmonasterium in crastino sancti Iohannis Baptiste nobis ibidem soluendas et hoc breue. Teste R. Beler[2] apud Westmonasterium[3] xviii die Maii anno regni nostri xviii. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione nobis respondeatis indilate cum hoc breui.

Et in dorso schedule alterius huic breui consute:—Thomas de Bellafago nullas habet terras nec tenementa ad presens in balliua nostra, unde aliqui denarii fieri possunt; sed vobis significamus quod idem die et anno in isto breui contentis habuit quoddam messuagium cum pertinenciis in Oxonia; de quo quidem messuagio nullos denarios fieri fecimus aut potuimus, pro eo quod dictum messuagium cum pertinenciis

[1] Twyne writes *futur*'; possibly the error was in the original. Ascension Day was May 16.

[2] Ralph Beler, treasurer of the Exchequer in 1325 (see Patent Rolls).

[3] On this day the king was at Porchester, not at Westminster (*see* Cal. of Patent Rolls, p. 144), but a writ in his name might be issued from the Exchequer at Westminster.

est in manibus clericorum Universitatis Oxonie, et illud idem messuagium dicti clerici inhabitant.[1]

58

[*Writ to summon the Prior of St. Frideswide's and others to answer why they had taken a suit into the Chancellor's Court, contrary to the King's prohibition.*] Tw. iv, 94 May 22, 1325.

Drogo de Barentyn, uicecomes Oxonie, balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:— Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Pone super uadium et saluos plegios Robertum, Priorem sancte Frideswyde Oxonie, et fratrem Iohannem de Littelmore concanonicum eiusdem Prioris et magistrum Iohannem de Langeley quod sint coram nobis in crastino sancti Iohannis Baptiste ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia ostensuri quare, cum predictus Prior nuper in comitatu tuo per breue nostrum recuperasset uersus Iohannem de Horwode personam ecclesie de Netherhorspath uiginti libras eidem Priori pro damnis suis adiudicatas occasione cuiusdam transgressionis fratri Iohanni de Brok concanonico ipsius Prioris per predictum Iohannem de Horwode illate ut dicitur, predicti frater Iohannes de Littelmore et magister Iohannes, colore cuiusdam concessionis quam dictus Prior fecit eisdem fratri Iohanni de Littelmore et magistro Iohanni de actione quam idem Prior habuit ad predictas uiginti libras petendum,[2] secuti sunt placitum in curia Cristianitatis coram Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie uersus predictum Iohannem de Horwode de eisdem viginti libris sicut ex relatu plurium accepimus, contra legem et consuetudinem regni nostri et contra prohibitionem nostram. Et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Henle xxii die Maii anno regni nostri octauo decimo. Quare uobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis indilate cum hoc breui.

[1] In 1295 Roger de Bellafago bought a tenement in St. Ebbe's; in 1318 Thomas de Bellafago sold it to John de Trillow, who sold it to magister Tingwick, who gave it to the University (Univ. Archives, Pix O, 23-26). It was called Beaufo Hall after the family of Bellafago and ultimately was known as Beef Hall. For its size and situation see a plan in the Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John, vol. ii, p. 221.

[2] *petendi*, Twyne.

59

Tw. 23. 445 [*Writ to distrain the Chancellor and Proctors.*]
? June, 1325.

Breue regis Edwardi II vicecomiti Oxonie ad distringendum magistrum Henricum Gower, magistrum Hugonem Elys et magistrum Simonem de Moene[1] pro quibusdam transgressionibus &c., anno regni xviii &c.

In dorso sic. Magister Henricus Gower clericus est et beneficiatus in episcopatu Meneuensi, nullum habens laicum feodum nec aliquod extra sanctuarium per quod potest distringi in balliua nostra, et quod idem magister Henricus diu ante aduentum istius breuis vendidit omnia bona et catalla sua et dimisit[2] de omnibus terris et tenementis suis que habuit in dicta balliua nostra.

Magister Hugo Elys diu ante adventum istius breuis vendidit omnia bona et catalla sua et dimisit de omnibus terris et tenementis suis que habuit in balliua nostra, ita quod nichil habet ad presens per quod potest distringi ; ideo de eo nichil actum est ; tamen clericus est et beneficiatus in episcopatu Lincolniensi.

Magister Simon de Moene, persona ecclesie de Bredon, clericus est et beneficiatus in episcopatu Wygorn' nullum habens laicum feodum in balliua nostra nec aliquid extra sanctuarium per quod potest distringi, et quod idem Simon diu ante aduentum istius breuis vendidit omnia bona et catalla sua et dimisit se de omnibus terris et tenementis suis que habuit in balliua predicta.

[1] As Gower was the Chancellor of Oxford, it is natural to assume that Elys and Moene were the proctors, *i.e.*, from Easter, 1324, to Easter, 1325. Gower's successor was not elected until Oct., 1325. The 18th year of Edward II ended July 7th, 1325.

[2] Twyne probably has omitted *se* after *dimisit* in this and the next paragraph. Twyne adds a note "Breue occurrit de eodem tempore de distringendo Thoma de Clenche scolare; et in dorso hec occurrit notula pro returno (ut vocant) ipsius brevis per ballivos Oxonie; Thomas de Clenche, clerk, clericus est et beneficiatus in episcopatu Lundon, nullum habens laicum feodum nec aliquid extra sanctuarium in balliua nostra ubi potest summoneri, ideo de eo nichil actum est." Twyne proceeds to argue that halls and colleges were reckoned as *sanctuarium*, spots in which the bailiffs could not levy distraint, but the word seems to mean *spiritualia*, *i.e.* ecclesiastical property.

60

[*Writ that the Chancellor and Mayor are to be allowed to have the custody of the assise of bread and ale.*] Tw. iv, 49 Feb. 18, 1327.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Aquitanie, balliuis & toti communitati uille Oxonie salutem. Cum commiserimus Cancellario Uniuersitatis Oxonie et maiori eiusdem uille qui pro tempore fuerint custodiam assise panis et ceruisie in uilla predicta et suburbiis eiusdem, habendam quamdiu nobis placuerit, reddendo inde nobis per annum ad scaccarium nostrum centum solidos, unam uidelicet medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis per equales porciones quamdiu habuerint custodiam predictam, prout in litteris nostris patentibus[1] inde confectis plenius continetur, uobis mandamus quod eisdem Cancellario et maiori in his que ad custodiam illam pertinent intendentes sitis & respondentes in forma predicta quoties per ipsos fueritis premuniti. Teste me ipso apud Wesmonasterium xviii die Februarii anno regni nostri primo. Per consilium.

61

[*Writ that the Chancellor and Mayor are to be allowed to have the custody of the assise of weights and measures.*] Tw. iv, 48 Feb. 18, 1327.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie balliuis et toti communitati uille Oxonie salutem. Cum ob quietem et communem utilitatem Uniuersitatis Oxonie et omnium in ea commorantium et confluentium ad eandem commiserimus dilectis nobis Cancellario Universitatis predicte et maiori eiusdem uille qui pro tempore fuerint custodiam assise mensurarum et ponderum in dicta villa et suburbiis eiusdem, habendam quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod ipsi quoties opus fuerit dicta mensuras et pondera supervideant et ea que falsa inuenerint comburi et destrui faciant et alia legalia et iusta deputent et consignari faciant, necnon transgressores quos in hac parte inuenerint debite puniant et

[1] The grant here mentioned is found on the Patent Rolls under the date of Feb. 18, but it is not in the University Archives.

castigent, prout in litteris nostris patentibus[1] inde confectis plenius continetur, uobis mandamus quod eisdem Cancellario et maiori in his que ad custodiam illam pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes, quoties per ipsos fueritis premuniti. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xviii die Februarii anno regni nostri primo.

62

Tw. iv, 61 Feb. 28, 1327.

[*Writ to the bailiffs to surrender William de Dichesse to the Chancellor of Oxford.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum per litteras patentes domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie patris nostri, quas confirmauimus, concessum sit Universitati Oxonie quod cancellarius eiusdem Uniuersitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat cogniciones quarumcumque transgressionum infra uillam predictam factarum ubi clericus fuerit una partium, exceptis placitis de morte hominis et de mahemio, ac iam ex querela cancellarii Uniuersitatis predicte accepimus quod Willelmus de Dichesse clericus dicte Universitatis pro transgressione que mortem uel mahemium non concernit captus et in prisona nostra eiusdem uille detentus est, et licet dictus cancellarius prefatum clericum iuxta tenorem concessionis predicte sibi liberari sepius petierit, uos tamen eundem clericum eidem cancellario liberare uoluntarie distulistis et adhuc differtis, ad graue preiudicium ipsius Uniuersitatis et contra tenorem concessionis et confirmacionis nostre predictarum; et quia concessionem predictam in suo robore uolumus perdurare, uobis precipimus quod, si ita est, tunc prefatum clericum dicto Cancellario liberetis iuxta tenorem concessionis et confimacionis nostre predictarum. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Februarii anno regni nostri primo.[2]

[1] The Letters Patent, dated Feb. 18, are in the University Archives (N. 39) and also on the Patent Rolls.

[2] Both Edward II and Edward III were at Westminster on Feb. 28 in their first year; but the privileges of the University were not confirmed by Edward II in his first year. They were confirmed by Edward III the same day as this writ (Archives N. 4).

63

[*Writ to the mayor and bailiffs that they should not arrest clerks or other members of the University except at the mandate of the Chancellor.*] Tw. iv, 18 April 26, 1327.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. · Cum inter ceteras libertates per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie quas confirmauimus Cancellario et Uniuersitati Oxonie concessas concessum sit eisdem quod Cancellarius Uniuersitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerit habeat cogniciones quarumcumque transgressionum infra predictam uillam factarum ubi clericus fuerit una partium, exceptis placitis de morte hominis et mahemio,[1] et quod familia et seruientes dictorum clericorum, percamenarii, luminarii, scriptores, barbatores et alii homines de officio qui sunt de robis dictorum clericorum gaudeant libertatibus et priuilegiis Uniuersitatis predicte, qua quidem libertate iidem Cancellarius et clerici et eorum seruientes semper hactenus a tempore confectionis cartarum et confirmacionis predictarum racionabiliter usi sunt, sicut dicunt; Uobis precipimus quod aliquem clericum seu eius seruientem pro aliquibus transgressionibus infra dictam villam factis, mortem uel mahemium non tangentibus, quarum cognicio ad dictum Cancellarium pertinet, nullatenus capiatis absque mandato Cancellarii supradicti; et si aliquos pro huiusmodi transgressionibus ceperitis, tunc eos prefato Cancellario sine dilacione liberetis iuxta libertates Universitatis predicte puniendos prout hactenus fieri consueuit. Teste me ipso apud Staunford, xxvi die Aprilis anno regni nostri primo.

64

[*Writ to send soldiers for the war with Scotland.*]

A writ of King Edward the III[2] dat' apud Nottingham 29° Aprilis, anno regni primo, maiori et balliuis Oxonie pro delectu militum iturorum cum domino rege versus Scotiam, et quod unicuique militi assignetur unus equus pretii 30 uel 40 solidorum pro eorum equitatura &c.; in cuius rescripti dorso sic Tw. 23, 433 April 29 1327.

[1] Twyne in both places writes *mahennio.*

[2] Twyne writes "II", but Edward II was at Windsor at the end of April, 1308.

reperio. Virtute istius mandati, mandati erant 42 homines armati apud Eboracum ad proficiscendum cum domino rege versus partes Scotie &c.

65

Tw. 23, 216 July 6, 1327. [*Writ to the mayor and bailiffs not to usurp the rights which belong to the Honour of St. Walery.*]

Breue Edwardi regis Anglie ad maiorem et balliuos Oxonie ne sibi vendicent aut usurpent iura illa que pertinent ad honorem sancti Walerici tunc existentem in manibus Isabelle regine Anglie matris sue ad terminum vite &c. Teste rege apud Eboracum,[1] sexto die Iulii anno regni nostri primo.

66

Tw. 23, 187 July 20, 1327. [*Queen Isabella desires that William de Sutton may be appointed to the office of under-bailiff.*]

Isabell' par la grace de dieu Reine Dangleterre, Dame Dirland et Contesse de Pontis a noz bien ames le maire et la comminaute D'oxenford salut. Nous vous prions tant come nous pouons qe si William de Sutton Doxenford soit souffisant a l'office de porter la mace come bailif[2] de la dite ville qe vous le lui facez auoir, pour l'amour de nous. Doun' a Euerwyk le xx iour de Iuyl.[3]

[1] On the Close Roll (see Calendar of Close Rolls, p. 143) and printed in full in *Foedera*. The manors which belonged to Roger d'Ivri in the time of Domesday passed into the hands of the family of St. Walery about the year 1154, and when Thomas of St. Walery deserted King John and joined the King of France, they escheated to the king and became known as the Honour of St. Walery. They were in the hands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and Edmund his son in the thirteenth century, but from the year 1300 they were always Crown property. North Oseney, also known as Ruley, was not only a manor of the Honour but the *caput*, the spot where the steward of the Honour held his court.

[2] No doubt sub-bailiff or bailiff's sergeant is meant. It was a permanent office and paid, whereas the bailiff proper held office for only one year and was unpaid.

[3] In July, 1327, Isabella was at York and was supreme ruler, her husband being in prison.

67

[*Writ that those who dwell on the fees of the Bishop of Winchester are to be quit of toll and stallage, according to their charters.*] Tw. iv. 140 July 22, 1327.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates episcopo Wyntoniensi per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie concessas concessum sit ei quod ipse et omnes homines sui de omnibus feodis[1] suis sint quieti in perpetuum de theolonio & stallagio per totam terram nostram, et dominus Edwardus nuper rex Anglie pater noster cartas illas per cartam suam confirmauerit, et ulterius eidem episcopo concesserit quod licet ipse aut predecessores sui libertatibus in eisdem cartis contentis aut earum aliqua antea usi non fuerint nichilominus iidem episcopus et eius successores omnibus & singulis libertatibus predictis uti ualeant & gaudere, prout in carta predicta plenius continetur, uobis mandamus quod omnes homines ipsius episcopi de omnibus feodis suis cum bonis et rebus suis ad predictam uillam uenientes de huiusmodi theolonio & stallagio quietos esse permittatis iuxta tenorem cartarum & confirmacionis predictarum, ipsos contra tenorem earundum non molestantes in aliquo seu grauantes, et districtionem si quam eis ea occasione fieri feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Todhou xxii die Iulii anno regni nostri primo.

68

[*A memorandum, bearing the seal of the hustengs and the seal of the sheriff, that the mayor and bailiffs have delivered to the sheriff a writ of the king to give aid in arresting malefactors.*] Tw. iv, 22 Aug. 3, 1327.

Memorandum quod die dominica proxima post festum sancti Egidii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum primo maior et balliui uille Oxonie liberauerunt Iohanni de Bromptone uicecomiti Oxonie et Berks' quoddam breue domini regis in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxon' et Berks salutem. Cum nos, ex relatu plurium accipientes quod quamplures

[1] Adderbury and Witney were fees of the Bishop in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

malefactores et pacis nostre perturbatores tam scolares quam alii se adinuicem confederantes in uilla Oxonie et suburbiis eiusdem uagantur et discurrunt, homines ibidem tam de die quam de nocte uerberantes, uulnerantes[1] & quosdam ex illis membris mutilantes et quosdam ex illis nequiter interficientes quosdamque capientes et ipsos quousque fines et redemptiones diuersas cum iis fecerint[2] detinentes, ac balliuis et ministris nostris uille nostre predicte officia in eisdem[3] uilla et suburbiis exequentibus in tantum comminantes quod dicti balliui uel ministri ea que officiis suis ibidem incumbunt[4] exequenda exequi non audent, et alia dampna et facinora perpetrantes et indies perpetrare non desistentes, in nostri contemptum, pacis nostre lesionem hominumque in eisdem uilla & suburbiis commorantium & ad eandem confluentium terrorem manifestum, preceperimus[5] maiori et balliuis uille nostre Oxonie firmiter iniungentes quod in locis in balliua sua ubi expedire uiderint publice proclamari et ex parte nostra firmiter inhiberi faciant ne qui cuiuscumque condicionis fuerint congregationes uel conuenticula illicita infra uillam et suburbia predicta faciant seu arma portent, exceptis custodibus pacis nostre, uicecomite et aliis balliuis et ministris nostris, quibus pro mandatis nostris et aliis que ad officia sua pertinent faciendis, et his qui ad hutesium et clamorem pro malefactoribus et felonibus arrestandis uenerunt, quibus quandoque armari conuenit, aut aliud quodcumque ibidem facere presumant per quod pax nostra ledi aut populus noster partium illarum terreri seu balliui nostri in officiis suis exercendis impediri ualeant quouismodo, et si quos post proclamationem et inhibitionem predictas congregationes et conuenticula illicita in eisdem uilla et suburbiis facientes aut arma portantes ad huiusmodi mala perpetranda inueniri contigerit, tunc[6] illos ac eciam alios quos per inquisitiones inde quas per prefatos maiorem at balliuos fieri uolumus, si necesse fuerit, culpabiles inuenerint[7] sine dilacione insequi

[1] It is impossible to see what Twyne wrote first, but he altered it to *insidiantes;* the similar writ of Oct. 3, 1334, reads *uulnerantes*.

[2] Twyne reads *ad eos fecerunt*.

[3] Twyne reads *in ea dicta*; the original may have had *iamdicta*.

[4] Twyne reads *in omnibus* instead of *incumbunt*.

[5] Twyne reads *precipimus*.

[6] Twyne leads *inter*.

[7] Twyne reads *inuenerit*.

et arrestari et in prisona nostra saluo custodiri faciant,[1] ita quod ab eadem nullo modo deliberentur sine mandato nostro speciali; tibi precipimus quod eidem maiori et balliuis in premissis auxilians sis et intendens prout tibi scire faciant, sumpto ad hoc, si necesse fuerit, posse comitatuum predictorum. Teste me ipso apud Stanhop, tercio die Augusti anno regni nostri primo. In cuius rei testimonium tam sigillum Hustengi Oxonie quam sigillum dicti uicecomitis huic bille indentate alternatim sunt appensa. Dat' apud Oxoniam die & anno supradictis.

69

[*Summary of a writ that the hospital of St. John is exempt from tallages.*] Tw. 23, 218 Aug. 30, 1327.

Breue quod Prior et fratres hospitalis sancti Iohannis extra portam orientalem Oxonie & homines sui apud Oxoniam liberi et quieti esse debeant de omnibus tallagiis et contribucionibus cum communitate uille predicte prestandis &c. Teste me ipso apud Notingham[2] xxx die Augusti anno regni nostri primo.[3]

70

[*Writ to the mayor that he is to attend to the custody of the assise of bread and ale, together with the Chancellor of the University.*] Tw. iv, 86 Sept. 25, 1327.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie maiori uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum per litteras nostras patentes commiserimus cancellario Uniuersitatis Oxonie et uobis custodiam assise panis et ceruisie in uilla Oxonie et suburbiis eiusdem, quamdiu nobis placuerit, reddendo nobis per annum ad scaccarium centum solidos, unam

[1] Twyne reads *faciatis*. The original must have been in bad condition.

[2] Edward III was at Nottingham on Aug. 30: see Close Rolls. Edward II, to whom Twyne assigns this writ, was in Scotland the August of his first year.

[3] Twyne adds "Aliud ibi breue unum aut alterum hac de re; necnon pro exemptione eorundem a soluenda taxacione lane; atque eciam decime aut decime quinte seu alterius cuiuscumque quote, etiam si summus pontifex decimam seu quamcumque aliam quotam clero Anglie imposuerit et eam aut aliquam partem eiusdem domino regi concesserit: ita videlicet Edwardus III in quodam suo breui ad collectores lanarum anno regni sui xvii."

uidelicet medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis quamdiu custodiam a nobis haberetis supradictam prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur, ac iam ex parte dicti cancellarii datum sit nobis intelligi quod uos custodie assise predicte in uilla predicta et suburbiis eiusdem una cum prefato cancellario intendere iam nouiter distulistis et adhuc differtis, in scolarium ac aliorum hominum in eadem uilla commorantium et ad eandem confluentium graue damnum; uobis igitur mandamus quod custodie assise predicte in uilla predicta et suburbiis eiusdem una cum prefato cancellario modo debito intendatis, ne querela ad nos inde perueniat iterata, per quod ad uos grauiter capere debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Lyncolniam xxv die Septembris anno regni nostri primo.

71

w. iv, 22 t. 2, 1327. [*Writ to the mayor and bailiffs that, when requested by the Chancellor, they are to give aid to the beadles in arresting clerks or laymen whom the Chancellor has denounced as offenders against the peace of the University.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates Cancellario et Universitati Oxonie per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie, quas per cartam nostram confirmauimus, concessas concessum sit eis quod si laicus inferat clerico grauem uel enormem lesionem statim capiatur, et si magna sit lesio incarceretur in castro Oxonie et ibi detineatur quousque clerico satisfiat, et hoc arbitrio Cancellarii et Universatis Oxonie, si clericus proteruus[1] fuerit; si minor uel leuis sit iniuria incarceretur in uilla; si clericus inferat grauem uel enormem lesionem laico incarceretur in castro predicto quousque Cancellarius predicte Uniuersitatis ipsum postulauerit; si minor uel leuis sit iniuria incarceretur in carcere uille quousque liberetur per Cancellarium, prout in cartis predictis plenius continetur; ac iam ex querela ipsius Cancellarii accepimus quod licet tam clerici laicis quam laici clericis pluries hinc inde ante hec tempora

[1] Unreasonable. If the injured clerk refused to accept reasonable compensation, the Chancellor was to assess the damage.

transgressi fuerunt, per quod secundum tenorem earundem cartarum capiendi existunt et incarcerandi, uosque ad denunciationem Cancellarii dicte Uniuersitatis qui pro tempore fuerit simul cum bedellis Uniuersitatis illius transgressores huiusmodi capere et eisdem bedellis circa captionem eorundem transgressorum et eorum punitiones assistere consueueritis temporibus retroactis, uos nichilominus transgressores huiusmodi ad denunciationem nunc Cancellarii eiusdem Uniuersitatis, quamquam per ipsum super hoc pluries fueritis requisiti, capere et prefatis bedellis ut premittitur assistere iam de nouo recusastis et adhuc recusatis, sicque transgressiones multociens ibidem perpetrate impunite remanent et transgressores audaciam sibi assumpserunt consimilia mala inibi perpetrandi, in pacis nostre ibidem, ad cuius conseruationem uinculo iuramenti estis astricti, lesionem manifestam, unde plurimum conturbamur; Nos dictas transgressiones nolentes impunitas pertransire, uobis mandamus quod ad denunciationem ipsius Cancellarii transgressores predictos capiatis et eisdem bedellis circa captionem dictorum transgressorum et eorum punitiones, quotiens requisiti fueritis, ipsis fideliter assistatis et intendatis, et corpora eorundem transgressorum prout casus requiritur prisonis nostris predictis mancipetis, prout retroactis temporibus fieri consueuit, taliter uos habentes in hac parte ne ad uos tanquam ipsorum transgressorum fautores grauiter capere debeamus uel pro predicta Uniuersitate de alio remedio prouidere. Teste me ipso apud Notingham, secundo die Octobris anno regni nostri primo.[1]

72

[*A final concord in the Hustengs Court about two houses in Cat Street.*] D. 5, 1, Oct. 19, 1327.

OXENEFORDIE.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in hustengo Oxonie in Gilda Aula die Lune in festo sancte Frideswyde virginis anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum primo coram Andrea de Wormenhale maiore, Thoma de Bybury & Willelmo Wyth balliuis uille Oxonie, Willelmo de Burcestre, Iohanne de

[1] It is a strange coincidence that both Edward II and Edward III were at Nottingham on Oct. 2 in the first year of their reign.

Dokelyntone, Ricardo Cary & Philippo de Ew aldermannis eiusdem uille & aliis fidedignis tunc ibidem presentibus inter Walterum de Farendone de Oxonia deghere querentem & Thomam Deme de Brighthamptone deforciantem de duobis mesuagiis cum pertinenciis in Oxonia; unde placitum terre summonitum fuit inter eos in eodem hustengo per breue domini regis de recto, scilicet quod predictus Thomas Deme recognouit predicta duo mesuagia cum pertinenciis esse ius ipsius Walteri; et inde unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis ei reddidit in eodem hustengo: et concessit quod unum mesuagiuno cum pertinenciis quod Emma que fuit uxor Thome de Grauntpount[1] de Oxonia tenuit ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicti Thome Deme die quo hec concordia facta fuit et quod post mortem predicte Emme ad prefatum Thomam Deme reuerti deberet, remaneat predicto Waltero, habendum & tenendum sibi & heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per seruicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent imperpetuum. Et predictus Thomas Deme concessit pro se & heredibus suis quod ipsi warantizabunt predicta duo mesuagia cum pertinenciis prefato Waltero & heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et super hoc predicta Emma, presente (*sic*) & concordiam predictam concedente (*sic*), fecit predicto Waltero feodelitatem (*sic*) in pleno hustengo predicto.

Leghe.

Endorsed in the same hand. Mesuagia in isto fine contenta situantur in parochia beate Marie vi[rginis in vico] de Cattestrete unde una (*sic*) situatur inter tenementum Matillidis la Bocbynd[er ex parte una] & tenementum prioris & conuentus sancte Frideswide Oxonie ex parte al[tera], et aliud mesuagium

[1] Thomas de Grauntpount *alias* Thomas de Stanlake, one of the coroners of Oxford, died before Mar. 10, 1327, as we learn from an entry on the Close Roll for that day. He owned two houses in Cat Street, both of which were known by the name Grauntpount Hall; but the word *hall* in this case meant no more than *house*, for neither of them was an Academic Hall. The one house was immediately to the north of All Soul's Chapel, and lay in the south side of Godegnave Hall, the property of St. Frideswide's; for the other house see *Cart. Hosp. of St. John*, vol. i, p. 433. This deed, which is in the shape of the Feet of Fines which were levied in the king's courts, is printed here because it bears upon the writs of Feb. 22 and June 17, 1328.

situatur inter tenementum Iohanne de Warham ex parte [una & tenementum] priorisse & conuentus de Lutlemor ex parte altera.

73

[*Writ that the aldermen and bailiffs are to appear before the king to show why they did not allow the Mayor and the Chancellor to hold the assise of bread and ale.*] Tw. iv, 100 Nov. 22, 1327.

Iohannes de Brimpton, uicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia magister Thomas de Hothum, cancellarius Uniuersitatis Oxonie et Andreas de Wormenhale, maior eiusdem uille, fecerunt nos securos de clameo suo prosequendo per Robertum filium Willelmi de Rodeham, Iohannem filium Galfridi de Sheffeld de comitatu Ebor', pone per uadium et saluos plegios Iohannem de Duclynton, Willelmum de Burcestre, Ricardum Cary et Philippum de Eu, aldermannos uille Oxonie, et Thomam de Bybury et Willelmum de Abyndon balliuos eiusdem uille, quod sint coram nobis a die sancti Hilarii in xv dies, ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ostensuri quare, cum per litteras nostras patentes commiserimus cancellario Uniuersitatis predicte et maiori eiusdem uille qui pro tempore fuerint custodiam assise panis et ceruisie in uilla Oxonie, et suburbiis eiusdem, quamdiu nobis placuerit, reddendo nobis per annum ad scaccarium nostrum centum solidos, unam uidelicet medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis, quamdiu custodiam a nobis haberent supradictam, prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur, ac pro eo quod iidem aldermanni et balliui, pretextu quarundum libertatum eis et burgensibus burgi Oxonie per cartam nostram concessarum, in qua continetur quod aldermanni burgi in aldermanniis suis bis in anno tenere possunt uisum franci plegii et omnia facere que ad custodiam nostre pacis pertinent seu pertinere poterint, prefatos cancellarium et maiorem quominus custodiam panis et ceruisie ibidem habere seu ea que ad custodiam illam pertinent facere, ut accepimus, impediuerunt, prefatis aldermannis et balliuis pluries preceperimus quod quia intentionis nostre non extitit quod

predicti cancellarius et maior pretextu concessionis nostre predicte super dicta custodia assise panis et ceruisie in uilla et suburbiis predictis impedirentur, ac de eadem assisa in nullo intromitterent nec ipsos cancellarium et maiorem super custodia illa molestarent in aliquo seu grauarent, contra tenorem litterarum nostrarum predictarum, uel causam nobis significarent quare mandatis nostris predictis totiens eis inde directis minime paruerint, uel quod essent coram nobis in octabis sancti Martini proximo preteriti ubicumque tunc essemus in Anglia ostensuri quare mandatis nostris predictis parere contempserint, et quod breue nostrum eis inde directum haberent tunc ibidem, iidem aldermanni et balliui, spretis mandatis nostris predictis premissa facere uel saltem causam quare ea facere noluerint uel non debuerint nobis significare uel coram nobis ad diem predictum uenire seu breue nostram eis inde directum ibidem returnare non curarunt, in nostri ac mandatorum nostrorum predictorum contemptum manifestum et predictorum cancellarii et maioris damnum non modicum et grauamen et contra tenorem litterarum nostrarum predictarum; et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Pontem Fractum xxii die Nouembris anno regni nostri primo. Quare uobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini, et de executione michi respondeatis citra festum Natalis domini cum hoc breui.[1]

74

Tw. 20, 218 Dec. 27, 1327.

[*Part of a writ that the tenants of Godstow in Oxford are quit of murage.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie dilecte nobis in Cristo abbatisse de Godestowe concessas concessum sit eidem quod ipsa et tenentes sui in perpetuum sint quieti de operationibus murorum et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, ac iam ex parte eiusdem abbatisse nobis sit ostensum quod licet ipsa et eius predecessores ac eorum tenentes semper hactenus a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum quieti esse consueuerint de muragio per totum regnum nostrum, vos tamen ipsam abbatissam ac homines suos

[1] A note by Wood "This is in B. fol. 18, C. fol. 80, D 44 et in libro de visu franci plegii, p. 150."

predictos ad muragium[1] vobis de bonis et catallis suis infra villam vestram predictam prestandum per varias districtiones compellitis iam de nouo et ipsos ea occasione multipliciter inquietatis minus iuste &c. Teste me ipso apud Gloucestre vicesimo die Decembris anno regni nostri primo.

75

[*A writ to make inquiry about an assault upon the abbey of Abingdon.*]

Breue regis Edwardi dilectis et fidelibus suis Iohanni Mautravers iuniori, Iohanni de Stonore, Roberto de Aston, Philippo Loueday & Roberto de Hungerforde &c., quod cum abbas de Abindon habeat mercatum singulis diebus lune et unam feriam quotannis per septem dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia et in die Natiuitatis[2] beate Marie virginis &c., ut inquirant de quibusdam malefactoribus et pacis perturbatoribus qui in ballivos et ministros ipsius abbatis, stallagia, custumas et alia proficua huiusmodi necnon amerciamenta in predicto mercato et feria colligentes, insultum fecerunt & ipsos vulnerarunt &c. Teste rege apud Notingham[3] quinto die Ianuarii. Tw. 23, 221 Jan. 5, 1328.

[1] On Sept. 30, 1326, the Town was permitted to levy a murage for three years (Cal. of Patent Rolls, p. 324).

[2] In the commission issued Mar. 2, 1328 (Pat. Rolls, p 287) the word is *Annunciacionis*. This is evidently correct, for the outbreak was in April: see the next note.

[3] Edward III was at Nottingham Jan. 5-7, 1328 (Close Rolls, p. 243). In the *English Historical Review* (1911, p. 731) is an account of the outbreak at Abingdon which began Ap. 20, 1327, and culminated on Ap. 26. The abbot fled to the king, who gave him letters of protection, which are on the Close Rolls under the date of June 5. On Sunday after the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude the abbot publicly returned to his abbey under the escort of John Mautravers and others. Commissions of oyer and terminer in this matter were issued by the king, and are found on the Patent Rolls, dated May 24 and Oct. 5, 1327, and Jan. 6, Mar. 1, and Mar. 2, 1328. The judges sat at Wallingford, probably in April, 1328; the Chronicler says that twelve offenders were hanged, which probably means condemned to be hanged; from the Close Rolls we learn that two of the criminals, John le Tanner and John le Spicer, had fled and were outlawed, and that William le Barbour and William le Bowyare, men of some position, had been hanged in or before May, 1328.

76

[*A commission appointed to try those who made an assault on the abbey of Abingdon.*]

Tw. 23, 220 an. 6, 1328.

Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Iohanni Mautravers iuniori, Iohanni de Stonore, Roberto de Aston, Iohanni Loueday & Roberto de Hungerford salutem. Ex graui querela dilecti nobis in Cristo abbatis de Abindon accepimus quod Petrus[1] de Ewe de Oxonia, Willelmus de Welles de Oxonia &c., aggregata sibi multitudine malefactorum & pacis nostre perturbatorum ad abbaciam ipsius abbatis de Abindon nuper vi et armis accedentes, illam more guerrino diu obsederunt, et portas eiusdem abbacie et quasdam domus ipsius abbatis infra abbaciam illam et quasdam alias domos suas apud Berton et Northcote combusserunt, muros abbacie illius ac quasdam seldas cuiusdam domus ipsius abbatis in predicta uilla de Abindon, vocate le Newehouse abbatis de Abindone, fregerunt et meremium seldarum illarum distraxerunt, eandem abbaciam ingredientes, libros, calices, vestimenta et ornamenta dicte ecclesie ac alia bona et catalla ipsius abbatis ad valenciam quadraginta milium librarum ac diuersa cartas, scripta, obligatoria et conuentionalia ac alia munimenta ipsius abbatis in abbacia illa inuenta ceperunt et asportauerunt, et eciam fratrem Robertum de Halton, priorem abbacie predicte, qui tunc in abbacia illa infirmus extitit ibidem ceperunt et ipsum abinde usque ad boscum de Baggelaye et Radley duxerunt et eidem priori ibidem minati fuerunt quod ipse caput suum amitteret nisi eorum voluntati assentiret, et ipsum postmodum abinde usque ad abbaciam predictam reduxerunt et quandam cofram in qua commune sigillum abbacie illius extitit ibidem fregerunt et sigillum illud ceperunt et dictum priorem tria scripta obligatoria, unumquemque eorum videlicet de mille libris in quibus predictus abbas et conuentus eiusdem loci prefatis malefactoribus debuissent et eciam alia scripta de remissionibus et quietis clamantiis omnimodarum transgressionum eisdem abbati et conuentui per ipsos malefactores aut eorum aliquem ab origine mundi usque ad tempus con-

[1] His name was Philip. No doubt the original read P. The deed is found on the Patent Roll of 1 Ed. III from which we learn its date. Philip de Ew was one of the aldermen of Oxford this year.

fectionis scriptorum illorum factaram, necnon diuersas cartas nomine eorundem abbatis et conuentus quod ipsi pro se et successoribus suis concessisse debuissent hominibus predicte ville de Abindon quod ipsi quendam prepositum et balliuos de ex ipsis pro custodia ville illius quolibet anno eligere et de vastis ex opposito domorum suarum versus regiam stratam in eadem villa approuare se possint ac eciam plura alia predicto abbati preiudicialia dicto communi sigillo contra voluntatem eiusdem prioris et metu mortis sue consignare fecerunt; et in commonachos et seruientes eiusdem abbatis ibidem insultum fecerunt et ipsos verberauerunt, vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt, per quod idem abbas seruitium eorundem commonachorum ac seruientum suorum per magnum tempus amisit et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad graue damnum ipsius abbatis et contrá pacem nostram; et quia tantas et tam enormes transgressiones si perpetrate fuerint relinquere nolumus impunitas, assignamus vos quatuor, tres et duos vestrum iusticiarios nostros ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu Berk' per quos &c. de nominibus malefactorum illorum, qui una cum predictis Petro, Willelmo &c. transgressiones predictas perpetrarunt et de transgressionibus illis plenius inquirendum ac transgressiones illas audiendum et terminandum secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri; et ideo vobis mandamus &c. (*De tempore non constat.*)

77

[*Writ that Emma de Grauntpount and others are to attend at York to answer a charge of Walter de Farendon.*]

Iohannes de Brampton[1] uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Si Walterus de Farendon fecit te securum de clameo suo prosequendo, tunc pone per vadium et saluos plegios Emmam que fuit uxor Thome de Grauntpount, Rogerum de Barton capellanum et Iohannem de Norton clericum quod sint coram iusticiariis nostris apud Eboracum a die Pasche in tres septimanas, ostensuri quare secuti sunt placitum in curia Cristianitatis de laico feodo ipsius Walteri in Oxonia contra prohibicionem nostram, et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc

Tw. 23. 481 Feb. 22, 1328.

[1] *Brompton* in the list of sheriffs printed by the Record Office.

breue. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum xxii die Februarii anno regni nostri secundo. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis cum hoc breui.

In dorso sic. Emma que fuit uxor Thome de Grauntpount attachiata est per catalla ad valenciam sex denariorum. Alii nichil habent.[1]

78

[*Writ that harlots and women of ill fame are to be removed from the neighbourhood of the Carmelite Friars, if the Prior so requests.*]

Cf. iv, 140 Mar. 14, 1328. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie necnon balliuis suis extra portam aquilonalem Oxonie, qui nunc sunt uel qui pro tempore erunt, salutem. Supplicarunt dilecti nobis in Cristo Prior et fratres ordinis de monte Carmeli Oxonie quod cum celebris memorie dominus Edwardus nuper rex Anglie, pater noster, eis quandam placeam in suburbio Oxonie quam nunc inhabitant dedisset, mulieresque meretrices et alias male fame prope predictam placeam iam per aliquod tempus moram fecerint & adhuc faciant, per quod predicti fratres per diuersos clamores & hutesia per accessus hominum ad easdem meretrices prope predictam placeam nocte dieque leuata multotiens impediuntur quomimus diuina celebrare et aliis diuinis obsequiis iuxta pium uotum ipsius patris nostri intendere possint, uelimus prefatas mulieres meretrices & male fame a domibus siue locis quibus morantur ob honestatem ecclesie sancte, quietem et tranquillitatem ipsorum Prioris et fratrum in eadem placea deo famulantium facere amoueri, nos eorum supplicacioni ex causa predicta annuere uolentes uobis precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod omnes huiusmodi mulieres meretrices et male fame prope placeam illam commorantes a domibus seu locis predictis sine dilacione amoueri faciatis quoties & quando per ipsos Priorem et fratres uel eorum aliquem super hoc fueritis requisiti, omnibus et singulis dominis

[1] Twine adds that he found many writs of this kind in the muniment room of the Town, and that *curia Cristianitatis* means the Chancellor's court. It is so in No. 97. But the words may also mean the Archdeacon's court, and probably it is so here.

domorum seu locorum predictorum prope predictam placeam existentium ex parte nostra firmiter inhibentes ne domos seu loca predicta huiusmodi mulieribus in posterum conducant seu conduci faciant quouismodo. Teste me ipso apud Nottingham quartodecimo die Martii anno regni nostri secundo.

Per breue de priuato sigillo.

79

[*An inquest about the goods of a felon.*]

I. de Brumpton vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu tuo, per quos rei ueritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiras, utrum unum messuagium cum pertinciis in Oxonia, quod Iohannes de Aumbresbury, qui pro felonia quam fecit suspensus fuit, tenuit ut dicitur, extiterit in manum nostram per unum annum et unum diem necne, et de quo vel de quibus messuagium illud tenetur, et quis modo illud teneat, et quis annum nostrum, diem et vastum inde habuerit, & nobis inde respondere debeat; et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilatione mittas et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Northampton, xxv° die Aprilis anno regni nostri secundo. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione nobis respondere faciatis indilate cum hoc breui. Tw. 23, 405 Ap. 27, 1328.

Inquisitio capta per returnum breuis domini regis apud Oxoniam, xxvii° die Maii anno regni regis Edwardi III a conquestu secundo coram Thoma de Bybury & Willelmo With, balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie, per sacramentum Willelmi de Whatele, Henrici de Edrop, Iohannis de Gonewardby, Ricardi de Gloucestria, Ricardi de Kyrketon, Thome Lirmongere, Gilberti de Schipton, Willelmi le Mercer, Iohannis de Loughteburgh, Iohannis Mymekan, Willelmi de Deghere et Roberti le Grinder, utrum unum messuagium cum pertinenciis in Oxonia quod Iohannes de Aumbresbury qui pro felonia quam fecit suspensus fuit tenuit, extiterit in manum domini regis per unum annum et unum diem necne, et de quo

vel quibus illud messuagium tenetur, et quis modo illud teneat, & quis annum, diem & vastum inde habuerit et domino regi inde respondere debeat. Qui dicunt quod predictum messuagium cum pertinenciis in Oxonia quod Iohannes de Aumbresbury qui pro felonia[1] quam fecit suspensus fuit tenuit, extitit in manum domini regis per unum annum & unum diem et adhuc est, et tenetur in capite de Iohanne le Goldsmyth, et quod villa Oxonie annum, diem et vastum inde habet et domino regi inde respondere debet. In cuius rei testimonium nos predicti iuratores huic inquisitioni sigilla nostra apposuimus. Dat' apud Oxoniam die et anno supradictis.

80

[*Writ to the Sheriff that the Chancellor and University are to appear before the King to answer the petition made by the Town in 1324.*]

Twy. iv, 60 June 8, 1328.

Iohannes de Brimpton uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Monstrauerunt nobis burgenses nostri uille Oxonie per peticionem suam coram domino Edwardo nuper rege Anglie patre nostro et consilio suo, anno regni sui septimo decimo exhibitam, quod cum ipsi sint liberi burgenses et legii homines nostri uille predicte, cancellarius Universitatis predicte[2] colore priuilegiorum suorum eiusdem Uniuersitatis quasdam consuetudines, leges et statuta de se ipsis faciunt, legi et consuetudini regni nostri contrarias, per que idem Cancellarius et Universitas ipsos burgenses tractant et coram ipsis in placitum trahunt ad uoluntatem ipsorum cancellarii [et][3] Universitatis, in lesionem corone et dignitatis nostre et ipsorum burgensium et aliorum ad uillam predictam uenientium subiectionem, oppressionem, damnum non modicum et uille predicte depauperationem manifestam

[1] From a roll of prisoners, 1 Ed. III, which was seen by Twyne, it appears that John de Aumbresbury was one of those who robbed the treasurer of the Bishop of Ely. The event is mentioned on the Patent Roll under April 4th, 1327.

[2] As the following verb is in the plural we may guess that the true reading *ncellarius et Uniuersitas Oxonie predicte.*

[3] No

et contra legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, prout in peticione sua quam coram nobis mitti mandauimus plenius continetur, super quibus petierunt remedium opportunum adhiberi. Nos igitur uolentes eisdem burgensibus nostris quod iustum fuerit fieri et consonum racioni, tibi precipimus quod uenire facias coram nobis in octabis sancti Iohanis Baptiste ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia predictos cancellarium et Uniuersitatem uille predicte, audituri peticionem predictam et respondend' predictis burgensibus nostris de oppressionibus et transgressionibus, in eadem peticione contentis, eis factis, et ulterius faciend' et recipiend' quod curia nostra considerauerit in hac parte, et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste G. Scrop apun Eboracum octavo die Iunii anno regni nostri secundo. Quare uobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis indilate cum hoc breui.

81

[*Another writ about Emma de Grauntpount.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod distringas Emmam que fuit uxor Thome de Grauntpount per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliva tua ita quod nec ipsa nec aliquis per ipsam ad ea manum apponat, donec aliud a nobis inde habueris preceptum, et quod de exitibus eorundem nobis respondeas, et quod habeas corpus coram iusticiariis nostris apud Eboracum a die sancti Michaelis in xv dies, ad respondendum Waltero de Farendon de placito quare ipsa simul cum Rogero de Barton, capellano, et Iohanne de Norton clerico secuta est placitum in curia Cristianitatis de laico feodo ipsius Walteri in Oxonia contra prohibitionem nostram ut dicit, et ad audiendum iudicium suum de pluribus defaltis. Precipimus etiam tibi, sicut alias tibi precepimus, quod capias predictos Rogerum et Iohannem si inventi fuerint in balliva tua et eos saluo custodias, ita quod habeas corpora eorum coram prefatis iusticiariis nostris apud Eboracum ad prefatum terminum ad respondendum predicto Waltero cum predicta Emma de placito predicto. Et tu ipse tunc sis ibi auditurus iudicium tuum de hoc quod preceptum nostrum inde tibi

Tw. 23, 480
June 17, 1323.

directum non es executus, sicut tibi preceptum fuit. Teste W. de Hesle apud Eboracum, xvii die Iunii anno regni nostri secundo.

In dorso sic. Emma que fuit uxor Thome Grauntpount et Iohannes de Norton clericus mortui sunt.[1] Rogerus de Barton capellanus non est inuentus, nec aliquid habet in balliva nostra; ideo de eo nichil actum.

82

[*Petition to the King that he will revoke the Letters Patent by which he granted to the Chancellor the assay of weights and measures in Oxford.*]

Cw. iv. 34 & 98 Sept. 1328.

A nostre seigneur le roy monstrent le meyr & les burgeys de la ville d'Oxenford, qe come ils teignent la dite ville a fee ferme de nostre seigneur le roy, et eux et leur ancestr' et ceux qui estate ils ount, burgeys de mesme la ville, la ount tenues, de temps dount memore ne courte, la dite vile a ferme, par la chartre nostre dit seigneur le roy & per chartres de ses progenitors, com en ycelle est recitee et ratifiee, rendant al Eschequer nostre seigneur le Roy par an lxiii lib. vd. qua., et en aide de ycelle ferme paier ount ils plusours franchises et coustumes dedeins mesme la ville, et divers profits de diverse choses casuels deyns mesme la ville sourdauntz, entre queux ils ount une franchise q'ils devoyent faire assai des mesures & des peis & de ceo faire execution come atient et eux, et lour ancestres et eaux qui estate ils ount, tenauntz de la dite ville a feeferme, ount eu et faite cel assaye du temps dount il ne ad memoire; et nostre dit seigneur le roy ad graunte par sa chartre[2] as dites meir et burgeys q' nul clerke de sa mares-

[1] Yet she was alive on June 27, 1328, when she surrendered to Walter de Farendone, dyer, a messuage in Cat Street; it was called Grampound Hall, after her late husband (All Souls deed No. 28). It is evident from the deed that there had been a dispute between Emma and Walter, the latter having claimed the messuage when he really had only the reversion of it. Thomas de Grauntpount, also known as Thomas de Stanlake, was a coroner of Oxford at the end of the reign of Edward II.

[2] On Feb. 18, 1327, the King by Letters Patent granted "the assise of measures and weights" to the Chancellor and Mayor conjointly, *quamdiu nobis placuerit* (Archives N. 39 and Patent Roll). On May 10, 1327, he confirmed the privileges of the Town, mentioning in particular that the King's clerk of the market should not interfere in the conduct of the

chalcie deins la dite vile entrer purra pour la dite assaie faire la ;[1] le Chanceller de la Uniuersite de Oxenford nadgares tant pursuy vers nostre seigneur le roy q' il graunte a Chaunceller et au mayr de mesme la ville, le mair nient sachant, de faire la dite assaie en tiel manere q' si le dit meyr ne veusist a ceo estre entendaunt q' le Chanceller le firet mesmes ; et de ceo lui fist un patente, nient sachant napris q' les dit mayr & burgeys la dite fraunchise enavoyent ; et celle patent unqes le Chaunceller ne mist en œvre tanque deins ces quinze jours q' il ad fait assaies de mesures et des peys et auxi execution tiele come apent, en prejudice de eaux et de lour fraunchise, et en descrese et retardation du payment de la ferme susdite ; et pur ceo q'ils ne lui osent faire arest pur doute descomengement et de sequestration de leur biens et pour la patente susdite, s' ils neyent remedie de nostre seigneur le Roy, si prient ils q' lui plese repeller la dite patente et comander outre a son chanceller de mander breife au dit chaunceller d' Oxenford q' il surcesse a faire la dite assaie tanq' discussion soit faite de repeller la patente susdite.[2]

TRANSLATION.

To our lord the King, the mayor and burgesses of the town of Oxford show that whereas they hold the said town at fee-farm of our lord the King, and they and their ancestors and those whose estate they have, burgesses of the same town, have held the same town at farm from the time whereof no

market at Oxford (Ogle, Royal Letters to Oxford, p. 38). On Mar. 6, 1328, the King issued Letters Patent that the Aldermen of Oxford are not to usurp the custody of the assise of weights and measures on the plea that it belonged to their view of frankpledge, but that it pertains to the Chancellor and the Mayor ; and if the Mayor absents himself, then the Chancellor by himself shall hold the assise (Archives N. 23 and Patent Roll). Finally at the Parliament held at Salisbury in the middle of October, 1328, an agreement was reached (Tw. xxii, 273) which was embodied in Letters Patent of Oct. 25, 1328. Our petition is evidently between March and October, 1328, and was probably sent to the Parliament at Salisbury by the hands of the representatives of Oxford.

[1] In the Charter of May 10, 1327, there are no words answering to "pour la dite assaie faire la". The petitioners assume that this was the King's intention.

[2] This petition occurs twice in Twyne iv, copied apparently from different originals ; as neither copy is quite satisfactory, the version given above is compiled from both.

memory runs, by the charter of our lord the King and by charters of his predecessors, as therein is recited and ratified, rendering to the Exchequer of our lord the King £63 os. 5¼d. yearly, and in aid of the payment of this farm they have many franchises and customs within the same town, and diverse profits arising from diverse casual things within the town, among which they have a franchise that they ought to make assay of measures and weights, and thereon make execution as belongs to it, and their ancestors and those whose estate they have, tenants of the said town at feefarm, have had and made this assay from the time whereof there is no memory; and our lord the King has granted by his charter to the said mayor and burgesses that no clerk of his Marshalsea shall be able to enter the said town to make the assay there; yet the Chancellor none the less was so urgent towards the King, that he granted to the Mayor and Chancellor, the Mayor knowing nothing, that they should make the assay in such manner that, if the said Mayor was unwilling to be attendant to it, the Chancellor shall do it by himself; and thereon made him a Patent, not knowing nor having been informed that the said mayor and burgesses had the said franchise; and this Patent the Chancellor did not put into effect until within these fifteen days he has made assays of measures and weights and also execution such as belongs to it, to the prejudice of them and of their franchise, and to the decrease and hindering of the payment of the said farm; and because they dare not stop him for fear of excommunication and the sequestration of their goods, and also for the aforesaid Patent, unless the King grants them remedy, therefore they pray that it will please him to repeal the said Patent and further to command his Chancellor to issue a writ to the Chancellor of Oxford that he cease to make the said assay until discussion has been made of the repeal of the said Patent.

83

[*Writ that the Hospitallers are exempt from murage and poutage.*]

City Archives, D. 5. 1. Tw. 23, 218 Ap. 20, 1329.

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie maiori & balliuis uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates & quietancias dilectis nobis in Cristo priori & fratribus hospitalis sancti Iohannis Ierusalem in

Anglia per cartam domini Henrici quondam regis Anglie proaui nostri quam inspeximus & quam dominus E. nuper rex Anglie avus noster per cartam suam, necnon dominus E. nuper rex Anglie pater noster per cartam suam & nos similiter per cartam nostram confirmauimus concessas concessum sit eis quod ipsi & omnes homines sui liberi sint de operibus castellorum, parcorum, poncium & de clausuris & de omnimoda operacione; ac iam ex parte ipsius prioris acceperimus quod licet ipse & predecessores sui ac eorum homines a tempore confecciones dicte carte ipsius proaui nostri hucusque pretextu dictorum verborum generalium "quod liberi sint de clausuris & de omnimoda operacione" de muragio & pontagio per totum regnum nostrum quieti esse consueuerint, vos nichilominus ipsos priorem et fratres & eorum homines ad huiusmodi muragium & pontagium vobis de bonis & rebus suis in eadem villa prestandum grauiter distringitis in ipsorum prioris & fratrum & hominum suorum dispendium non modicum & grauamen & contra tenorem carte ipsius proaui nostri & confirmacionum predictarum; et quia eisdem priori & fratribus vel eorum hominibus iniuriari nolumus in hac parte, vobis precipimus quod si ita est, tunc ab huiusmodi districcionibus prefatis priori & fratribus aut hominibus suis ea occasione inferendis desistentes, ipsos priorem & fratres & eorum homines de huiusmodi muragio & pontagio vobis de bonis & rebus suis in eadem villa prestandis quietos esse permittatis, iuxta tenorem carte ipsius proaui nostri & confirmacionum predictarum, & prout iidem prior & fratres & predecessores sui predicti & eorum homines inde a tempore confeccionis dicte carte ipsius proaui nostri hucusque quieti esse consueuerunt, et districcionem si quam prefatis priori & fratribus aut eorum hominibus ea occasione feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Walingford xx die Aprilis anno regni nostri tercio.

84

[*Writ that the bakers of Oxford who offered resistance to John de Pershore are to appear before the King on the quindene of Michaelmas.*]

Iohannes de Buckland uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec

Tw. iv. 57
June 16, 1329.

uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Si Iohannes de Pershore fecerit te securum de clameo suo prosequendo tunc pone per uadium & saluos plegios Robertum de Queyneton de Oxonia baker, Hugonem de Warton, Walterum le Mareschalle, Iohannem de Leghe, Willelmum Brome,[1] Matildam Loud, Adam de Warburghe, Walterum de Warburghe, Willelmum Uaysey, Willelmum de Thomele, Ricardum de Leghe, Hugonem de Tynemersh, Willelmum de Gutynge,[2] Iohannem Cocket, Thomam de Leghe, Thomam Godstre, Robertum de Queyneton, Walterum de Queyneton, Willelmum de Weston, Willelmum de Ryde, Willelmum de Stouford, Willelmum le Whyte, Ricardum de Wareburghe, Willelmum de Stanlake, Thomam de Stanlake, Ricardum de Home et Isabellam uxorem eius, Walterum le Fox de Hengesey et Aliciam uxorem eius et Willelmum Greatworth de Oxonia baker quod sint coram nobis a die sancti Michaelis in xv dies ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia ostensuri quare, cum Maior, balliui et burgenses ville nostre Oxonie teneant de nobis uillam cum omnibus ad eam spectantibus ad feodifirmam et in auxilium firme illius habere debent ipsique [et][3] predecessores sui Maiores, balliui et burgenses uille predicte a tempore quo memoria non existit semper hucusque habere consueuerint de quolibet pistore furniante panem ad uendendum in eadem uilla et occupante placeam cum corbello in quadriuio uille illius pro placea illa unum denarium qualibet septimana per annum aut duos panes ualoris unius denarii et quatuor denarios et obolum ad festum sancti Michaelis, et predictus Iohannes de Pershore per predictos maiorem et balliuos ad huiusmodi denarios et panes colligendos et leuandos deputatus fuisset et quedam catalla pro denariis illis et panibus, qui aretro fuerunt, de diuersis pistoribus in predicta uilla Oxonie in prefato quadriuio cepisset, predicti Robertus, Hugo, Walterus, Iohannes de Leghe, Willelmus, Matildis, Adam, Walterus, Willelmus, Willelmus, Ricardus, Hugo, Willelmus, Iohannes Cocket, Thomas, Thomas, Robertus, Walterus, Willelmus,

[1] This name is not quite clear.

[2] Twyne writes *Sutyng*, but the roll of the assise of bread for 1327, now in the University Archives, shows that the name was *Gutyng*.

[3] Not in MS.

Willelmus, Willelmus, Willelmus, Ricardus, Willelmus, Thomas, Ricardus, Isabella, Walterus, Alicia et Willelmus catalla illa eidem Iohanni de Pershore in prefata uilla Oxonie ui et armis abstulerunt & in ipsum Iohannem de Pershore ibidem insultum fecerunt et ibidem uerberauerunt, uulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad graue damnum ipsius Iohannis de Pershore et contra pacem nostram et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Eltham xvi die Iunii anno regni nostri tercio. Quare uobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis apud Castrum Oxonie citra festum sancti Michaelis cum hoc breui.

85

[*Writ in a suit with the Warden of Balliol.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, & dux Aquitanie maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod sine dilacione plenum rectum teneatis Thome Uptheware et Iohanne uxori eius de uno messuagio cum pertinenciis in Oxonia quod clamant tenere de nobis per liberum seruitium unius denarii per annum pro omni seruitio quod Ricardus de Chikwelle custos domus scolarium de Balliolo ei deforciat. Et nisi feceritis, vicecomes Oxonie faciet, ne amplius inde clamorem audiam pro defectu recti. Teste me ipso apud Gloucestriam, xviii die Augusti anno regni nostri tercio.[1] Tw. 23. 398 Aug. 18, 1329.

86

[*A mention of an inquisition about those who prevented the Mayor from holding the court in the Gild Hall.*]

Inquisicio capta Oxonie coram maiore et ballivis die Lune proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno tercio Edwardi III de iis qui Ricardum Cary, maiorem Oxonie, a Tw. 23. 484 Sept 25, 1329.

[1] Twyne adds "sub Edwardo secundo." Wood was misled by Twyne and assigns Richard de Chikwelle to the year 1309 (Wood-Gutch, iv p. 81); but Edward II was at Windsor on Aug, 18, 1309. The writ is of Edward III who was at Gloucester all the latter half of August, 1329. The messuage in dispute was St. Hugh's Hall (see *Balliol Deeds*, p. 148).

tenenda curia domini regis in Gilda Aula impedierunt, Stephanum de Adynton aldermannum Oxonie verberaverunt et vulneraverunt &c., et multa alia facinora perpetrarunt, congregationes illicitas et conuenticula de die et nocte in perturbacionem pacis tenuerunt &c. Horum eciam nomina illic habentur.

87

[*Writ to the Sheriff of Oxford to levy £10, due to the Exchequer from two of the late mayors of Oxford.*]

Tw. iv, 59
Jan. 30, 1330.

Philippus[1] de la Beche, uicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepimus in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Cum per litteras nostras patentes commiserimus cancellario Universitatis Oxonie et maiori eiusdem uille, qui pro tempore fuerint, custodiam panis et ceruisie in uilla predicta et suburbiis eiusdem ac ponderum ad assisam illam spectantium habendam ad uolentatem nostram, reddendo inde nobis per annum ad scaccarium nostrum centum solidos unam uidelicet medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis per equales portiones, prout in litteras nostris patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur, ac iam ex parte dicti cancellarii nobis datum sit intellegi quod Iohannes de Dokelington tempore quo fuit maior uille predicte, uidelicet anno regni nostri primo, leuauit et recepit de exitibus assise predicte centum solidos de firma predicta de eodem anno primo, et Andreas de Wormenhale qui fuit maior ibidem anno regni nostri secundo consimiliter recepit c solidos de eadem firma de eodem anno secundo, et denarios illos de quibus ipsum cancellarium uersus nos acquietare debuerunt penes se adhuc detinent, propter quod predicta firma de duobus annis predictis ob defectum ipsorum Iohannis et Andree nobis adhuc remanet soluenda, et predictus cancellarius proinde grauiter est districtus ad graue damnum suum, ut idem cancellarius dicit, et quia nolumus quod idem cancellarius indebite pregrauetur in hac parte, tibi precipimus sicut alias quod distringas predictos

[1] Petrus, MS.

Iohannem et Andream per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliua sua, ita quod nec ipsi nec aliquis per ipsos ad ea manum apponat, donec aliud inde tibi preceperimus, et quod de exitibus earundem terrarum nobis respondeas, et quod habeas corpora eorum coram baronibus de scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in quindecim dies ad acquietandum uersus nos prefatum cancellarium de denariis predictis per ipsos sic receptis, sicut eis racionabiliter monstrari poterit quod ipsum inde acquietare debent, et interim demande quam facis prefato cancellario de x libris predictis supersedeas, et districtionem[1] si quam ei ea occasione feceris, interim relaxes eidem. Teste, R. de Notingham apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Ianuarii anno regni nostri quarto. Quare uobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini, et de executione nobis respondeatis apud Oxoniam citra clàusum Pasche cum hoc breui.

Eedem littere uerbatim occurrunt directe Iohanni de Buklond uicecomiti Oxonie de eodem tempore et sub eodem rege Edwardo. Dat' apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Nouembris anno regni sui tercio [*Nov.* 28, 1329].

88

[*Writ that John de Birlond of Oxford is to answer a charge of Robert de Shirebourne.*]

Philippus[2] de la Beche vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Si Robertus de Shirebourne de Oxonia, taylour, fecerit te securum de clamio suo prosequendo tunc pone per vadium et saluos plegios Iohannem de Birlonde de Oxonia, Nicholaum le Turnour de Combe quod sint coram iusticiariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in tres septimanas ostensuri quare, cum placita de transgressionibus contra pacem nostram factis in regno nostro ad nos et coronam et dignitatem nostram et

Tw. 23, 479
Feb. 5, 1330.

[1] districtioni, MS.

[2] Twyne as usual writes *Petrus*.

non ad alium pertineant in eodem regno, iidem Iohannes et Iohannes[1] secuti sunt placitum in curia Cristianitatis super huiusmodi transgressionibus in lesionem corone et dignitatis nostre et graue damnum ipsius Roberti et contra prohibitionem nostram; et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Eltham quinto die Februarii anno regni nostri quarto. Et quia Robertus de Shirebourne de Oxonia, taylour, fecit nos securos de clameo suo prosequendo per Iohannem Atteyate et Iohannem Attemore de comitatu Oxonie, vobis mandamus quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione nobis respondeatis ad castrum Oxonie citra festum Pasche cum hoc breui.

89

[*Summary of a writ against the Prior of St. Frideswide.*]

Tw. 23, 483 Mar. 18, 1330. Breue Edwardi regis tercii[2] dat' apud Wyntoniam xviii die Marcii anno regni quarto directum P. de la Beche, vicecomiti Oxonie, de capiendo Roberto, priore sancte Frideswide Oxonie, eo quod quendam Thomam de Legton de Abyndon pro quibusdam feloniis et transgressionibus in castro Oxonie detentum, unde latenter evasit, et postea in nundinis sancte Frideswyde inventum et per ballivos prioris arrestatum, vicecomiti Oxonie restituere noluit reducendum ad prisonam castri Oxonie quam prius fregerat &c.

90

[*Writ to summon the Warden of the Friars Minors on a charge of withholding the books of John de Penreth.*]

Tw. 23, 488 Mar. 28, 1330. P. de la Beche uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipe gardiano ordinis fratrum Minorum Oxonie et fratri Waltero de Chatton confratri eiusdem gardiani quod iuste et sine dilatione reddant Iohanni de Penreth clerico duos libros precii

[1] Apparently an error for *Nicholaus*.

[2] Twyne writes *secundi*, but the name of the sheriff proves that the writ is of Edward III.

xl solidorum quos ei iniuste detinent, ut dicit; et nisi fecerint, quia predictus Iohannes fecit nos securos de clameo suo prosequendo per Willelmum filium Roberti de Duston et Robertum filium Ricardi de Aston de comitatu Westmerland, summone per bonos summonitores predictos gardianum et Walterum quod sint coram iusticiariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in xv dies, ostensuri quare non fecerint, et habeas ibi summonitores et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Wodestok xxviii die Martii anno regni nostri quarto. Quare tibi mando quod mandatum istud exequare et de executione nobis respondeas apud Oxoniam indilate cum hoc breui.

In dorso breuis:—Gardianus ordinis fratrum Minorum Oxonie et frater Walterus de Chatton confrater eiusdem gardiani nichil habent in balliva nostra extra sanctuarium ubi possunt summoneri seu attachiari; ideo de eis nichil actum est.

91

[*Part of a writ about a lawsuit between Exeter College and St. Frideswide's.*]

Philippus[1] de la Beche vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipe Thome de Stapeldon[2] custodi domus scolarium aule de Stapeldon quod iuste et sine dilacione reddat priori sancte Frideswyde Oxonie unum messuagium et unum toftum cum pertinenciis in Oxonia &c. Teste me ipso apud Wodestoke, xv die Maii, anno regni nostri quarto. Quare &c. Tw. 23, 485 May 15, 1330.

92

[*Writ to raise from the goods of John de Dokelynten the sum of 40 shillings due to the Chancellor of Oxford for costs in a lawsuit at the Exchequer.*]

Philippus[3] de la Beche uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec Tw. iv, 51 July 12, 1330.

[1] Twyne, as usual, writes *Petrus*; no doubt the original had only the letter P.

[2] Not mentioned in *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, ed. Boase.

[3] Twyne writes *Petrus*.

uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod de terris et catallis Iohannis de Dokelynton nuper maioris uille Oxonie in balliua tua fieri facias quadraginta solidos quos Cancellarius Uniuersitatis uille predicte in curia nostra coram baronibus de Scaccario nostro per consideracionem eiusdem curie nostre recuperauit uersus dictum Iohannem pro dampnis suis pro eo quod ipse Iohannes non aquietauit uersus nos dictum Cancellarium de centum solidis quos idem Iohannes de tempore quo fuit maior uille predicte leuauit de exitibus assise panis et ceruisie in uilla predicta, prout nobis constat per inspectionem rotulorum de scaccario nostro, ita quod dictos quadraginta solidos habeas ad idem scaccarium nostrum apud Westmonasterium in octabis sancti Michaelis prefato Cancellario soluendos et hoc breue. Teste A. de Notingham apud Westmonasterium xii die Iulii anno regni nostri quarto. Quare precipimus uobis quod mandatum istud exequamini et de execucione nobis respondeatis apud Oxoniam citra festum sancti Michaelis cum hoc breui.

93

[*Writ to the Sheriff of Oxford to give aid in collecting the amercements of the assise of bread and ale.*]

Tw. iv, 63 Nov. 7, 1330.

Ricardus de Colleshull, vicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum regis recepi in hec verba:— Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Cum Iohannes de Dokelyntone et Andreas de Wormenhale nuper maiores uille Oxonie teneantur acquietare uersus nos Cancellarium Uniuersitatis Oxonie de X libris, uidelicet uterque eorum de C solidis, qui nobis aretro sunt de firma assise panis et ceruisie in uilla predicta de annis regni nostri primo et secundo, prout nobis constat per inspectionem rotulorum de scaccario nostro, cum iidem Iohannes et Andreas nobis dederunt intelligi quod predicte summe denariorum eis adhuc debentur de diuersis hominibus uille predicte, tibi precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod assistas in auxilium et balliuos et ministros tuos assistere facias predictis Iohanni et Andree ad distringendum omnes illos quos iidem Iohannes et Andreas racionabiliter monstrare

poterunt coram te dictos denarios debere et ad eosdem denarios de debitoribus leuandos quotiescumque et quandocumque per ipsos Iohannem et Andream fueris in hac parte requisitus, et quicquid in hac parte leuari contigerit, eisdem Iohanni et Andree habere facias, ut ipsi nobis inde satisfacere poterunt ut debebunt. Teste R. de Not[ingham], apud Westmonasterium VII die Nouembris anno regni nostri quarto. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini.

94

[*Writ that four Florentine merchants are to be quit of the murage and pavage which is being collected in Oxford.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori & balliuis uille sue Oxonie ac collectoribus muragii & pauagii in eadem uilla salutem. Cum celebris memorie dominus Edwardus quondam rex Anglie avus noster inter ceteras libertates quas per cartam suam quam confirmauimus concessisset mercatoribus extraneis et alienigenis pro quibusdam custumis et prestacionibus dicto auo nostro & heredibus suis per dictos mercatores de rebus et mercimoniis suis infra regnum nostrum adductis concessis, concesserit eisdem quod ipsi infra regnum nostrum ueniant cum bonis & mercandizis suis de muragio et pauagio liberi et quieti, prout in carta & confirmacione predictis plenius continetur; uobis mandamus quod dilectos mercatores nostros Dinum[1] Forseot, Petrum Reneri, Lotrinum de Colyn & Bartholomeum de Barda et socios suos mercatores de societate Bardorum de Florentia de huiusmodi muragio et pauagio de bonis & mercandizis suis in uilla predicta quietos esse permittatis iuxta tenorem carte & confirmacionis predictarum; & si quid ab eis occasione premissa leuari feceritis, id eis sine dilacione restituatis, districtionem si qua eis ea occasione facta fuerit, eisdem sine dilacione relaxando. Teste me ipso apud Langeley decimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri quinto.

Tw. iv. 13
Feb. 10, 1331.

[1] Twyne was unable to read the names and wrote *Dominum* for *Dinum* and *Lotynum* for *Lotrinum*. The first and second names are more usually spelt *Forset* and *Reyneri*.

95

[*A bull of the Pope against those who make disturbance in the Church of St. Mary.*]

Tw. iv. 148 June 23, 1331. Iohannes episcopus, seruus seruorum dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Dei sanctuaria et ipsius ecclesias uenerandas esse decet, ab omni secularium negociationum, commercii et tumultuum prophanis strepitibus expedita penitus, iuxta canonica instituta, ut in eis liberius et quietius maiestas collaudetur altissimi et celebris sanctorum memoria renouetur. Sane intimantibus nobis carissimis in Cristo filiis nostris, Edwardo rege ac Philippa eius consorte regina Anglie illustribus, ad apostolatus nostri peruenit auditum quod olim clare memorie Edwardus rex Anglie, pater regis eiusdem superstitis, in Uniuersitate Oxonie Lincolniensis diocesis ad honorem dei et genetricis eiusdem virginis gloriose quoddam collegium scolarium liberalium artium et sacre theologie pie constituit et etiam ordinauit, ac parochialem ecclesiam beate Marie in medio municipii dicti loci Oxonie situatam, tunc de suo patronatu existentem, pro sustentacione dictorum scolarium deputauit; quod et propter compositiones et vendiciones rerum venalium que frequenter in ipsa ecclesia eiusque cimiterio exercentur, necnon propter congregationes scolarium et aliarum personarum, que fiunt in dicta ecclesia, rixe et contentiones frequenter fiunt in eis et ob hoc homicidia, mutilaciones membrorum, sanguinis effusio et alia damna quamplurima contigerunt hactenus et contingunt, ac ecclesia et cemeterium predictum propter hoc sepius uiolantur; quare rex et regina prefati nobis humiliter supplicant ut prouidere super his paterna sollicitudine dignaremur. Nos igitur uolentes, prout iustitie concordat et honestati congruit in hac parte, nunc et in posterum de oportuno remedio salubriter prouidere super hoc, eorundem regis et regine deuotis supplicationibus annuentes, ne quis mercaciones aliquas emendo uel uendendo, seu congregaciones uel conuenticulas illicitas in dictis ecclesia uel cemiterio de cetero exercere neque diuinum cultum presertim in choro eiusdem ecclesie quomodolibet impedire presumat auctoritate apostolica districtius inhibemus. Qui uero secus egerunt excommunicacionis sentenciam incurrant eo ipso. Nulli ergo omnino hominum

liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibitionis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum. Dat' Auinon' ix Kal. Iulii pontificatus nostri anno quinto decimo.[1]

96

[*The comminalty of King's Lynn sends to Oxford to learn the customs and privileges of Oxford.*]

As sages et honourables et lour chers amys le Meyr et les bones gents de la ville d' Oxenford leurs en tutes choses bien voillantz le Meyr et la comminalte de la ville de Lenne salutz et tutes amistetz. Sires, pur ceo qe les fraunchises par nostre seigneur le Roy et ses predecessours roys Dengleterre a nous grauntetz et donetz nous sont grauntez sulenqe les usages de vostre dit ville en tiel maniere, qe si nous soiomes en dutuance de nul maniere de iugement oue altre chose a nostre fraunchise apendant, qe nous mandons nos messagers a vous qi[2] vous mustrount nos dutaunces, et ceo qe vous auiseretetz (*sic*) de ceo, qe nous le tenouns estable; vostre amiste, qe tut iours auoms prest troue, cherement priomes qe uos agards et auisementz de les dutaunces qe le portour de ceste lettre vous dirra de par nous, si le uous plest, par uos letteres nous voilletz mander, et il vous purrat mostrer nostre chartre, si de ceo voilletz auer auisement. Ceste nostre priere, chers sires, voilletz fire, sicum nous affiomes[3] vostre amiste; et si rien puissomes[4] fere qe soit a vostre profitt et honour, vous nous troueretz prestz de bone uolonte a[5] en pres qe vous gard et honure. Donne a Lenne le vendredi procheyn apres la feste de seynt Fey l'an del reigne nostre segnieur le Roy Edward quint.[6] Tw. 23, 194 Oct. 11, 1331.

[1] It is probably that Twyne did not see this Bull in the town archives but among the deeds at Oriel.

[2] qe, MS. [3] "put our trust in." [4] Twyne writes *promissomes*.

[5] These words are untranslatable.

[6] The authorities of King's Lynn sent their clerk to Oxford between Michaelmas, 1331, and Michaelmas, 1332, where he obtained the statutes of the town of Oxford, for which he paid 40*s*. to the town clerk of Oxford and 6*s*. 8*d*. to the Clerk who transcribed them (Hist. MSS., Comm. xi. vol. 3, p. 213). Probably it was the Inspeximus of 29 Ed. I (ib. p. 186).

97

[*Writ to the Chancellor that those who have broken the assise of bread and ale are not to be punished in the Chancellor's Court.*]

Tw. iv, 63 Dec. 7, 1332.

Rex Cancellario Uniuersitatis Oxonie salutem. Ex parte hominum uille nostre Oxonie nobis est ostensum quod uos, pretextu concessionis nostre de emendis assise panis et ceruisie in uilla Oxonie fracte vobis et maiori uille predicte qui pro tempore foret ad uoluntatem nostram habendis facte, diuersos homines eiusdem uille qui de huiusmodi assisa fracta coram vobis et maiore dicte uille siut conuicti et quibus punicio secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri iuxta eorum demerita per maiorem predictum prout moris est existit apposita, post punicionem illam pro iisdem transgressionibus et excessibus trahitis in placitum coram vobis in curia Cristianitatis et ipsos his occasionibus iterato puniri facitis et inquietari in ipsorum hominum non modicum dispendium et grauamen; et quia non est iuri consonum quod iidem homines pro una et eadem transgressione bis puniantur, uobis mandamus quod, si ita est, tunc ab huiusmodi punicionibus et inquietacionibus prefatis hominibus coram uobis et maiore predicto de huiusmodi transgressionibus et excessibus conuictis et punitis per uos in curia Cristianitatis occasionibus premissis postmodum faciendis seu apponendis supersedeatis omnino. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum septimo die Decembris anno regni nostri sexto.

98

[*A letter from the steward of the Honour of St. Walery.*]

City Archives, D.5.1. Tw. 23, 406 Aug. 28, 1333.

A nos chiers & bien amees Richard Cary, maire de la ville doxeneford, & la comminalte de ycele les lour Henri de Ameneye *seneschal* del honur de Walyngford & de seynte Waleri salutz & tant com il seet & puest de bon amour. Chiers amys, coment askuns desbatz sount sourz dentre vous & le chier & bien amee chapeleyn mon seignur de Cornwaille, queux est son Abbe de Real Lieu, par reson dune mesoune leue dedeynz la seignurie mon dit seignur pur sees plees tenir et ceo par auisement de moy, vous pri de part mon dit seignur qe totes choses tochantes la seignurie mon dit

seignur puissent demorer en pees sanz offence de sa seignurie, si la qe mon seignur vigne en pais qe serra deuant la Exaltacion de la croyz oue le eide de dieu. Et si vous veez qe ceo soit a faire, suffrer veillez qe la meson quele estoit faite pur ses pleez soit remise en lieu ou ele fust auant deynz sa franchise, et ceo pur bien de pees. A dieu q' vous gard. Escrit' a Rysyng le xxviii iour Daust.[1]

PARAPHRASE.

To the mayor and comminalty of Oxford, Henry of Ameneye, steward of the honour of Wallingford and St. Walery, greeting and all good love that is fitting and can be. Dear friends, since some debates have arisen between you and the dear chaplain of my lord of Cornwall, who is his abbot of Rewley, by reason of a house erected within the lordship of my lord for the holding of pleas, and that by my advice, I pray you on behalf of my lord that all the matters touching the lordship of my lord can abide in peace without injuring his lordship until my lord arrives in your country, which by God's aid will be before the exaltation of the Cross. And if you refuse to do this, be willing to allow the house, which was made for his pleas, to be replaced in the spot where it was before within his franchise, and this for the good of peace.

99

[*Complaint of the citizens that when they come (armed) to the hue and cry, the Chancellor punishes and even banishes them.*]

A notre sire la Roy monstrent ses burgeys Doxenford q' come souent auient en la dite ville par choses faites encontre la pees hue & crie est leuee, et les gentz de la commune selon la lei et la custume del realme souent viengnent pur arester les trespassours et felons pur la salve-garde de la pees, le Tw. iv, 86

[1] The Patent Rolls tell us that John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, received the Honours of Wallingford and St. Walery on Dec. 1, 1330, and that he died Sept. 13, 1335. Between these dates the year beginning Michaelmas 1332 was the only year in which Richard Cary was mayor. Castle Rising was the residence of the Dowager Queen Isabella and John, who was just seventeen years old, must have lived with his mother.

Chancellour Doxenford par colour de son office souent fait entageler et greuer par cohercions et censures de seint eglise les ditz gentz q' issi viegnent pur la pees garder et auscunes par process fait devant euxmesmes fount bannir hors de la ville, en grant arerisement du commun people et en bandisement des fols, dount ils priont remedie.[1]

TRANSLATION.

To our sire the King his burgesses of Oxford show that when, as often comes to pass, hue and cry is raised in the town by reason of things done against the peace, and the folk of the community often come to arrest the transgressors and felons, for the preservation of the peace, according to the law and custom of the realm, the Chancellor of Oxford by excuse of his office causes the folk who come thus to guard the peace to be troubled[2] and burdened by coercions and censures of Holy Church, and some of them by legal process made before them they cause to be banished from the town to the great damage of the common people and to the banding together of the lawless; whereof they pray a remedy.

100

[*Letters patent of the Chancellor of the University that laymen, who follow and arrest those who disturb the peace of the University, shall not be vexed in the Chancellor's court.*]

Tw. iv, 64 June 13, 1334.

Hugo de Wilughby[3] cancellarius Uniuersitatis Oxonie maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Quia quamplures malefactores et pacis domini regis et Uniuersitatis nostre predicte perturbatores tam infra uillam Oxonie quam eius suburbia tam de die quam de nocte uagantur et discurrunt et mala innumerabilia indies perpetrant et perpetrare non desistunt in nostri et scolarium dicte Uniuersitatis nostre damnum non modicum et effectus studii retardacionem ac populi

[1] It is impossible to date this petition, as this was a complaint which the town made at all times. It was prominent in the disputes between the town and the University about 1348.

[2] The verb *entageler* is not given by Godefroi, but it occurs in Liber Custumarum Londonie, Part I, p. 298 (Rolls Series); and the form *tagle* in English is used by Hampole: see N.E.D. s.v. *tagle*.

[3] Twyne writes *Bilughby*; Wood has altered it.

partium illarum terrorem manifestum, super quo dominus rex alias uobis mandauit quod uos ad huiusmodi malefactores insequendos et arestandos, assumpto ad hoc, si necesse fuerit, posse uille predicte, nobis intendentes essetis et auxiliantes, quoties per nos fueritis premuniti; et quia uos super auxilio et consilio per uos pro immunitate et tranquillitate scolarium dicte Uniuersitatis nostre nobis, quantum in uobis est, conferendo et mandato regio exequendo latere[1] nolumus in hac parte concedimus tenore presencium quod [si][2] predictum mandatum regium per uos in omnibus suis articulis exequatur,[3] propter eius execucionem vos nec aliqui de uilla predicta qui uobiscum ad premissa facienda in auxilium uenerint[4] coram nobis uel comissariis nostris aliquo modo uexentur seu grauentur. In cuius rei testimonium has presentes litteras sigillo officii nostri consignatas fieri fecimus patentes. Dat' apud Oxoniam xiii° die Iunii[5] anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum octauo.

101

[*Writ of Edward III, that those who owe rents to the Crown are to be warned to pay without fail at the exchequer at Michaelmas, as the King is in want of money.*]

Willelmus de Spersholte uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie, dux Aquitanie uicecomiti Oxonie et Berks' salutem. Quia pro expeditione quorundam negociorum arduorum nos specialiter tangentium denariis quamplurimum indigemus, Tw. iv, 84 July 3. 1334.

[1] A marginal hand suggests *ledere*; possibly *latere* is used in the sense of *catch* or *trip up*, though no such use is given in Ducange.

[2] The manuscript omits this word and inserts another *quod* before *propter*. [3] *Exsequor* can be used as passive in late Latin.

[4] uenierunt, ms.

[5] A marginal hand suggests *Jan.* (i.e. Jan. 13, 1335). There were disturbances at Oxford during the whole of 1334 and part of 1335. A writ was sent to the mayor, that he should give his aid to the Chancellor, on Oct. 3, 1334 (Univ. Archives, Pix, N. 12); but it is not certain that our deed refers to this writ. A letter was issued by the King in the same terms on Oct. 24, 1331; and also in 1327; our deed may refer to either of these.

tibi precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod premuniri facias omnes illos qui maneria, terras seu tenementa aliqua in balliua tua tenent ex commissione nostra et qui nobis de exitibus seu firmis inde ad scaccarium nostrum respondere tenentur quod sint in propriis personis suis, sub pena captionis maneriorum, terrarum et tenementorum predictorum in manum nostram, ad dictum scaccarium quindena sancti Michaelis proximo futuri cum omnibus denariis nobis de exitibus et firmis maneriorum, terrarum et tenementorum predictorum debitis, thesaurario et camerariis nostris ibidem ex causa predicta liberandis, et habeas ibi nomina illorum per quos eos sic premuniri feceris et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Windesore, tercio die Iulii anno regni nostri octauo. Quare uobis mando quod premuniri faciatis cancellarium Uniuersitatis Oxonie et maiorem eiusdem uille, custodes assise panis et ceruisie in dicta uilla et in suburbiis eiusdem, et omnes alios qui maneria, terras seu tenementa aliqua in balliua uestra tenent in forma predicta, quod sint ad diem et locum predictos, facturi quod est dictum sub pena antedicta, et de executione michi respondeatis in castro Oxonie citra[1] festum sancti Michaelis cum hoc breui.

Executio istius breuis patet in dorso.

102

[*Letters Patent to the Mayor and Bailiffs to cause proclamation to be made against carrying arms in Oxford.*]

Tw. iv, 23
Oct. 3, 1334. Rex maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Ex relatu plurium accepimus quod quamplures [&c. as in the writ of Aug. 3, 1327 . . . . .] terrorem manifestum, super quibus remedium aliquod per uos non apponitur, ut deceret, unde plurimum commouemur; Nos dampnis et periculis que per maliciam huiusmodi malefactorum euenire poterant uiis et modis quibus poterimus precauere uolentes, uobis precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod in locis in balliua uestra ubi expedire uideritis publice proclamari et ex parte nostra firmiter inhiberi faciatis ne qui [&c. as in the previous writ . . . . .] felonibus arrestandis ueniant quibus [&c. as in the previous writ . . .]

[1] *circa*, Twyne.

inquisitiones inde quas per uos fieri uolumus, si necesse fuerit, culpabiles inueneritis sine [&c. . . . .] custodiri faciatis, ita quod ab eadem nullo modo deliberentur sine nostro mandato speciali; mandauimus enim uicecomiti nostro Oxonie et Berks' quod uobis in premissis sit auxilians et intendens prout ei scire faciatis ex parte nostra, sumpto ad hoc si necesse fuerit posse comitatuum predictorum; et taliter uos habeatis in hac parte quod per uestram tepiditatem aut negligenciam mala et facinora in partibus illis non eueniant, per quod ad uos tanquam dictis malefactoribus adherentes[1] et consentientes[2] grauiter capere debeamus. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tercio die Octobris anno regni nostri octauo.[3]

Per ipsum regem.

103

[*Petition of the Town that when there is an affray it may be lawful to attach the offenders, even if they are clerks.*]

A notre sire le Roy priount ces lieges hommes le Meyr et la comminalte de la ville Doxenford q' come plusieurs homicides, bateries et altres affrayes encontre le pees sont faites de iour en altre en la dit ville Doxenford par les escollers illoeq'es demorants, q' luy plese de sa bon grace en mayntenance de pees graunter par poynt de chartre as ditz meyre et comminalte q'ils puissent, quant tiels choses sont faitez encontre la pees, par lour ministres attacher les parties destre a la ley devant ces iustices et ministres, come ils fount en altre citees, burghes et villes, nemye countreesteaunt nulle privylege al Universitie contrarrieaunt grantee.[4] Tw. iv. 96 [? 1335].

[1] Twyne reads *adherentibus*,

[2] Twyne reads *consentientibus*.

[3] This is on the Patent Roll (Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 1334-1338, p. 67), but is there said to be "per concilium".

[4] It is impossible to fix the date of this petition, but a suitable occasion would be the Spring of 1335, when there were many disturbances at Oxford.

104

[*Mention of a writ to distrain the comminalty for £7 which they owe to John Brehull, late bailiff.*]

Tw. 23. 485 Nov. 20, 1336. Breue regis Edwardi Johanni de Alueton vicecomiti Oxonie datum apud Eboracum xx die Nouembris anno regni sui xi ad distringendum maiorem et communitatem[1] ville Oxonie per omnes terras et catalla ad respondendum domino regi de vii libris receptis de Iohanne Brehull[2] nuper altero ballivo ville Oxonie de denariis prouenientibus de firma et exitibus euisdem ville, et unde ipsum Iohannem erga regem acquietasse deberent et non acquietarunt, et unde idem Iohannes super computum suum ad Scaccarium domini regis semper existit oneratus &c.; vicecomes autem istud breue ballivis libertatis ville Oxonie ad executionem inde faciendam transmisit.[3]

Similes illic districtiones pro xviii libris de maiore et communitate Oxonie priori sancte Fridesuide soluendis illic occurrunt; et balliuis Oxonie hec districtio semper incumbit, ut illic loci videre est.

105

[*An inquest is to be held at York about the property of Merton College.*]

Tw. 23. 195 May, 1337. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod

[1] The writ is rightly addressed to the mayor and comminalty (i.e. the gild); they had leased the town from the king, and if the profits of the town did not produce the annual amount due to the king, it was their business to have a collection among themselves, so that the bailiffs might not be out of pocket.

[2] John de Brehull was bailiff for the year ending Michaelmas 1336. The king was at Thame Nov. 20, 1337, not at York; on Nov. 20, 1336, he was at Stirling. John de Alveton was sheriff June 1335—Oct. 1340 and Nov. 1342—Nov. 1347 and John de Brehull was also bailiff for the years ending Mich. 1343, 1344 and 1345, but in none of these years was the king at York on Nov. 20. Probably it is best to read x instead of xi and assign the document to Nov. 20, 1336; although the king was at Stirling, the chancery remained at York (see Cal. of Close Rolls, p. 715). The Exchequer was also at York, and this may be a writ from the Exchequer.

[3] Twyne is surprised that the bailiffs could levy distraint on the mayor; but sometimes they had to levy distraint upon themselves: they acted as the servants of the king in this matter.

distringas Willelmum de Whatele, Iohannem de Brehull, Iohannem de Gunwardeby &c. per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliua tua &c. et quod habeas corpora eorundem coram baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Eboracum a die sancti Iohannis in xv dies vel coram aliquo baronum nostrorum predictorum qui prius ad partes illas venerit &c.; ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum si magistri et scolares de Mertonhalle habuerunt in villa Oxonie anno regni domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie patris nostri sexto aliqua tenementa alia quam domos mansi sui et quandum aliam domum quam Iacobus de Oxonia Iudeus quondam vendidit scolaribus dicte domus de Mertonhalle, necne; et si sic, tunc que tenementa et cuius annui valoris et ubi &c.; anno Ed. III undecimo.[1]

106

[*Writ that the leading men of the county are to be at Oxford on Sept. 9th, to hear the king's will about war with France.*]

Iohannes de Alueton, uicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec uerba :—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia rex Francie guerram contra nos notorie mouet, naues et galeas guerrinas super nos et regnum ac insulas nostras de Gernesey, Gersey, Serk et Daroney mittendo, et homicidia, depredations, incendia et alia facinora quamplurima per homines in eisdem nauibus et galeis existentes inibi hostiliter perpetrando, ac villas, castra et alia loca nostra in ducatu predicto cum exercitibus suis obsedendo et obsessa tenendo aliaque mala innumera nobis et nostris tam in terra quam in mari perperam inferendo, ac pacem nobiscum habere seu cum solennibus nuntiis nostris quos iam ultimo ad partes transmarinas ea de causa transmisimus super pace inter nos et ipsum ineunda tractare totaliter renuendo, super quibus ac

Tw. 23. 434
Aug. 21, 1337.

[1] No doubt Twyne is correct in assigning this writ to Ed. III. He was at York in May, 1337, and was in its neighbourhood all through June. The Close Rolls show that the Exchequer was at York at Easter 1337 and Michaelmas 1337. Edward II was not at York or in the north in the eleventh year of his reign.

pro defensione et saluacione regni nostri aliarumque terrarum et iurium nostrorum ac tanta impietate et malitia repellenda cum nonnullis prelatis, magnatibus et proceribus ipsius regni et aliis de concilio nostro tractatum apud Westmonasterium iam habuimus cum deliberacione prouida ac diligente, tibi precipimus districtius iniungendo quod statim visis presentibus in ciuitatibus, burgis, villis mercatoriis & aliis locis in balliua tua, ubi expedire videris, tam infra libertates quam extra, publice ex parte nostra facias proclamari quod archiepiscopi, episcopi omnesque abbates et priores, tam exempti quam non exempti, cetereque persone ecclesiastice, ac comites, barones, milites, domini villarum, mercatores et alii diuitiis potentes comitatus predicti sint in propriis personis suis apud Oxoniam in crastino Natiuitatis beate Marie proximo future ad audiendum intentionem et voluntatem nostram super premissis, eis per quosdam fideles nostros de dicta voluntate nostra et intentione plenius informatos quos ad dictos diem et locum missuri sumus seriosius exponendam, scire faciens eisdem ex parte nostra quod ad eosdem diem et locum propter imminentia pericula et arduitatem negotiorum predictorum, que regni nostri et ecclesie sancte eiusdem et tam ipsorum et rerum suarum quam nostram defensionem intime concernunt, et etiam sub incumbenti periculo venire, excusacione quacunque postposita, non omittant, et illos qui se, cessante impedimento legitimo, retraxerint et ibidem venire recusauerint, tanquam nobis et mandatis nostris inobedientes et hostibus nostris adherentes puniri cum opportunum viderimus faciemus. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxi° die Augusti anno regni nostri undecimo. Per ipsum regem. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini &c.

107

[*The election of members of Parliament.*]

Tw. 23, 580 ept. 2, 1337. Rex maiori at ballivis Oxonie salutem. Quia[1] propter aliqua nos ac nostra et regni nostri urgentia negotia et vos etiam ac villam predictam et saluam custodiam eiusdem contingentia, vobis precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod tres vel

[1] Some word is omitted.

quatuor homines dicte ville de probioribus et discretioribus hominibus ville illius venire faciatis apud Westmonasterium, ita quod personaliter sint ibidem die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Michaelis proximo futurum ad ultimum, ad tractandum nobiscum et aliis de consilio nostro super premissis et ea tangentibus, et ad faciendum ulterius quod inde de avisamento consilii nostri duxerimus ordinandum et eis per nos plenius iniungetur. Et hoc propter arduitatem negotiorum predictorum et sicut vos erga nos indemnes seruare volueritis modis omnibus faciatis, scientes quod si dicti homines ad diem et locum non venerint supradictos, tam ipsos quam vos propter inobedientiam vestram et suum contemptum nobis in hac parte factum duriori modo quo cum iustitia poterimus puniemus; nos de nominibus illorum ad nos apud dictum locum sic venientium ad dictum locum certificantes, remittentes nobis hoc breue. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium secundo die Septembris anno regni nostri undecimo.

In dorso euisdem breuis. Nos Simon de Gloucestre, maior ville Oxonie, et Adam de Tershage et Iohannes de Norton ballivi libertatis eiusdem ville vobis sic significamus.

N.[1] Stephani de Adynton unius hominis ville Oxonie essendi personaliter ad diem et locum in isto brevi contentos.

N. Andree de Wormenhale alterius hominis ville predicte essendi personaliter ut premittitur.

N. Iohannis Mimmecan tertii hominis ville predicte essendi personaliter ad diem et locum in isto brevi contentos ut premittitur.

108

[*The names of fifteen Austin Friars of Oxford.*]

Placitum assise noue disseisine per billam de frisca forcia secundum consuetudinem ville Oxonie tentum coram maiore et ballivis ville Oxonie die Lune proximo ante festum Annunciationis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Edwardi III post conquestum xii. Assisa venit recognitura si frater Iohannes de Saltford, prior domus fratrum ordinis sancti

Tw. 23, 446
Mar. 23, 1338.

[1] Twyne writes a flourish which may represent *N*[*omen*].

Augustini in suburbio Oxonie extra Smythegate, frater Willelmus de Circestre, frater Walterus de Cheleston, frater Willelmus de Chedeworth, frater Nicholaus de Abyndon, frater Iohannes de la Chapele, frater Iohannes de Ykesworth, frater Willelmus de Durham, frater Nicholaus de Longevylle, frater Iohannes de Bristowe, frater Guydo de Cantebrugge, frater Iohannes de Coleby, frater Iohannes filius Thome le Bedell de Oxonia, frater Iohannes de Stodham, frater Iohannes filius Ricardi le Cook dictus Mek de Oxonia, confratres eiusdem prioris, Adam le Taylour, Willelmus Baldewyn carpenter et Iohannes Waltresservant de Fynstoke iniuste, &c. disseisiuerunt magistrum Robertum de Trenge custodem domus scolarium de Merton de libero tenemento suo in suburbio Oxonie extra Smethegate in parochia sancte Crucis de Halywell, per billam[1] de frisca forcia, et unde idem custos queritur quod disseisiuerunt eum de duobus messuagiis et una acra terre cum pertinenciis[2] &c.

109

[*A writ to the maior and bailiffs that those who bring linen or cloth to Oxford shall be allowed to sell it not only by the whole piece but also in small portions.*]

Tw. iv, 14 May 2, 1338. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori & balliuis uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum

[1] This goes with *recognitura* not *disseisiuerunt.*

2 Twyne adds a note that William le Taillour of Higham Ferrers, priest, had given two messuages and an acre of land to the king, who had granted them to the Austin Friars to enlarge their dwelling; "unde tamen pro defectu manus mortue, per custodem collegii de Merton, qui separalem pasturam necnon alia proficua et certa seruitia in premissis clamabat, electi sunt, ipsis fratribus asserentibus predicta messuagia et unam illam acram terre esse adhuc in manu domini regis, et eo saltem colore predicta duo messuagia et terram non solum includere possent sed etiam dictum custodem a suo iure ac certis seruitiis excludere." For the lawsuit see Oxford Victoria County History ii, 144. As friars might not own property, land that was given them was often nominally retained in the hands of the donor and his family; see A. G. Little *Studies in English Franciscan History*, p. 7. This may explain the contention that the land in question was the property of the king, not of the friars.

per cartam[1] nostram concesserimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris quod omnes homines, pannos laneos et telas lineas uenales ad uillam predictam seu suburbia eiusdem portantes uel ducentes, eosdem pannos et telas ibidem secare & huiusmodi pannos & telas tam per partes quam integros tam clericis quam aliis uendere possint, prout uendentium uoluntati placuerit et eis uisum fuerit expedire, sine occasione, impedimento aut perturbacione maioris, balliuorum et burgensium dicte uille aut aliorum quorumcumque, prout in carta nostra predicta plenius continetur; Uobis mandamus quod omnes homines huiusmodi pannos laneos et telas lineas uenales ad uillam predictam seu suburbia eiusdem portantes uel ducentes eosdem pannos et telas ibidem secare, & huiusmodi pannos et telas tam per partes quam integros tam clericis quam aliis, prout uendentium uoluntati placuerit & eis uisum fuerit expedire, sine occasione, impedimento aut perturbacione quacumque uendere permittatis iuxta tenorem carte nostre predicte, eosdem uenditores contra tenorem eiusdem non molestantes in aliquo seu grauantes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, secundo die Maii anno regni nostri duodecimo.[2]

110

[*Summary of a writ which mentioned the death of mag. Ric. de Middleton at St. Frideswide's.*]

Breue regis Edwardi III Iohanni Alueton uicecomiti Oxonie ut venire faciat coram baronibus de Scaccario apud Eboracum xviii probos et legales homines de balliva eius de visn*eto*[3] prioratus sancte Frideswyde Oxonie, quorum quilibet habeat C solidatas terre vel redditus per annum &c., in causa inter quendam Eliam Resoun de Merston et nescio quos alios de bonis et catallis magistri Ricardi de Middleton qui obiit in prioratu sancte Frideswyde &c.; datum Eboraci xii die Iunii anno regni xii. Tw. 23, 485 June 12, 1338.

[1] A charter of Ap. 12, 1336, preserved in the University Archives (N.3.).

[2] Edward II was at York on May 2 in the twelfth year of his reign; Edward III was at Westminster on May 2, 1338. A portion of this writ occurs in Ogles *Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 15, but wrongly attributed to Edward I.

[3] Twyne writes *visu*, erroneously.

III

[*Letter of Prince Edward, to have the road repaired between Crowell and East Gate.*]

Tw. 23, 461 Jan. 3, 1339. Edwarde,[1] eisne fitz au noble roi d'Angleterre & de France, Duc de Cornewaille & counte de Chestre, a noz bien amiez mayr & bailifs de Oxenford salut. Pour ce qe nous auons entenduz qe le chemyn q' est parentre la porte de Estgate en Oxenford et Crowell[2] deuers Wodestok est deuenez si profound et si perillous q'a ponie poet hom passer illoeques sans trop grand meschief par queu chemyn nostre treschier seignieur & pere le Roi a accoustume de prendre son passage deuers les parties de Wodestoke et de legier lui pourroit un meschief auenir par le dit chemyn qe dieu defete [. . . . . .] hastement amende, queu chose serroit rect [. . . . . .] en defaut de vous, nous vous prions & counsellons q', a plus tost q' unqe pourretz, fetez le dit chemyn amender, si qe nostre dit seignieur et piere le Roy et autrez q' y vourront passer, y puissent auoir lour passage sauuement, si come ils soloient eins ces heure et sicome vous volez esch [ ] de ce q' vous ent volez fair, nous certifies ouertemeut par vos lettres. Donn' sous nostre priue seale a nostre manoir de Byflete le tierz iour de January.

TRANSLATION.

Edward, eldest son of the king of England and France, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, to our well beloved mayor and bailiffs of Oxford greeting. For that we have heard that the way between East Gate and Crowell, towards Woodstock, is become so foundrous and so perilous that men can hardly pass there without great mischief, by which way

[1] We may assume that this was issued by Prince Edward, when he was guardian of the realm. If so, the year is probably 1339. The Close Rolls indicate that the Prince was at Byfleet in November and December 1338; that he was at Havering Dec. 25, and at Windsor Dec. 27 to Jan. 7. But the clerks of the Chancery were often inaccurate in their dates; and as there are Letters Close dated from Byfleet on Dec. 26 and 28, 1338, though the Prince was elsewhere, it is possible that this letter may be of Jan. 3, 1339, although the Prince was then at Windsor.

[2] Crowell was at the N.E. corner of the Town outside the walls. For this letter see *Cart. Hosp. of St. John*, vol. III, p. xlviii.

our father the king is wont to travel towards the parts of Woodstock, and a mischief could easily befall him by the sâid road, which God avert, unless it is speedily amended, which thing would be imputed[1] [ ] through your fault, we pray and counsel you to have the road repaired, as soon as possible, that the king and others who would pass there can have their passage safely as in former times and as you would escape[2] [blame ; and] of that which you will do therein, certify us openly by your letters. Dated at Byfleet, Jan. 3.

112

[*The answer of the Town to the previous letter.*]

Au treshonorable et tresnoble seigniour et lour tres chair seignieur, si luy pleist, sire Edward, eisne fitz au noble Roy Dengleterre & de Fraunce, Dues de Cornwail et Counte de Cestre, les siens liges suggets maire & baillifs de la ville d'Oxenford toutes reuerences et honours et prestes seruices. Treshonorable seigneur, purportans qe nous feissons redresser le chemyn q' est parentre la porte de Estgate en Oxenford & Crowell deuers Wodestok, q' est deuenus mult profound, auons receu lettres ; queux lettres treshonorable seignieur nous tenons sur commandement deuers nous ; et a vostre treshonorable seigniorie plest sauoir qe nous nesteyoms unkes de ceo charges, ne unkes solioms le ditz chemyn faire ou redresser ; et outre ceo, tres chair seignieur, nous ne savons queus a ceo faire seient tenuz ; sur quei trescher seignieur, au pleisaunce de vostre tresnoble seigniorie, auoms mande a la chauncelerie nostre dit seignieur le Roy de faire breif au viscount d'Oxenford d'enquirer queus gents deyuent et soloient le dit chemyn redresser et de reson faire, issint trescher seignieur q' a plus tost q' nous somes certifiez queuz gentz a ceo faire soint tenuz, nous mettrons nostre poair et diligence de faire ceo q' a nous atient en les dits besoignes, a la reverence de vous, trescher seignieur, et au pleasance de vostre tres honorable seigniorie, auxi comes nous somes tenuz del faire ; et treshonorable seigniour lungement vostre treshonorable seigniorie nous dure.

Tw. 23, 397 end of Jan. 1339

[1] *recter* or *retter*, to accuse, to impute.

[2] *eschevir*, to escape.

Translation.

To the very honourable and very noble lord [&c.] Most honourable sir, we have received your letters, intimating that we should have the road repaired between East Gate and Crowell, which has become very foundrous; which letters we hold to be a commandment towards us; and may it please your lordship to know that we never were charged with this, nor were ever wont to make or repair that road; and, further, we know not who are bound to do so; wherefore, to please your lordship, we have applied to the King's chancery to make a writ to the Sheriff of Oxford to inquire what people ought, and have been wont, to repair the road and make it of right, so that as soon as we are certified who are bound to do it, we will apply our power and diligence to do that which pertains to us in the said defects. May your lordship live long for our sake.

113

[*An inquiry whether Henry of Malmesbury had broken the assise of ale.*]

'w. iv. 42
ar. 12, 1339

Cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie et maior eiusdem ville, custodes assise panis & ceruisie in villa Oxonie & eius suburbiis, balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Ex parte domini regis vobis mandamus quod venire faciatis coram nobis apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie hac instanti die Veneris in festo sancti Gregorii pape statim post prandium de parochiis beate Marie Virginis & sancti Petri in oriente xviii liberos & legales homines de balliva vestra et qui Henricum de Malmesbury nulla affinitate attingant ad recognoscendum super sacramentum, si predictus Henricus vendidit cervisiam contra assisam viz. lagenam[1] pro Id. ob. citra festum sancti Michaelis proximo preteritum, necne; et premunire faciatis dictum Henricum quod sit coram nobis ad predictos diem & locum auditurus veredictum inquisitionis predicte, si sibi viderit expedire. Et venire faciatis coram nobis ad predictos diem et locum Walterum atte Hithebrugg' ad respondendum super sibi obiciendis; et habeatis ibi hoc preceptum. Dat' apud Oxoniam xii die Marcii anno regni regis Edwardi III tercio decimo.

[1] A gallon.

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Executio istius mandati in dorso et in schedula affixa.

Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Henricus de Malmesbury citra festum sancti Michaelis non vendidit lagenam ceruisie carius quam Id.; ideo idem Henricus quietus &c. Walterus atte Hithbrugge attachiatus est per catalla ad valentiam xii denariorum.

114

[*Part of a letter to the Mayor and Bailiffs that they should not encroach on the liberties of the Honour of St. Walery.*]

A French briefe from Edward the son of the noble kinge of England and Gardian of England to the Mayor and Baylives of Oxford against certayne misdemeanours committed by them against the Abbey of Reuley, for the hearinge whereof and takinge up of all their controversies he sendeth William Bredon, gardian of His Honours of Walyngford and of St. Walery &c.; dated from Berkhamsted Castell the 27 of May. There is also the Answer of the towne of Oxford in French to the foresayde letter whereby it appeareth that those grevances arose because the towne claymed cognisance of plees of landes and tenements within the Lordship of St. Walery wherein the Abbey of Reuly stoode; which they say they ever had longe before the foundation of that Abbey and since also, desiringe to be excused on that poynt.[1] Tw 23, 221 May 27, 1339

115

[*A suit between the Prior of St. Frideswide's and the Rector of Stapledon Hall.*]

Ed. de Malyns vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba recepi: Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Questus est nobis Prior sancte Frideswide Oxonie quod Henricus Pyke[2], rector Tw. 23, 407 Sept. 27, 1339

[1] The Honour of St. Walery was given to the Black Prince on, or before, May 1, 1338 (Pat. p. 54). The Prince was appointed guardian of the realm on July 11, 1338, and again on May 27, 1340, and October 5, 1342; he was at Berkhamsted on May 27, 1339, but not in 1340.

[2] Not mentioned in *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, ed. Boase.

scolarium aule de Stapledon Oxonie, iniuste et sine iudicio disseisiuit eum de libero tenemento suo in Oxonia post primam transfretacionem domini Henrici regis proavi nostri in Vasconiam, et ideo tibi precipimus &c. Teste Edwardo duce Cornubie et comite Cestrie, filio nostro carissimo, custode Anglie, apud Wyndesore xxvii die Septembris anno regni nostri xiii.

116

[*Writ that £5 be raised from the goods of the Mayor and the Chancellor and paid to the Bailiffs.*]

Tw. iv. 105 Edmundus[1] de Malyns, vicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis
p. 18, 1341. Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba recepi :—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Constat nobis per inspectionem rotulorum in Scaccario nostro quod Iohannes de Aleston et Ricardus de Selwode nuper balliui ville Oxonie teneantur super computum in ultimo redditu ad idem Scaccarium nostrum de C solidis super Cancellarium Universitatis Oxonie et maiorem eiusdem ville de assisa panis et cervisie de anno regni nostri Anglie tercio decimo ; de quibus quidem C solidis iidem balliui nobis satisfactum esse, nondum autem eis inde satisfactum, ut[2] dicunt ; et ideo tibi precipimus quod de terris et catallis predicti Cancellarii et maioris in balliua tua fieri facias prefatos C solidos et eos prefatis balliuis soluas indilate, nisi predictus Cancellarius et Maior seu alteruter reddere poterint coram te se plus inde satisfecisse ; et quod inde feceris baronibus de dicto Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in crastino sancte Trinitatis distincte et aperte constare facias, et habeas ibi hoc breue. T' [ ][3] de Glaston apud Westmonasterium xviii die Aprilis anno regni nostri Anglie quinto decimo regni vero Francie secundo. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis in castro Oxonie indilate cum hoc brevi.

[1] Twyne writes *Edwardus* incorrectly.

[2] *Ut* should be omitted to make the sentence grammatical.

[3] Twyne has omitted the initial.

117

[*Writ to collect a mark and £5 of the Queen's gold.*]

E. de Malyns, vicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie & Francie et dominus Hybernie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod de terris et catallis Iohannis Fitz-Perys et Willelmi Lirmongere balliuorum libertatis Oxonie in balliua tua fieri facias xiiis. iiiid. quos debent Philippe regine Anglie, consorti nostre carissime, de auro suo[1] de fine x marcarum pro insufficiente returno per plegium Ricardi Cary & Alani de Knaphall; et de bonis et catallis maioris et balliuorum et omnium ministrorum domini regis ville Oxonie in dicta balliua tua fieri facias C solidos quos debent prefate consorti nostre de auro suo de fine L librarum pro omnibus transgressionibus, extorsionibus, oppressionibus et excessibus, damnis et grauaminibus quibuscumque per ipsos in comitatu predicto nobis aut populo nostro illatis tempore quo in aliquibus officiis nostris extiterunt postquam regni nostri Anglie gubernaculum suscepimus per plegium Andree de Wormenhale, Iohannis Fitz-Perys et aliorum, &c. Teste Rogero de Sadyngton, apud Westmonasterium sexto die Iulii anno regni nostri Anglie xv° regni uero Francie ii°. Quare vobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis in castro Oxonie indilate cum hoc breui. Tw. 23, 48 July 6, 1341

118

[*Part of a writ to hold an inquiry about an assault on Alice Fitz-Ralph.*]

Littera Edmundi de Malyns balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie directa, nomine Roberti de Scardeburgh et quorundam aliorum iusticiariorum domini regis anno Edwardi III quinto decimo, quod scilicet illi ballivi Oxonie venire facerent coram prefatis iusticiariis xxiv tam milites quam alios liberos et Tw. 23, 470 Aug. 1341

[1] Queen-gold, *aurum regine*, was an allowance of the consort; when certain fines were paid to the King, a tenth part in addition had to be paid to the Queen (see N E.D., *queen-gold;* also Hist. MSS. Comm. IVth Report p. 459).

legales homines de visneto de suburbiis Oxonie et Schaldwelle[1] per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit &c., ad inquirendum de quadam iniuria cuidam mulieri scilicet Alicie apud suburbium Oxonie in Halywelle illata &c., que quidem mulier locum in Hospitali sancti Iohannis Baptiste extra portam orientalem Oxonie pro termino vite habitura erat[2] &c.

119

[*Record that an inquisition was held about those who bore arms in the town.*]

w. 23, 471 ne 8, 1344. Inquisitio capta coram Ricardo Cary maiore ville Oxonie et Iohanne de Brehulle et Iohanne de Bedeford ballivis eiusdem ville apud Oxoniam die Martis proxima post octabas sancte Trinitatis anno regni regis Edwardi III post conquestum xviii, virtute cuiusdam commissionis domini regis maiori et ballivis Oxonie dudum directe, per sacramentum Iohannis de Falle &c., de deferentibus arma in villa Oxonie &c.

120

[*Writ to summon an assise in a suit between the Abbess of Godstow and the Master of Balliol.*]

w. 23, 407 b. 6, 1345. Breue regis Edwardi III datum apud Mortelake, sexto die Februarii anno regni Anglie xix°, ad Iohannem Alueton, vicecomitem Oxonie, de idoneis et sufficientibus hominibus ponendis in assisa nove disseisine quam abbatissa de Godestowe arramiauerat coram iusticiariis domini regis versus Hugonem de Corbrigge, magistrum domus scolarium aule de Balliolo, de quodam tenemento in suburbio[3] Oxonie &c. Ibidem quod nullus vicecomes vel balliuus poni debet in inquisitionibus et iuratis per statutum regni &c., et tale priuilegium habent scolares Oxonie.

[1] Shelswell in Oxfordshire.

[2] See *Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John* (O.H.S.) vol. iii. p. xxxiii, where we learn the approximate date of this enquiry.

[3] The only tenement in the suburb of Oxford in which both Balliol and Godstow had interests was Margaret Hall which was acquired by Balliol in 1344 (*Balliol Deeds* p. 26). It paid a rent to Godstow of half a mark (*Hundred Rolls* ii. 808).

121

[*Writ that Merton College need not contribute to the expense of the soldiers supplied to the King.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie &c., maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Precipimus vobis quod districtioni quam facitis dilectis nobis in Cristo custodi et scolaribus domus de Merton Oxonie de contribuendo expensis hominum armatorum, ad quos uos et ceteri homines ville predicte nobis in proximo passagio nostro ad partes transmarinas inueniendos assessi estis, supersedeatis omnino. Nolumus enim quod iidem custos et scolares racione terrarum et tenementorum suorum ad domum suam predictam in eadem villa spectantium de aliquibus expensis huiusmodi hominum armatorum onerentur. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie vicesimo, regni uero Francie septimo. Per ipsum regem et concilium. Tw. iv. 87. May 6, 1346.

122

[*Extracts from Parliamentary writs.*]

Breue parliamentarium regis Edwardi III anno regni Anglie xx^o^ et Francie vii^o^ datum apud Wyndesore xxx die Iulii ad vicecomitem Oxon' et Berk', ubi inter cetera sic ait:—ita quod iidem milites plenam et sufficientem potestatem pro se et communitate comitatuum predictorum, et dicti cives et burgenses pro se et communitatibus civitatum et burgorum divisim ab ipsis habeant ad faciendum et consentiendum iis que tunc de communi consilio, favente deo, ordinari contigerit super negotiis antedictis.[1] Tw. 23, 580' July 30, 1346

[1] Twyne adds:—Note also some returne of writs or certificates for Burgesses there, neither sealed by the common seale of the towne, nor yet by the seale of the Mayor's office, but *sub sigillis eorum qui dicte electioni interfuerunt;* and such a certificate there is at a parliament to be held at Leycestre xvii Feb. in the fourth year of Henry VI.

123

[*A petition of the burgesses (1) that they may not be compelled by the University to find caution for good behaviour (2) that they may be allowed an attorney in the Chancellor's court (3) that they may not be hindered from coming to the hue and cry.*]

Tw. iv. 35 c. 1346. A[1] nostre seigneur le Roy monstrent le mayr & les burgeys de la ville d'Oxenford q' come ils soient ses leiges gentz et menables par la ley de sa terre et les fraunchises a eaux grauntez par luy & par ses progenitors, le Chaunceller del Universite de mesme la ville, acrochant a luy roial poair, faisant diverses estatutz et leyes en charge et desheritesounz des ditz mayr et burgeys, fait citations vers mesme les burgeis tuttefoitz qant trespas contre la pees lour est surmys, lour art, et constreint de mettre caution de certeines summes de deniers q' mees ne ferront trespas encountre la pees, pur peine descumengement et bannisement, et ce par voie doffice sans suite de party, niant souffrant les ditz burgeys conseyl auoyr par voie de respondre, en contempt du Roy et blemisement de son corone et destruction de son poeple et de la ville avantdit; dount ils prient remedie.

"Statuit etiam quod si aliquis manifeste de pacis perturbacione suspectus et[2] monitus per Cancellarium uel eius commissarium vel requisitus dare idoneam caucionem de non infringendo de cetero pacem istius Universitatis prestare noluerit, auctoritate istius statuti extunc ab ipsa Universitate nouerit se bannitum."

Item prient les dites gentz d'Oxenford qils puissent faire attorne ou procurators en tutes maneres plees devaunt le Chaunceller d'Oxenford ou son commissair, soit il a sute de party, ou d'office, auxi bien quant ils sount en ville come de hors.

Item prient les dites gentz d'Oxenford q' si hu et crie soit leues ou en affray ou en distourbaunce de la pees q' ceaux q'

[1] The date of this petition must be between 1327 when the Latin statute was passed (Munim. Acad. i. 119) and 1348 when a settlement was reached on the points here raised (ib. i. 164, 165).

[2] In Munim. Acad. i 119 the reading is *ter monitus*. This is evidently right. A man was banished if he was thrice warned or if he refused to give caution.

vignent armetz ou desarmetz d'arester tiel mausfessors ne soyent empesche par le Chauncellor ou son commissair, ne puny par emprisonment ou autre maniere.

TRANSLATION.

To our lord the King, the mayor and burgesses of Oxford show that although they are his liege folk and answerable by the law for their land and the fraunchises granted to them by him and his ancestors, the Chancellor of the University taking to himself royal power, making diverse statutes and laws to the burdening and disheriting of the said mayor and burgesses, issues citations against the burgesses whenever they are suspected of trespass against the peace; forces and constrains them to deposit caution in sums of money that they will never commit trespass against the peace, under pain of excommunication and banishment, and this by way of office without suit of an injured party, not suffering the said burgesses to have counsel by way of reply, in contempt of the king and injury of his crown and destruction of his people.

Also they pray that they can appoint an attorney or proctors in all manner of pleas before the Chancellor or his Commissary, whether at the suit of a party or of the office[1], whether they live in the town or outside[2].

Also they pray that if hue and cry is raised in the case of an affray or of disturbance of the peace, those who come with or without arms to arrest such malefactors, be not hindered by the Chancellor or his Commissary, nor punished by imprisonment or otherwise.[3]

[1] In ecclesiastical courts some suits were between two parties while others were prosecutions by the court or office.

[2] Many burgesses resided outside Northgate and in Holywell and in the island of Oseney.

[3] The composition of 1348 does not mention the last point, but it reaches a conclusion about the other two points. One who was suspected of disturbance of the peace need not deposit security in money, if he can find two individuals who will be pledges for his behaviour. Burgesses who were cited to the Chancellor's court might appoint proctors to appear for them, except in a few cases such as of violence, when the individual must appear himself (Munim. Acad. i. 164).

124

[*A petition from the Town that the annual rent from the Gild of Weavers to the Exchequer may be remitted.*]

Tw. 23. 163 ?Oct. 1346. A nostre seigneur le Roy monstrent ses liges meir et burgeis et cominalte d'Oxenford qe come en auncien temps la dite ville estoit repleny de grand people des laies gentz de diverses mystiers, et nomement des Teilers, les queux auoient especiale fraunchise par graunt de vos progenitours qe nul teiler ne se melleret de tieu mystier nulle part dehors la ville dentz la circuite de cynk lieus[1], rendant a vostre escheqre par an quarant soudz[2], le quel rente coert ou demande en vostre escheqre par [ ][3] temps aderiere vers les Bailiffs de la dite ville sour lour accompte, la ou nul gent de cel mystier ne sount trouetz, ne ne furent puys le temps qe la dite ville fuist enhabitee de Universite des clercs, solon ceo qe les dits Bailiffs ount allegeez en vostre escheqre en descharge de eux, et la quele chose est troue par solempne enquest pris deuant Mons. Will. de Shareshull[4], adonqe cheif Barount del Escheqre; par quei vos ditz meir, burgeis et comminalte priont pour eux et pour lour Bailiffs de la dite rente et des arrerages qui . . . erent[5] estre deschargeez a touz iours par une chartre, aint regard au choses susditz et de ceo qils sount empouertz par diverses causes.

[1] Twyne writes *liens*. The privilege is "quinque leucas" in Pat. 3 Ed. i printed in *Royal Letters to Oxford* p. 14.

[2] The amount was really 42 shillings: *Royal Letters to Oxford* pp 15, 42. But in a Parliamentary Petition of 1323 (*Collectanea* III. 123) the rent is stated to be 40 shillings.

[3] Twyne was unable to decipher the word and tried to copy it. Perhaps it was "tout". The sentence may have run "de quel rent court (currit) un demand".

[4] William de Shareshull was chief baron of the Exchequer from July 2, 1344 to November 10, 1345 (D. N. B.) In October, 1352, the King remitted to the weavers the arrears of their rent, amounting to £63 10s. on the ground that they were diminished by the Plague and other adversities (*Royal Letters to Oxford* p, 49). Our petition is evidently after November 10, 1345, and before the outbreak of the Plague in 1349. It was probably shortly after Mich. 1346, or Mich. 1347. By Mich. 1348, the Town and the University were on friendly terms once more.

[5] Twyne could not read the word.

125

[*The Barbers' Corporation.*]

In[1] the name of our Lord, Amen. For as much as fro the beginninge of the world love and amitie hath alway bine advawnced and increased by laudable societies and brotherly felowship in all maner of crafte, and upon certain protestations made and observed the crafts beinge[2] more perfectly withouten errors exercised and occupied, as appeareth by the fellowship of mercers, gouldsmiths and such other; thereuppon the tenth day of September the xxiith yeare of the raigne of Kinge Edward the Thirde after the conquest of England and the yeare of our Lord one thousand three hundred fortie eight before us, Mr. John Northwode, Dr. of Divinitie and Chaunceller of the Universitie of Oxford, appeared John Brade barboure, Richard Fell barboure & surgen, Thomas Billie wayfeayier[3] and with them the whole company and felowship of barbours dwellinge within the procincts of Oxford forsayd and (intendinge henceforward to joyne and binde them to more amitie and love amonge themselves) brought with them, redacte in writinge, certayne ordinacions and statuts made by the advise of sadge men for the well of the crafte of barbours, and besought us to oversee the sayd ordinacions and statuts, and yf we found them reasonable and laudable to be observed that wee would so discerne[4] them. The tenors of the sayd ordinacions and statutes here foloweth:— First and principally, for everie comminaltie or felowship it is

Tw. iv. 126 Sept. 10, 1348

[1] It is obvious that this English document is not of 1348. Probably the original was in Latin; the English translation might have been made in 1484, when the University sealed certain letters about the fraternity of barbers (Ep. Acad. vol. ii p. 495, O.H.S.) but more probably in 1499 when the Cappers were united with the Barbers (see below No. 225). Twyne adds that he did not transcribe this deed from the town archives, but himself owned the original. Langbain adds that he saw it in the house of Abel Parker after Twyne's death, but did not know what befell it and other papers. It is generally assumed that they perished in the fire of 1644 (Wood-Clark, vol. iv, p. 203).

[2] i.e. been (= are).

[3] wayferer.

[4] decree

accordinge[1] to doe some speciall acte of honor to God to purchase his grace and assistance amonge them, withouten which noe maner of comminaltie may prosper. Wherefor the crafte-barbours of Oxford shall yearly keepe, and maintayne a light befor our Ladie Chappell of St. Friswith; for sure continuance of which light everie man and woman of the sayd crafte keepinge a shop shall pay everie quarter or terme of the yeare 2d. and everie jorneyman or servante not a prentice shall pay everie quarter a pennie, soe that the jorneyman pay the first pennie within 15 day of his service in Oxford, the master that he serveth to be a suretie for the servante; and theese to be observed and the light continued under payne of vis. viiid. whereof iiis. foure pence to be payed to the Chaunceller and in his absence to the Comissarie and iiis. ivd. to the proctors of the Universitie. Also whereas everie Christian man is bounden to observe and keepe the Sonday, none of the barbours within the procincte of Oxford shall neither in thyre owne persons, ore by none of theyre servants or a prentise, shave any man on Sunday excepte it be any of the markett Sundays in harveste[2], or els he that should be soe shaven shall preach or doe any act that day; and who soe doe contrarie, he shall pay to our Ladies boxe xxd., and to the Chaunceller or Comissarie iiis. ivd., and to the Procurators xxd., for a penaltie to be warde[3] and[4] as often as he breaketh this ordinance; and in case any hegge-barbour or alebayster[5] or other not agreed with the crafte, keepinge noe barboure shop, shave any man a Sunday in any privatt corner or house, yf it be proved befor the Chaunceller or Comissarie, then the Chaunceller at the instance of the crafte shall comitte the same person to prison unto the tyme the Master of the crafte with wardens give hime libertie befor the Chauncellor to goe att his libertie, he to pay for his offence iiis., thereof xiid. to our Ladies Boxe, xiid. to the Comissarie, xiid. to the Proctors. Item noe man ore

[1] fit

[2] Nothing is known about market-Sundays. Probably in harvest the Saturday market was transferred to Sunday.

[3] awarded

[4] The N.E.D. gives an archaic use of *and* meaning *even*.

[5] Soap being dear in the Middle Ages, the lowest barbers used ale froth, and baisted the face with it.

servante of the crafte of barbours or surgerie, knowinge any secret passion or infirmitie, as abominacion of stinkinge breth at mouth or nose or any secrett decease in any place of man's bodie, shall in any wise detecte or publish this secretness to rebuke of the paciente under payne of xxs., whereof vis. viiid. to our Ladie Boxe, vis. viiid. to the Chauncellor or in his absence to the Comissarie, vis. viiid. to the proctors. Item where it is soe that without an head or cheefetayne noe multitude ne comminaltie can be well ordered, therefor this crafte and felowship of barbours aud surgens shall everie yeare chuse and elect one of the company to be for the yeare master of the craft in the [manner][1] and the forme hereafter written, to which master everie person of that crafte shal be obedient dureinge the season and tyme of his office, and everie man to come to the sayd master att any season he will call or monice[2] him lawefully under payne of xiid. as often as he rebelleth or will not after lawfully warninge come to the Master, and thereof ivd. to our Ladie boxe, and ivd. to the Chaunceller or Commissarie and ivd. to the proctors. Item yf any of the crafte fall at strife, debate, or brawle amongest themselfe, they shall be reformed by the Master and the seniors of the crafte; and not to strike other, under payne of vis. viiid., whereof iis. to our Ladie Box and iis. to the Chaunceller or Commissarie and iis. viiid. to the Procurators. Item yf any person that hath bine a prentise to the sayd crafte within Oxford will sett up a shop, he shall come and desire the Master and Wardens of the crafte of theyre favoure, and shall give the master and wardens and other of the crafte a dinner, and pay one pound of waxe, and the Master with two wardens and with three other of the crafte of the eldest that hath bine masters[3] shall bringe hime to the Chanceller uppon theyre showlders, where he shall take his oath to keepe all the ordinacions and statuts of the crafte, and there he shall pay to our Ladie box viiid. and to the Chaunceller viiid. and soe to be admitted one of the felowship. Item in case be that any forriner, that never was a prentice at barbours crafte within Oxford, will desire to sett up a shop to occupie as barbour,

[1] forme, MS.

[2] i.e. monish.

[3] Perhaps these are called "Peers" at the end of this document.

surgen or wayferer or making of singinge breade[1] or any other occupation that will occupy barbour's crafte or surgerie, he shall first give the master and crafte a dinner and one pounde wax and xxvis. viiid. to our Ladie boxe, and the master with the wardens and with two other of the crafte that hath bine masters shall presente hime to the Chaunceller, and then he shall give hime his oath one a book to keepe all the ordinances written and sealed for the crafte, and then he shall pay the Chaunceller or Commissarie ivs. and to the proctors ivs. and to the regents for wine silver iiis. ivd. and soe to be admitted one of the societie. Item in case any of the crafte occupie surgerie and hath a strange cure committed unto hime, then shall the taker of this cure come to the master for time beinge and sue[2] hime the case; then shall the Master in his owne person, yf he be seene[3] in his surgerie, yf noe, he shall cause other of his brithren to goe see the paciente and to give his counsell to the taker, for counforte of the sicke and honor of the crafte, and soe the taker of the cure to content them for theyre sight and counsell. Item, no man of the crafte of barbours shall entice or desire any others of theyre brothers customers, neither yett shave them in lesse[4] then they have contented for shaving to hime, that they were befor shaven with; neither no surgen shall supplante any of his fellowship that first ministred to any pacient unlesse then he that first ministred be contented to leave his cure, under payne of vs. thereof xxd. to our Ladie boxe, to the Chaunceller or Commissary xxd., to the Proctors xxd. Item yf any man will be shaven at his owne chamber or place and not come to the barbours shopp, everie barbour desired shal be thereto readie, soe he that wilbe soe at home shaven pays vid. a quarter; and in case he wilbee shaven 2 tymes a weeke and at his chamber or howse and not att barbour's howse, then he pay viiid., xd. or xiid. as the parties can agree. Item the Master

[1] The special wafer used by the priest in the Mass.

[2] show

[3] "Versed in." This is an earlier instance than any in the N.E.D.

[4] In No. 225, which is by the same hand as this English version, "in less then" means "unless that." The regulation is not against shaving for a lower charge than other barbers, but against shaving a man who had not paid his bill to his regular barber.

of the crafte for the tyme beinge shall yearly call together all his brithren of the crafte that keepeth any house or shopp agaynst the Sunday nexte after the Nativitie of our Ladie, in which day all the felowship shall bringe honestly the Master to St. Friesuides and theyre all to have a solemne masse of our blessed Ladie, att which masse everie man of the felowship to offer, and none of the felowship to be absente but by licence of the master for some necessarie cause; when this masse is ended the whole company doe dine together at a place by the Master and Wardens assigned, and att that place the Master before them sitting at dinner assigne in what place he doth intende to resigne his office, and uppon his monition all the company to assemble at the day assigned under payne of xiid. to the forsayd box. This done they may call to them theyre wives to dinner and everie couple to pay viiid., everie sengle that holdeth house or shopp to pay ivd. for theyre dinner; the remanent, whatever it bee, beware what they purvey[1]. Item when the societie or felowship beinge assembled together at the prefixed day of the resignation of the office which is the Tuesday after St. Faith's day, then shall the master resigne and leave his office sayinge under this forme or like sentence, "Brethren, I thanke you I have occupie the roome and name of Master of your crafte this yeare. If I have behaved me otherwise then I should, I trust you will thinke that I did it not of illwill or malice. And now as I received the office by you, soe nowe I resigne and leave myne office unto your hands." The wardens shall say all both this wise [ ][2]. These done, they all or the more parte shall name one of the company to serch and knowe the mynde of the brotherhoode or company whom they will have [as master for the yeare to][3] come. And [ ] joyned the yoman beedle of divinity, and theese two or one of them shall first reede all these ordinacions pertaining to the crafte and hereon writtin [ ] then they shall serch out [and ask whom they would have][4] and electe for the Master, and ever as they heare and knowe soe to

[1] I suppose means "Be careful to make provision for what is over."

[2] The original must have been imperfect or illegible at these six gaps that are left by Twyne.

[3] The words in brackets are a guess.

[4] These words are guessed.

write by and by[1]; and that done, openly to show who hath most voices, and he to be taken for Master that yeare folowinge [ ] and electe that was Master and resigned even befor for the yeare then past, and he anone to be preferred among them and taken for Master; and then the Master soe electe by reason of a prerogative shall name one of the wardens for the yeare then to come and the more parte of the societie the other; and this don all the company to bringe home honestly the Master; provided alway that in case the felowship forsayd cannot agree at that day in election of the Master, but beinge devided, some naming one some another person and the voyces beinge equall and noe partie will condescend to the other, yf they continue thus all the day of resignation, then for that yeare theyre authoritie shalbe none, but all shalbe devolved to the Chaunceller, to whom the sayd yoman beedle and the other sercher shall sue[2] it within 3 dayes next then folowinge under payne of vis. viiid. to be payd of the boxe thereof, to the Chaunceller iiis. ivd. and the other iiis. ivd. to the proctors; and whomsoever then the Chaunceller name and elect master, they all soe to take hime and soe repute hime in everie degree under payne of iiis. ivd. of everie person that doth not agree thereunto, to be payd to our Ladie boxe, and this Master soe named by the Chaunceller to name one of the wardens and the felowship the other, and they to enjoy for that yeare theyre office. Item yf there bee any man of the sayd crafte that doth not pay his dutie to his crafte within 15 dayes after the day of accounts, he to fall in the payne of iis., thereof one shilling to be payd to our Ladie boxe and one shilling to the Chaunceller or his debutie. Item yf any man of the sayd crafte take one hime[3] to teach any person, child or other, not a prentice, the sayd master or informer[4] of the same person shall first pay vis. viiid. whereof iiis. ivd. to the crafte, xxd. to the Chaunceller and xxd. to the proctors, and this to be payd within 8 dayes of any that soe taketh one hime to enforme any person, at which paymente the person that shal be enformed, befor the Chaunceller and

[1] in succession.
[2] show
[3] i.e. on him.
[4] teacher

the Master of the crafte and one warden, shall there sweare on a boke never to occupie[1] within Oxford or twentie miles aboute unlesse he agree with the partie in Oxford after these forsaid ordinacions, and whosoe take on hime to teach any person not his aprentise in this crafte and observe not theese ordinances shall pay for his offence every tyme as often as he offendeth xxs., whereof vis. viiid. to the Universitie, vis. viiid. to the Chaunceller and vis. viiid. to the proctors. Item everie yeare the Master and the Wardens shall make true accounts of all maner of receits by them before.the more partie of the felowship in writtinge articled[2] in parcells under payne of xxs. to bee payd by the Wardens and Master, to our Ladie box vis. viiid., to the Chaunceller or his debutie vis. viiid., to the proctors vis. viiid. Allsoe the wardens shall answeare for all maner of summs to be alleviate, and see it payd to our Ladie boxe, to the Chaunceller and procurators and to other according to the afforsayd ordinances under payn of xls. by the sayd wardens to be payd to the Chaunceller and procurators. Item the sayd societie shall yearly pay xiid. the day of the election of the Master to the yoman beedle of divinitie for his labours, and he to be readie at theyre assignmente to site[3] such as will not obey this writinge. Item the sayd societie shall have a certain cheste under 3 keyes whereof the Master to have one key, the 2 Wardens shall have the other 2 keys, and therein theese ordinances to be kept, and in the same to keepe the box of theyre godes ; in this cheste shalbe put alsoe the waxe received at the enterie of any of the felowship, if neede bee.

Theese ordinances and statuts at the request and desire of the sayd crafte by us the forsaid written Chaunceller, assistinge unto us Mr. Thomas Stretforde and Mr. Robert Ingramme procurators of the Universitie, well and rightely overseeinge, wee could not but discern[4] them both reasonable and to be observed laudable, and soe at the petition of the said crafte we there deserned them reasonable and laudable to be observed ; and where all the sayd crafte offered themselves

[1] engage in business.
[2] particularised.
[3] cite
[4] decree

singularly to give an oath upon the holy evangelist to observe the same statutes, they further required us, taking theyre oaths and protestations, to deserne the sayd multitude this wise sworne for a societie and brotherly felowship, and ofer[1] the observacion of the above written ordinacions to approve the same societie to be forward[2] alway named and reputed the brotherly felowship and societie of barbours; whereupon wee, take in[3] theyre oaths there on the holy evangelist, inclined to their petition reasonable, and deserned, also approved, them to be a perpetuall societie named the societie and brotherly felowship of barbors, and in example for tyme to come wee there anon sent them all to St. Fridesuides there to heare devoutly a masse and then to name theyre amongst them a Master and two Wardens and a Peere[4] after the order of the aforwritten statuts; and soe they did electe for the Master Thomas Leech barbour, and he then according to the statuts named for one warden and two Peers [*sic*] Stephen Wayfrier, and the felowship chose for the other warden Nicholas Jenkyn; and this done the said Master societie and felowship came to us agayne prayinge and desiringe to have this inected for a perpetual record and groundly stablishinge of the said societie and felowship under the seale of the Universitie. At whose contemplacion wee have done theese ordinacions and records to be in this forme inacted and sealed with the seale of the Universitie for a perpetual memorie, grauntinge them that noe man unlesse he will sett up by theyre assente and accordinge to theese theyre ordinacions shall nether occupie barbors crafte, surgerie, singing bread or wayfers makinge within the precincts of Oxford, nor noe other craftsman occupie barbours crafte ne surgerie ne grindinge of rasers, excepte ye[5] agree with the crafts aforesaid under payne of xxs., thereof vis. viiid. to our Ladie boxe,

[1] over

[2] henceforward

[3] taking

[4] No such official has been mentioned in the "aforewritten statutes". In No. 225 there is mention of the Peers of the Barbours. The N.E.D. gives an instance where "Mayor's Peer" means a member of a corporation that had held the office of Mayor. So it might mean an ex-Master here.

[5] he

vis. viiid. to the Chaunceller or his debutie, and vis. viiid. to the Procurators; geven the xith day of September, the xxiith yeare of the raigne of Kinge Edward the Third after the Conquest of England, and the yeare of our Lord mccc fortie eight, Ric. Selwode beinge Mayor of Oxford, Ric. Care,[1] John Fallie, John Norton[2] and John Barford then beinge aldermen, John Alstone, John Pigge then beinge bayliffs of Oxford.

126

[*Conditions imposed by Merton College upon the Crutched Friars who wished to erect a chapel in the parish of St. Peter in the East.*]

Tw. iv. 53
1349—1352

Iste sunt peticiones quas custos et scolares domus de Mertone Oxonie petunt a fratibus sancte Crucis Oxonie pro quadam placea uacua includenda pro manso ipsorum fratrum in parochia sancti Petri in oriente.

Imprimis petunt dicti custos et scolares a fratribus predictis pro decimis eiusdem placee annuatim xx solidos. Ad quam petitionem respondent predicti fratres quod placeat eisdem capere unam marcam annuatim ita quod unus de dictis fratribus habeat quotidie fundatorem domus de Merton predicte, custodem et scolares eiusdem in missa sua in perpetuum recommendatos.

Quod dabunt xx solidos ad annuam pensionem.

Quod non plus adquirent de tenementis, hortis uel areis in parochia illa quam continetur in petitione illorum prima, nec in dominicum, nec conducendo, nec ex commodato, nec quouis alio titulo. Ad quam respondent quod non plus adquirent in eadem parochia ad includendum.

Quod non celebrabunt nisi submissa voce nisi in duobus festis sancte crucis. Ad quam respondent quod nolunt, dummodo alta missa in ecclesia parochiali est in celebrando.

Quod non audient confessiones alicuius parochiani illius parochie nec alicuius in illa parochia commorantis. Ad quam respondent quod non nisi de licentia diocesani et custodis uel causa necessitatis.

Quod non admittent ad sepulturam aliquem parochianum

[1] usually spelt *Cary*.
[2] Porton, MS.; an error.

illius parochie siue moriatur in illa parochia siue extra eandem nec aliquem in illa parochia commorantem tempore mortis sue nec aliquem in illa parochia diem quouismodo extremum claudentem. Ad quam respondent nisi quis corpus suum ad illum locum legauerit ibidem sepeliendum.

Quod non admittent obiaciones uel legata uel fide commissa seu donaciones causa mortis quocumque nomine censeri ualeant de aliquo parochiano illius parochie uel in parochia tempore mortis commorantis uel uitam finientis in eadem, nec recipient aliquid nomine trigintalium nec pro anniuersariis nec qualiacumque emolumenta pro divinis celebrandis quocumque quesito colore de aliquo parochiano illius parochie uel in eodem commorantis tempore mortis uel ibidem morientis, et si faciant triplum uicario restituent. Ad quam respondent quod non, in preiudicium materne[1] ecclesie.

Quod omni die in perpetuum unus de fratribus in dicto loco habebit animam fundatoris collegii aule de Mertone in missa sua in memoria speciali cum oratione "Deus, qui inter apostolicos, &c." Ad quam respondent & concedunt ac eciam custodem et scolares.

Quod quilibet prior seu presidens in loco illo infra mensem a tempore sue confirmacionis uel presidencie corporale prestet sacramentum coram custode domus scolarium de Merton de obseruandis uel saltem non contraueniendis contentis in compositione, &c. Ad quam respondent quod non uidetur eis racionabile quia non sunt eorum fundatores, nec fundatores eorundem hoc volunt permittere.

Quod soluent integre decimas uicario omnium prouentuum animalium si que habeant in eadem parochia, sicut ceteri parochiani. Ad quod respondent quod non uidetur eis racionabile quia offerunt eis unam marcam pro decimis suis ut patet supra.

Item quod de omnibus contentis in concordia fiat ita bona securitas tam in curia seculari quam in curia ecclesiastica et per obligaciones et per condemnaciones sicut custos et scolares cum eorum consilio uolueriut ordinare uel habere et quod de omnibus et quoad omnia patronus eorundem, viz. archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, executionem habeat summarie et de

[1] *matricis* is the usual word and may have been misread by Twyne.

plano. Ad quam respondent quod omnem securitatem racionabilem facere volunt.

Item quod ante finalem concordiam ostendant dicti fratres exemptionem eorundum per quam pretendunt se exemptos de protestate Provincialis ordinis eorundum. Ad quam respondent et concedunt quod facient eis satis habiles pro ista compositione affirmanda.[1]

127

[*Mandate of the King that the pleas before the King for the coming term shall be held at Oxford.*]

Iohannes Laundels, vicecomes Oxonie, balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba recepi:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie & Francie, dominus Hybernie, vicecomiti Oxonie, salutem. Cum per nos et consilium nostrum ordinatum sit quod omnia placita coram nobis placitabilia de quindena sancti Iohannis Baptiste proximo futura apud Oxoniam placitentur et terminentur, tibi precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod quandam aulam longam et latam de barris, tabulis, auenaciis,[2] et cameris adiacentibus ornatam per auisamentum et ordinacionem Iohannis de Excestre, criour, vel eius deputati ibidem, in qua dicta placita terminari et placitari possint, rèparari facias, et per totam balliuam tuam publice facias proclamari quod omnes conqueri uolentes de transgressionibus, extortionibus, oppressionibus, conspiracionibus, damnis, grauaminibus, excessibus, falsitatibus, et deceptionibus quibuscumque per vicecomites, subuicecomites, escaetores, subescaetores et eorum clericos, corona-

Tw. 23, 182, 554 June 10, 135

[1] It is unknown where the Crutched Friars intended to build, but this document shows that it was on land which belonged to Merton, paying a rent of twenty shillings. As Merton owned no land in the parish of St. Peter in the East, according to the narrower meaning of the name, we must conclude that the site was in Holywell, which was the property of Merton and was ecclesiastically a part of the parish of St. Peter in the East. Wood asserts that the site was "near to the church of St. Peter in the East" (Wood-Gutch I., p. 443), but this seems to be nothing more than a guess. The date must be in or shortly before 1352 (see Oxford Vict. County Hist. p. 149).

[2] Ducange gives no explanation. Can it mean "waiting rooms" (advena)?

tores, constabularios, balliuos et ministros nostros et aliorum quorumcumque quam per alios malefactores in comitatu predicto perpetratis, quod tunc sint ibi querelas suas prosecuturi, si sibi uiderint expedire; venire eciam facias coram nobis tunc ibidem e quolibet hundredo comitatus tui tam infra libertates quam extra xxiiii tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines per quos rei ueritas melius sciri poterit et inquiri ac eciam de qualibet villata quatuor homines et constabularios ad faciendum et recipiendum ea que eis ex parte nostra ibidem iniungentur, et premunire eciam facias omnes coronatores comitatus tui ac eciam heredes et executores coronatorum qui officium illud postquam regni nostri Anglie gubernacula suscepimus exercuerunt, necnon constabularios pacis nostre quod tunc sint ibidem cum eorum rotulis et indictamentis arraiatis ibidem inspiciendis; et tu ipse tunc sis ibidem habens tecum omnes balliuos et subballiuos tuos, ad faciendum ea que tibi et eis ibidem iniungentur, et habeas ibidem nomina predictorum hominum comitatus tui, quatuor hominum et constabulariorum, coronatorum, heredum et executorum eorum, constabulariorum pacis et hoc breue. Teste W. de Shareshull apud Barton,[1] decimo die Iunii anno regni nostri Anglie xxv^{o} et Francie xii.^{o} Quare uobis mando quod mandatum istud exequamini et de executione michi respondeatis in castro Oxonie indilate cum hoc mandato.[2]

128

[*A petition of the Town that their feefarm may be reduced by £5.*]

'w. iv. 104
1351

A notre[3] sire le Roy monstrent ses liges Mayr et Burgeys Doxenford q' come les Burgeis de icelle en temps le Roy

[1] This is no indication that the King was at Barton on June 10th. Probably Shareshull, the chief justice, was there and was empowered to issue this mandate. The King was at London the whole of June.

[2] As the natural place for holding assises was the Castle, over which the bailiffs had no power, we may assume that it was only the second part of the mandate (viz. the proclamation) that they were to carry out.

[3] In November, 1351, the King writes to the Mayor of London about the assise of bread and ale, the burgesses of Oxford having made a claim to this franchise before the Barons of the Exchequer (*Calendar of Letter Books of London* F. p. 239). In May, 1352, the King decided

Edward votre ael et tut temps avant furent seisiz des amendes dassise de pain et de ceruoise enfrentz, com' apurtenant et parcelle de lour ferme, la quele fraunchise fust seyse en la mayn le dit Roy votre ael et uncors demurt en mains le Chaunceller et le Mayr Doxenford, rendant al Eschequer le Roy cent soldz, et les ditz burgeys chargez estre ceo del entiere ferme, par quei ils priont q' restitution ent lour soit faite ou q' lour ferme soit abreggee selon la portion de la value de le dit fraunchise, eant regard q' ils sont outre mesure empoueritz par la pestilence et febles aimez.[1]

TRANSLATION.

To our Lord the King, his liegemen the Mayor and burgesses of Oxford show that the burgesses of the town in the days of King Edward your grandfather and at all time were seised of the amends of the assise of bread and ale, when it was broken, as appurtenant to and part of their feefarm, which fraunchise was seised into the hand of the said king your grandfather and still abides in the hands of the Chancellor and the Mayor of Oxford, rendering to the King's exchequer 100 shillings, and the said burgesses are still charged with the whole farm; wherefore they pray that their franchise may be restored to them or that their farm be diminished according to the portion of the value of the said fraunchise, having in regard that they are beyond measure impoverished by the pestilence and reckoned but feeble.

129

[*The Town complains that the University usurps the assay of weights and measures.*]

Honors et reuerences, vueilley savoir, sire, q' ceux de la Uniuersite ount fait' une crie ceste present iour en Carefouks q' nul sur peine de emprisonement, banisement et escumyngement ne vende, ne achate, par nule mesure ne pois sil ne soit ensele de lour seal, et auxint ils ount fait sequestrer les biens des pluseurs q' ils ne facent de ceo vente s'il ne soit par mesure

Tw. iv. 94
? Jan, 1352.

that the ferm paid by the burgesses should be reduced by £5, according to the request of this petition (Tw. iv, 40). The date of the petition therefore is probably 1351.

[1] Another form of *esmez* (estimated).

et pois par eux assele, come est avantdit, sur peine de forefaire les biens avauntditz. Auxint, sire, ils ount fait' somoundre moi et Iohan de Norton et les baillifs et altres entour trent destre ore a Lundi devant eux destre, come nous entendons, en autiel plee come vous estoiez a Vendredi, cest assavoir de mettre caucions, et ount repele quanq' ils granterent adunques, pur ceo qils diount q' vous avez enfreintz covenaunts, et faire proces devers vous q'ils diount q' les choses furount grantez sur condition. Notre seigneur. Par le seon Iohan de Bereford.[1]

TRANSLATION.

Honoured sir, know that those of the University have made a proclamation this day at Carfax that no one under pain of imprisonment, banishment and excommunication shall sell or buy by any weight or measure unless it is sealed with their seal, and also they have sequestered the goods of many that they should not sell, except by weights and measures which bear their seal, as is aforesaid, under pain of the forfeiture of the said goods. Also, sir, they have issued a summons to me and John de Norton and the bailiffs and others about thirty in number to be before them on Monday, to be in a plea, as we hear, such as you held on Friday, to wit of giving cautions, and they have recalled all that they granted then, because they say that you have broken covenants, and to make a process contrary to you, because they say the things were granted on a condition.

130

[*An inquest whether the assise of bread and ale contributed to the firma paid by the Town.*]

iv. 40 1352. Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod uenire facias coram baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in octabis sancti Hillarii xii probos et legales

[1] This appears to be written by John de Bereford as mayor, a post which he held in the years beginning Michaelmas 1350, 1351 and 1354. But it cannot be of the year 1354, because John de Norton was bailiff that year. The King was evidently at Oxford or in the neighbourhood, and a suitable occasion would be about January 1, 1352. The King

homines de balliua tua de uisneto uille Oxonie, quorum quilibet habeat C solidatas terre uel redditus per annum ad minus, per quos rei ueritas melius sciri poterit et qui burgenses uille Oxonie nulla affinitate[1] uel alio modo attingant ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum si assisa panis et ceruisie in uilla predicta sit parcella firme eiusdem uille viz. xl lib., quas iidem burgenses nobis reddunt annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum. Et si burgenses uille illius qui pro tempore sunt assisam predictam habuerunt in auxilium firme predicte totis temporibus retroatis usque octauum diem Maii anno domini Edwardi quondam regis Anglie aui nostri xiii° quo die predictus auus noster[2] assisam illam certis de causis in manum suam cepit; et si sic, tunc in quibus proficuis dicta firma xl librarum consistat, et que et cuiusmodi proficua particulariter ad firmam predictam pertinent, et de quibus leuari debent, necnon quid et quantum dicta assisa prefatis burgensibus ante captionem predictam solebat ualere; quia predicti burgenses posuerunt se inde in inquisitionem prout in recordo et processu inde ad dictum scaccarium nostrum habitis plenius continetur. Et habeas ibi nomina iuratorum predictorum et hoc breue. Teste per rotulum placitorum de anno xxv°.

Assisa panis et ceruisie in uilla Oxonie et eius suburbiis est parcella firme uille predicte viz., lxiii lib. vd. et unius quadrantis.

De qua firma burgenses uille Oxonie reddunt domino regi ad scaccarium suum annuatim xl libras, et fratribus et leprosis hospitalis sancti Bartholomie iuxta Oxoniam xxiii libras vd. qua ex concessione et assignatione progenitorum domini regis. Et dicta firma consistit in proficuis subscriptis viz. in medietate proficui molendinorum castri Oxonie que ualere solebat per annum xx marcas, in assisa panis et ceruisie que ualere solebat per annum C solidos, in tabulis piscariorum que

was at Woodstock on December 27, 1351 to January 5, 1352 or later, and some extracts which Twyne made from the City annual accounts show that the King's *clericus mercati*, John de Ampleford, was in Oxford on Sunday, January 1, 1352. A chief part of his work was to test weights and measures.

[1] *affinitates*, Twyne.

[2] *nostri*, Twyne.

ualere solebat per annum iiii libras; in tabulis carnificum vs.,[1] in corbellis pistorum que ualere solebat viiis., in placitis et perquisitis curie que ualere solebant x marcas, in theolonio circiter x libras, in redditu iiii lib. vs. viid. ob., in quadam custuma pro fenestris regratariorum xl solidos.[2]

131

[*Another inquest held in connection with the same matter.*]

xii. 314 29, 1352 Iacobus[3] Husee, baro huius Scaccarii, liberauit hic quandam inquisitionem coram eo apud Oxoniam die Martis in septimana Pentecostes anno xxvi regis nunc super premissis captam—per sacramentum Thome de Langele militis &c.—qui dicunt quod dicta firma quadraginta librarum consistit in proficuis subscriptis viz. in medietate proficui prouenientis de molendinis castri Oxonie, in quadam custumia data pro stallis piscennariorum, carnificum, cocorum, corbellorum pistorum et fenestris regratariorum panis, et solebat prouenire de emendis assise panis et ceruisie fracte et adhuc deberet, et de redditu domorum factarum per communitatem et in theoloneis pro omnimodis rebus venalibus ad dictam villam venientibus, et de una custumia que vocatur Thoruhtol,[4] et de perquisitis curie &c.

132

[*Letters Patent to the mayor and bailiffs to be diligent in arresting malefactors.*]

iv. 23 3, 1353 Twyne states that the Letters Patent of October 3, 1334, were renewed with this additional clause.—" Nolumus enim

[1] Twyne suggests with reason that the sum should be £5, and probably the next receipt should be £8.

[2] No doubt this is the verdict of the jury which was summoned to be at the Exchequer on January 21, 1352. We gather from the Calendar of London Letter Book F. p. 239 that the citizens of Oxford raised the matter at the Exchequer of Michaelmas, 1351.

[3] This is copied by Twyne from the Little Red Book of Oxford, which has been lost for more than 250 years.

[4] In the margin Twyne, reading the word as Thornhtol, writes " carectecum spinis," but this is obviously wrong.

quod aliquis vestrum occasione arrestacionis, captionis seu detentionis malefactorum predictorum pro dicte pacis nostre conservacione racionabiliter factarum coram Cancellario Uniuersitatis Oxonie uel eius Commissario trahatur in placitum in futurum, nec occasionetur in aliquo seu grauetur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tercio die Octobis anno regni nostri Anglie vicesimo septimo, regni uero nostri Francie quarto decimo."

133

[*Writ of the King, fixing the price of wine.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hybernie maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Quia, pro communi utilitate reipublice et ex certis causis rationabilibus coram nobis et consilio nostro propositis, ad excludendum malitiam illorum qui uina nimis care et commodo suo singulari in dispendium populi nostri vendere nituntur, per nos et dictum consilium nostrum ordinatum existit quod in ciuitate nostra Lundon' & suburbiis eiusdem ac etiam in singulis portubus regni nostri Anglie versus partes boreales et australes usque villam de Suthampton et in eadem villa lagena[1] vini venalis non ultra vi denarios, et in singulis portubus a dicta uilla de Suthampton uersus occidentem tam in comitatu Suthampton, Somerset, Dorset, Glouc', Cornub' et Devon' quam in Wallia lagena vini venalis non ultra v denarios, ac in singulis villis in loco sicco situatis a portu unde huiusmodi vinum cariatur usque ad xxv milliaria distantibus et ibidem lagena uini ultra pretium ad quod in portu a quo ducitur venditur per unum obolum & non ultra, ac in villis et locis ab huiusmodi xxv miliaribus a portu predicto usque ad alia xxv miliaria & ultra undique distantibus per unum denarium et non ultra, quousque vina magis abundauerint et pro minore pretio vendi poterint, vendatur, vobis precipimus quod statim visis presentibus in locis ubi expedire videritis premissa omnia et singula publice proclamari et firmiter teneri faciatis, ex

Tw. 23, 472
Dec. 4, 1354

[1] Twyne adds "lagena, *anglice* a potell," but Smith of Univ. College writing in the margin, quotes White Kennett Par. Antiq. p. 574, showing that lagena is a gallon, not a potell or half gallon.

parte nostra districte inhibentes ne quis tabernarius aut vinetarius sub forisfactura vinorum suorum vina huiusmodi contra ordinacionem predictam publice uel occulte uendat aut uendere presumat. Et si quis post proclamacionem et inhibitionem nostras huiusmodi inueneritis contrafacientes tunc omnia vina sua sine dilacione arrestari & ea saluo custodiri faciatis quousque aliud uobis inde duxerimus demandandum ; et que uina et quorum fuerint que sic arrest-aueritis, nos in Cancellariam nostram de tempore in tempus distincte & aperte certificetis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Decembris, anno regni nostri Anglie xxviii°, regni uero nostri Francie xv°.

Per ipsum regem et consilium,

134

[*An account of the riot on St. Scholastica's Day.*]

. iv. 76
. 16, 1355

Ces sout les greuances faits as mayor, baylifs et comminalte de la ville d'Oxenford par les escolers de la Uniuersite des mesme la ville.

Ademprimis le Mardi procheyn deuant la feste de S. Valentyn [February 10, 1355] proschein passe, apres manger, vindront Wauter Spryngeheuse, Roger de Chesterfeld, et altres escolers a la Tauerne appellee Swyndolnestok et illoesq's pristront un quart de vin et le dit vin ietterent en la face Iohn' Croydon, taverner, et puis oue la dite quart baterent le dit Iohn sanz nulle encheson ; sur quey vindront les Bayllifs de mesme la ville et les prieront amender et redresser le dit trespas bonement ; et ils le dit trespas amender, ne redresser, ne voleient, mais ils saillerount hors de la Tauerne, et tant tost ils auoient en le Quarfoks arcz et setes et altres armes prestes de malfaire ; et les ditz Bayllifs les ditz arcz et setes arresterent et les diz escolers firent grant noise et grant debat, pur quey les Mayr, Bayllifs, et serieauntz approcheront le Chanceler de la dite Uniuersite et luy prierout de faire arester les dites maufessors et aider q' la pees fuist garde de la son part. Et en le retourne des ditz mayr, baillifs et seriaunts du dit Chanceller, il nient fesaunt come il estoit prie de part eaux, vindront deux centz et plus des escolers armez, a fuer de guere, et les ditz Mayr, Bayllifs et serieaunts

baterent et defolerent et aucunes de eaux naufrerount, par quey ils sont en despeir de lour viez, et un enfaunt entour del age de xiiii ans adonq' tueront et manaceront de mettre le dit ville en flamme. Et estre ceo lendemayn matyn, quant les dit Mayr, Bayllifs et tous bones gentz de la ville furront passes a Wodestok de soi pleindre a nostre seigneur le Roy de les grevances avantdites, les dit escolers vindront oue real pouir et pristrount les gardes de la ville et enfermerount les portes et se en abatailleront oue targes et armes auertement et apertement, et mistront la ville en flame en diverse parties, et diverses mesons des laies hommes debruiseront et robberont et plusieurs gents naufrerount et plusieurs tueront ; par quel affrai de feu & del contec le commune people se leva en aide et defence de la ville.

TRANSLATION.

These are the injuries done to the mayor, bailliffs and comminalty of Oxford by the scholars of the University of Oxford.

First, on Tuesday before the feast of St. Valentine last past, there came Walter Spryngeheuse, Roger de Chesterfield and other scholars to the tavern called Swyndolnestok and there took a quart of wine and threw the said wine in the face of John Croidon, taverner, and then with the said quart pot beat the said John without reason; whereupon the bailliffs came and prayed them amend and redress the same trespass in good manner ; but they would not amend the trespass or redress it, but they issued forth from the tavern and at once they had bows and arrows and other arms ready for ill-doing at the Carfax, and the bailliffs arrested the bows and arrows, and the scholars made great noise and great debate, for which reason the mayor, bailliffs and serjeants approached the Chancellor of the University and prayed him to have the malefactors arrested and to aid that the peace should be kept on his side. And when the mayor, bailliffs and serjeants returned from the Chancellor, he doing none of those things that they had prayed, there came two hundred and more of the scholars, armed in the manner of war, and beat and assaulted the mayor, bailiffs and serjeants, and wounded some of them, whereby there is despair of their lives, and

then they slew a child of about fourteen years and threatened to set the town on fire. And further, the next morning, when the mayor, bailiffs and good folk of the town were gone to Woodstock to complain to the King of the said injuries, the said scolars came with royal power and took the wardens of the city and closed the gates and fought with shields and arms by plan and openly, and set the town on fire in diverse parts, and broke open and robbed diverse houses of lay folk, and wounded many people and killed many; by which alarm of fire and of the fighting the common people arose in aid and defence of the town.

135

[*Writ that those citizens who were not leaders in the late outbreak may be released from prison on bail.*]

iv. 55 20, 1355 Rex[1] vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Cum maior et communitas uille Oxonie occasione conflictus ibidem iam habiti, in quo regentibus et scolaribus Uniuersitatis nostre ibidem damna quasi intollerabilia per complures de dicta uilla et partibus adiacentibus facta fuerunt, ut dicitur, se et sua ordinationi et voluntati nostre humiliter submiserunt, nosque submissionem illam ad ipsorum instantem supplicationem admiserimus, iidemque maior et communitas sua nobis peticione exhibita requisierint ut cum ipsi, res et bona sua quecunque ad dispositionem et voluntatem nostras regias existant, quamplures-que de dicta communitate de feloniis et transgressionibus in conflictu illo dictis regentibus et scolaribus factis indictati, quorum quidam ea occasione capti et in prisona nostra Oxonie detenti et alii per processum factum coram iusticiariis nostris ad felonias et trangressiones illas audiendas et terminandas assignatis factum in exigend*is* positi sunt in com*itatu* tuo ad utlagandum, uelimus ipsos qui sic capti existunt et ceteros qui se reddere et iusticia stare uoluerint cum capti fuerint et dicte prisone nostre mancipati, per manucaptionem in balliuuam[2] uel alio modo a prisona predicta

[1] This is printed in *Royal Letters to Oxford* p. 55, but only from Wright's copy which is later and less accurate than Twyne's.

[2] Twyne used this spelling more than once in this deed and we may assume it was so in the original.

usque ad diem, quo breue nostrum de exigendis predictis est retornabile uel quousque aliud inde duxerimus demandandum, dimitti iubere; Nos ad supplicationem magnatum et aliorum nobis assistentium necnon dilectorum nobis magistri Humfredi de Cherleton, magistri Lodouici fratris eius, magistri Thome de Neuill et magistri Iohannis de Charleton supplicationi annuentes, tibi significamus quod omnes illos de quorum nominibus predicti Humfredus, Lodouicus, Thomas et Iohannes qui tempore conflictus predicti in dicta Universitate morabantur et de premissis meliorem habent noticiam, ut dicitur, tibi scire faciant de feloniis et transgressionibus predictis principales ductores, auctores et fautores ad ipsas felonias faciendas seu principales perpetratores earundem feloniarum et transgressionum non fuisse ac miseros et pauperes et bone fame existere, sufficientibus hominibus de balliuua tua, pro quibus tu ipse respondere uolueris, uidelicet corpora pro corporibus et etiam sub penis magnarum pecunie summarum de habendo eorum corpora coram dictis iusticiariis nostris ad diem predictum uel alibi ad mandatum nostrum, interim tradere possis in balliuam in forma predicta. Et si contingat aliquos de ipsis sic in balliuuam dimissis postmodum erga populum nostrum se male gerere, tunc eos ad testimonium ipsorum Humfredi, Lodouici, Thome et Iohannis uel duorum eorum sine dilacione recapi et in prisona nostra predicta sub arcta custodia saluo custodiri facias, donec de ipsorum deliberacione aliud duxerimus demandandum. Et habeas coram dictis iusticiariis nostris hoc breue et nomina eorum quibus per te in balliuuam dimitterentur.[1] Teste rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii anno regni vicesimo nono.[2]

136

[*A list of the goods stolen at the riot of St. Scholastica's day and subsequently returned to the University.*]

Hec indentura facta inter Cancellarium et procuratores Universitatis Oxonie ex parte una et maiorem et balliuos eiusdem uille ex altera testatur quod predicti maior et balliui

Tw. iv. 58
Aug. 4, 1355

[1] dimitterent, MS.

[2] This deed is not on the Close Roll.

quarto die Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum Anglie xxix et Francie xvi in Gilda Aula Oxonie deliberauerunt predictis Cancellario et procuratoribus bona et catalla subscripta in conflictu de hospitiis clericorum capta et asportata, viz. unum Innocentium, secundo folio *pro utilitate*; item unum Codicem, secundo folio —*tissimis*; item Decretalia, secundo folio *seruantia*; item librum sapientie, secundo folio *antequam*; item librum grammatic*e*, secundo folio, *veli voco*; item librum medic[ine] tercio [*sic*] folio *In multis*; item Instituta, secundo folio —*ticebat*; item Instituta, secundo folio —*tur*; item Precianum, secundo folio *reputantur*; item unum psalterium, secundo folio *genui te*; item unam clocam dup*licatam* de blueto et tann"[1]; item unam cotam uiridem furratam; item unam supertunicam solcequini[2] coloris furratam; item unam clocam dup*licatam* de blueto et glauco; item unam tunicam de russeto; item unam capucium de blueto mixto; item unam tunicam uiridem; item tunicam de blueto; item unam tunicam de russeto mixto; item unam corset album; item clocam de blueto dupl' dilaceratam; item capum bipartitum de rubro et albo; item unam tunicam de blueto albo; item unam clocam duplicatam de albo et pounas; item unam tunicam rubram; item unam tunicam de blueto; item unam clocam duplicatam de blueto et rubro mixto cum uiridi; item unam tunicam de russeto; item duo capella[3] de aplebleu[4]; item tria capucia de russeto; item unum mantellum nigrum hirsutum; item unam clocam dupl' et bluet*um* et rubr*um*; item unam paruum mantellum russetum; item unam tunicam de blueto; item II cap' rubr'; item I mantellum duplicatum de russeto et albo; item I tunicam monach*alem* nigram: item I courtyn rub'; item I supertunicam de Sandrim non furratam; item I corset clausum; item I tunicam de Keynet; item I clocam houte; item clocam de blueto singul'; item I faldinge russet'; item I parcell' de falding' de russeto et I houce scackatum de albo et nigro; item I . . . olam[5];

[1] Perhaps means tawny.

[2] heliotrope

[3] *capellum* may mean a cape or a hat.

[4] This is a colour of some kind and occurs again in this deed, but is not given in N.E.D.

[5] Apparently Twyne could not read the first three letters.

item I ham'; item I canafac'; I collobium furratum de calabr' cum capucio furrato; item I supertunicam longam collob' cum cap' de Buckehorn; item II lintheamina; item I sepertunicam rubram furratam; item I clocam de tann' glauc'; item I peciam de blanketel longi*tudinis* quatuor ulnarum; item I tunicam de Murescordelee furratam; item I supertunicam est*ivalem* de keynet; item colcam[1] de nigro tam' mixto et albo dup*licatam*; item I supertunicam cum manicis furratis; item capucium de apelbleu mixt'; item I tapetem stragulatum cum rubro albo et glauco; item I tapetem rubrum cum albo punicat'; item I houce[2] scaccat' cum albo & nigro; item I tapetem stragulat' de rubro, viridi et glauco; item I materas debile; item I alb' house stragulat' cum rubro blueto; item I chalonem cum auibus et bombis; item I tapetem stragulatum debilem de glauco, rubro et viridi; item I tapetem debilem, simul chalon*em*; item I tapetem stragulatum de rubro, viridi glauco, albo, nigro; item I houce alb' cum diversis coloribus scaccat'; item I chalonem cum leonibus et floribus roseis; item I chalonem cum saccis glaucis; item II capella unum album et alterum russetum; item I chalonem cum barris albis; item I blanket pro lecto; item VI mappas de caneuas; item I mappam continentem VI virgas cum manutergio; item III caneuas et VI lintheamina; item III di' cap' unde II de russeto, I de albo; item IIII braccas et I [*illegible*] et III camisie; item I supertunicam de sandrim mixto furratam; item I loculum de serico; item I gladium; item III paria sotularium; I par calcarium; I psalterium, secundo folio *dominus*; item I par tabularum; VI folia de buxo; item I uesicam plenam de pipere: item claues cistarum; I bigurdel; item I plate de pantre pro speciebus cum I salario; item I longum sigillum de laton' cum catena; item I sigillum plumbeum cum catena; item I par lane de uitro in I pixide; item I par tabularum manualium; item II chrysobola et I cum farina annone; item I uangam; item Salutationes in quaterno, secundo folio *alia*; item Donatum secundo folio *per quos*; item I quaternum de Beues de Hampton; item I zonam de coreo rubro; item I corigiam de pelle hominis ut dicitur; item I arcum cum dorso

[1] Ducange gives *colca* "a couch"; but here it seems to be an error for *clocam*.

[2] *houce* or *house* seems to be a cloth put over a horse, under the saddle.

viridi ; item II cytharas fractas sine chordis ; item II caligas, I albam et aliam de aplebleu ; item unum capucium rubrum sine tipet' ; item II bagges de pelle bancini.

137

[*Penalties imposed on the Town probably after the riot of St. Scholastica's day.*]

Tw. iv. 94
1355

Sexaginta duo viri veniant ad ecclesiam beate Marie Oxonie annuatim, faciant missam cum diacono, et subdiacono et offerant quilibet unum denarium ; intersint toti missae ; item inveniant II torcheos ponderum[1] xx lib. annuatim pro processione generali et xiid. portitoribus eorundem. Item de novo faciant caput Crucis[2] sancte Frideswyde Oxonie citra Pascha. Item singulis trienniis offerant ecclesie Lincolniensi unum pannum novum aureum. Item iurent illi sexaginta duo Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie servare has ordinaciones. Item inveniant unum cereum ponderum[1] x lib. annuatim in ecclesia beate Marie Oxonie in missa de beata Virgine, et alium cereum ponderum[1] xv lib. in missa beate Marie in ecclesia Lincolniensi. Item soluant ad fabricam ecclesie Lyncolniensi xx lib. sterlingorum, et alias xx libras Universitati scolarium citra festum Pasche sub pena excommunicationis &c.[3]

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[*The Bishop of Lincoln removes the interdict from the Town.*]

Tw. v. 52
Mar. 15,
$135\frac{5}{6}$

Iohannes permissione divina Lincolniensis episcopus dilecto filio abbati monasterii Oseneye iuxta Oxoniam nostre diocesis salutem, graciam et benedictionem. Accessit ad nos Henricus de Wyghthulle burgensis, procurator & procuratoris nomine Iohannis de sancta Frideswyda maioris et communitatis laicorum uille Oxonie, et interdictum per nos in uillam et communitatem predictas ob enormem conflictum

[1] We should expect *ponderis* or *ponderant'*.

[2] Probably the stone cross in the churchyard of St. Frideswide's.

[3] This must have been the first form of penalties suggested by the Bishop in atonement of the riot on Scholastica's day. There is nothing like it in *Munimenta Academica* or in the deeds about the riot printed in *Oxford City Documents* (O.H.S.).

contra clericos et scolares Universitatis dicte uille per ipsos laicos nuper commissum prolatum petiit cum forma iuris relaxari, offerens se nomine dictorum dominorum suorum paratum parere iuri in omnibus in premissis, officium nostrum super hoc humiliter implorando. Et licet eadem communitas interdictum huiusmodi legitime et rite latum fere per annum dissimulauerit[1] seu potius contempserit animis induratis, volentes tamen eis ad gremium ecclesie redeuntibus potius infundere misericordiam quam rigorem, prestito coram nobis iuramento corporali per procuratorem predictum in animam suam et dominorum suorum predictorum, quod stabunt et parebunt mandatis ecclesie atque nostris et quod penitentiam parebunt per nos cum sano concilio iniungendam occasione interdicti et super interdicto et eius causa dudum per nos ut prefertur lato in uillam et communitatem predictam et racione excessuum per ipsos laicos contra dictos Uniuersitatem et scolares commissorum,[2] propter quos sic ibidem positum per nos extitit interdictum huiusmodi ; facta nobis fide sufficienti per procuratorem predictum quod Universitas scolarium Oxonie et maior et communitas eiusdem uille predicte super excessibus commissis per eosdem maiorem et communitatem contra scolares et Universitatem eosdem et controuersiis litibus dissensionibus et debatis inter eos subortis occasione quorumlibet conflictuum et aliorum excessuum huiusmodi inter ipsas Universitatem et communitatem habitis atque motis sunt inuicem concordati et prestito[3] per eundem procuratorem coram nobis in animas dictorum dominorum suorum iuramento quid huiusmodi concordiam et eius capitula atque puncta omnia et singula tenebunt, observabunt et efficaciter adimplebunt, idem demum interdictum prefatum in uillam Oxonie [et] communitatem laicorum predictorum occasione predictorum excessuum promulgatum, saluo iure cuiuslibet, relaxauimus in debita iuris forma, maiorum excommunicationum sententiis et aliis processibus contra quoscumque occasione huiusmodi conflictuum et excessuum a iure uel ab homine promulgatis quoad quascumque personas, preterquam uel a nobis uel a sede apostolica iuxta formam ecclesie absolutas, in suo robore

[1] *dissimulare* in medieval Latin means *to postpone* or *put aside.*
[2] commissarum, MS.
[3] prefato, MS.

duraturis, quibus per hanc interdicti nostri relaxationem nolumus nec intendimus aliqualiter derogari. Prefiximus insuper dicto procuratori diem Lune proximum post festum Ascencionis domini proximo futurum ad comparendum coram nobis et locum nostrum in hac parte tenente in ecclesia prebendali de Lydington nostre diocesis ad audiendum, recipiendum et subeundum mandata nostra canonica super premissis et eorum occasione, et canonicam et debitam hac occasione per nos pentitentiam iniungendam, iniuncto per nos eidem de satisfaciendo interea[1] rectoribus et uicariis ecclesiarum dicte uille de et pro omnibus et singulis decimis oblationibus et iuribus aliis debitis eisdem racione et occasione et nomine ecclesiarum suarum huiusmodi qualitercumque de consuetudine uel de iure a tempore presertim dicti interdicti, sic ut premittitur per nos lati, et premissis pareri mandauimus humiliter cum effectu etiam sub pena reintrusionis in consimilis setentiam interdicti, aliaque fecimus et exercuimus, de quibus et prout in actis actitatis et habitis coram nobis, ad que nos referimus, plenius continetur.[2] Vobis igitur firmiter iniungimus et mandamus quatenus ad ecclesias beate Marie et sancti Martini Oxonie personaliter accedentes, prefati interdicti relaxationem in forma predicta per nos fore factam et omnia alia supradicta sic exercita ut prefertur diebus dominicis et festiuis intra missarum solemnia et in materna lingua publice et plenarie publicetis et faciatis in singulis aliis ecclesiis dicte uille temporibus debitis, quoties opus fuerit, per alios solemniter publicari, facientes in prima publicatione huiusmodi omnes et singulas campanas dicte uille atque suburbii ac uestri monasterii insimul pulsari publice et solemniter ad deuocionem maiorem Cristi fidelium excitandam. De die uero recepcionis presencium ac quibus diebus et locis premissa publicastis seu fecistis per alios publicari et quid feceritis in premissis nos dictis die et loco[3] certiores reddatis litteris uestris patentibus habentibus hunc tenorem. Dat' apud Lidyngton idibus Martii anno domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo quinto et consecrationis nostre nono.

[1] Twyne writes *interdictum*; perhaps the original was *inter dictum diem* or *citra dictum diem*.

[2] continenta, MS.

[3] Apparently, the Monday after Ascension Day at Liddington.

139

[*The University, on receiving £50, gives an acquittance to the Town of £500 which was due.*]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum perve- Tw. iv. 58
nerit cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie, procuratores, magistri, July 1, 1356
regentes et non regentes ac scolares eiusdem Universitatis salutem in domino. Cum maior, balliui, ac tota communitas uille predicte nobis teneantur et obligentur in quingentis libris argenti per quoddam scriptum obligatorium sub eorum communi sigillo apud Oxoniam vicesimo quarto die Iulii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie vicesimo nono et Francie sextodecimo nobis inde factum prout in eodem scripto obligatorio plenius continetur, nouerit uuiversitas uestra nos dictos cancellarium, procuratores, magistros, regentes et non regentes et scolares recepisse et habuisse de predictis maiore, balliuis ac communitate predicta die confeccionis presentium quinquaginta libras argenti in plenam solucionem quingentarum librarum predictarum; de quibus uero quingentis libris predictis fatemur nos plenarie fore satisfactum et dictos maiorem, balliuos ac communitatem predictam inde quietos esse imperpetuum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune Universitatis predicte presentibus apposuimus. Dat' apud Oxoniam die Ueneris in octabis Nativitatis santi Iohannis Baptiste, anno regni regis predicti Anglie tricesimo et Francie decimo septimo.[1]

140

[*A letter from the Town to the Chancellor about the assise of bread and ale.*]

Le Meyr et Bailiffs as Canc' Oxon. Tw. iv. 87
after 1355.

Sire, la ou vous nous avetz charge de vous certefier les noums de ceaux q' ount vendu la galoun de cervoise pour id. ob., ou pour iid., puis la darraine assise et la darraine crie feit par vous, et de tous les altres q' vendont encontre l'assise, a

[1] Wood refers to this deed, but does not mention that it is an acquittance for the whole debt of £500 [Wood-Gutch I., 467].

quel article vous nous dioms q' nous ne somes tenuz a respondre par custumes de la ville tut temps useez, pour ceo q' vous avetz vos tastours de cervoise a vous iureez de taster la cervoise et de chercher et enquere queux ont enfrent lassise; et les defautes par eaux presentez vous les pourrez amercier et punyr come la lei demaunde et custume de la ville. Item la ou nous somes chargez de vous certifier la cause pur quei le pain de tous maneres de bleez nest pas de facion, de bountee, de beaute, ne quatre pains a un deners, come il fust devant la pestilence, et si sovent la ville saunz pain, a quel article vous nous dioms del facion, del bounte, et beaute de pain ceo pertient a vos triours de pain de vous certifier, qar ceo pertient al mestier des pestours seulement; quant as quatre pains a un denier et de la escarsete de pain, la cause et la defaute gisont en vous q' avets lassise a garder et en nulle altre. Item la ou nous somes chargeez de vous certifier les nomes de hostillers q' pestont pain pour chivaux en lours hostels demeigne, nous vous dioms q' nous ne conisoms nuls tiels.

Translation.

The Mayor and bailiffs to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Sir, whereas you have charged us to tell you the names of those who have sold the gallon of ale for 1½d. or 2d. since the last assise and the last proclamation made by you, and of all others who sell contrary to the assise, to this article we say that we are not held to reply by customs of the town, used of all time, because you have your ale-tasters who are sworn to you to taste the ale and search and inquire who have broken the assise; and the defaults they present you can amerce and punish, as law and custom demand. Also as for the charge, to tell you why bread of mixed grain[1] is not of the same shape, quality and colour as before the pestilence nor four loaves to a penny, and the town so often without bread, to this we say that the shape, quality and colour of breads should be certified to you by your triers, for it belongs to the trade of bakers only; as for four loaves to a penny and the scarcity of bread,

[1] In the Middle Ages all bread was made of wheat flour except the cheapest bread, later known as Household Bread, which was made of mixed flour and was called in Latin *panis de omnibus generibus bladi.*

the cause and fault lie with you who have the assise to keep, and with no one else. Also, where you charge us to tell you the names of innkeepers who bake horse-bread in their own inns, we answer that we know none such.[1]

141

[*Lawsuit about a tenement which belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in the church of St. Martin, held before the bailiffs and coroners according to the custom of the town.*]

Placitum intrusionis tentum apud Oxoniam coram balliuis et coronatoribus eiusdem ville per billam de intrusione secundum consuetudinem dicte ville Oxonie die Sabbati proxima post festum sancte Petronille virginis anno Edwardi III post conquestum xxxii°. Assisa autem fuit talis, utrum Robertus Croydon, Willelmus Gyngyuer et Iohannes Gybbes[2] procuratores cantarie beate Marie in ecclesia sancti Martini iniuste et sine iudicio disseisiuerunt Iohannem Tekne et Thomam de Couele de libero tenemento suo in parochia sancti Martini Oxonie, etc. Tw. 23, 446 June 2, 1358

Illic dicitur tenementum ad cantariam predictam a tempore cuius memoria non extat de iure pertinuisse, etc. Et causa ipsis procuratoribus cantarie predicte cessit, etc., ut ibi videre est.

Aliud placitum intrusionis eodem anno institutum per rectorem ecclesie sancti Martini Willelmum de Newenton versus Ricardum Tekne et Thomam de Couele quod scilicet eum disseisiuerunt de libero tenemento suo in parochia sancti Martini etc., sed cum ad iudicium ventum fuerat, Willelmus iste de Newenton causam deseruit nec ulterius est prosecutus.

[1] This deed must be after 1355 when the City lost the assise of bread and ale, but the reference to the Pestilence suggests a date before 1370.

[2] Robert Croydon lived at 41-43 Queen Street, at this time (Tw. xxiii 305), Gyngyver lived at Gyngyver's Inn (now the Golden Cross). The tenement in dispute was probably part of No. 2 High Street. From the rentals of Oseney Abbey, to which it paid a quitrent, we learn that in 1324 and 1390 it was held by the "proctors of the church of St. Martin's," while a deed at Lincoln College describes it as "the tenement of the altar of St. Mary". It may be identified with the tenement in the N.E. ward in St. Martin's parish, which was held by John de Thame at the time of the Hundred Rolls of 1279, from which "the mass of St. Mary in St. Martin's" received four marks a year (*Hundred Rolls* ii. 798).

142

[*The Mayor of Oxford acknowledges the sum of £5 received from the King's justices.*]

3, 445 Hec indentura testatur quod Iohannes de Stodle, maior
1359. ville Oxonie, recepit C. solidos de Iohanne Golafre et sociis suis iusticiariis domini regis ad inquirendum de catallis felonum et fugitivorum in comitatu Oxonie assignatis, ad distribuendum in villa predicta iuxta concessionem domini regis in parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium tento die Lune proxima post septimanam Pasche anno regni sui xxxi^o^ factam, in subsidium decime et quintedecime ultimo domino regi concessarum. Dat' apud Oxoniam quarto die Maii anno regni Edwardi III post conquestum, Anglie xxxiii^o^ et Francie xx^o^.

143

[*Writ that the tenants of the Free Chapel of Windsor are to be quit of toll, according to their charter.*]

v. 140 Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus
4, 1359 Hybernie maiori et balliuis uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates, quas per cartam nostram concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Cristo custodi et canonicis libere capelle nostre de Wyndesore, concesserimus eisdem quod ipsi et successores sui & omnes homines tenentes & residentes sui in terris, tenementis, feodis et locis suis quieti sint in perpetuum de theolonio, pauagio, pontagio, gaigio[1], muragio, passagio, paiagio, lestagio, stallagio, tallagio, cariagio, pessagio, picagio, barbicanagio et terragio per totum regnum & potestatem nostram, prout in carta nostra predicta plenius continetur, vobis precipimus quod ipsum custodem et canonicos ac omnes homines tenentes & residentes suos in terris, tenementis, feodis & locis suis huiusmodi de huiusmodi theolonio, pauagio, pontagio, baiagio[2], muragio, passagio, paiagio, lestagio, stallagio, tallagio, cariagio, pessagio, picagio, berbicanagio et terragio pro bonis et catallis suis per ipsos ad dictam uillam adductis seu exnunc adducendis quietos esse

[1] i.e. guayage : see *Cal. of Charter Rolls*, vol. v. p. 128.
[2] Probably *kaiagio* in the original, misread by Twyne.

permittatis iuxta uim et effectum carte nostre predicte, ipsos contra tenorem eiusdem non molestantes in aliquo seu grauantes et districtionem si quam eis aut eorum alicui occasione predicta feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste Thoma filio nostro carissimo, custode Anglie apud Wyndesore, xiii die Nouembris anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo tercio, regni uero Francie vicesimo.[1]

144

[*A writ* de errore judicii *in a case between John Daventre and John Pyrye.*]

Rex maiori et balliuis Oxonie salutem. Cum nuper accipientes in recordo et processu ac eciam in redditione iudicii loquele que fuit coram vobis in curia nostra[2] Oxonie per breue nostrum iuxta libertates burgensibus ville predicte per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie et confirmacionem nostram concessas inter Iohannem de Dauentre seniorem et Iohannam uxorem eius petentes et Iohannem Pyrye tenentem de uno messuagio et duabus shopis cum pertinenciis in Oxonia errorem intervenisse manifestum ad graue damnum ipsius Iohannis de Dauentre et Iohanne, nos errorem si quis fuerit modo debito corrigi et partibus predictis plenam et celerem iustitiam fieri volentes in hac parte, vobis mandauerimus quod si iudicium inde redditum esset, tunc recordum et processum loquele predicte cum omnibus ea tangentibus nobis sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte mitteretis, et breue qucd vobis inde venit, ita quod ea haberemus a die sancti Hillarii proximo preteriti in xv dies, ubicumque tunc essemus in Anglia vel causam nobis significaretis quare premissa facere noluistis vel non potuistis ; ac vos spretis mandatis nostris predictis, ut accepimus, premissa facere uel saltem causam quare ea facere noluistis vel non potuistis nobis significare hactenus non curaueritis in nostri ac mandatorum nostrorum predictorum contemptum manifestum et ipsorum Iohannis de Daventre et Iohanne damnum

Tw. 23, 4
Jan. 30, 13

[1] In the neighbourhood of Oxford the canons possessed the rectory of Deddington.

[2] The Hustengs Court was often called the King's Court ; and in fact it was the King's Court of which the burgesses had a lease.

non modicum et grauamen, de quo miramur quam plurimum et mouemur; Vobis adhuc precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod si iudicium predictum redditum sit tunc recordum et processum predictum cum omnibus ea tangentibus nobis sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte mittatis et hoc breue, ita quod ea habeamus in octabis Purificationis beate Marie ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia iuxta tenorem mandatorum nostrorum predictorum pluries vobis inde directorum, vel vos ipsi tunc sitis ibidem ostensuri quare mandatis nostris predictis totiens vobis inde directis parere contempsistis, et habeatis ibi tunc hoc breue. Teste Thoma filio nostro carissimo custode Anglie apud Redynge, xxx die Ianuarii anno regni nostri Anglie xxxiiii, regni uero Francie xxi.

145

[*A petition of the University and Town that the officers of the King, the Queen, and their son, should not seize for the royal households great beasts which belong to those who dwell in Oxford.*]

104, 455 90. A notre sire le Roy prient le Chanceller et escolers del Universite d'Oxenford et le Mayr et comminalte de mesme la ville q' come ils eyent estre sovent greve en outrageouse manere per diverses prises faites par vos ministers et les ministers ma dame la Regne et les ministers le Noeble Prince votre fitz, par que la dite Comminalte est moults empovere et toutes maneres des vitailles moults enchere en grant destrees et abesement de les ditz Universite et Comminalte, et les gentz de Uppelonde, q' soloient espessement venir pour leur vittailles vendre, se retreont, prionta votre tresgracieuse seigniere les ditz Chanceller, escolers et comminalte q' de votre grace espiciale les voillez descharger des prises affaire par les dites ministres deigs la dite vlile et la suburbe des grosses bestes des gentz de mesme la ville et la suburbe, en relevation de lour estate et encrees de la clergy et nomement pour paures escolers les queux ne puissent endurer la demoer a lour aprise sanz amendement des meschefs avantditz, issint q' tut voiys q' les fureins gentz ne soient cuvertz par cause del dit graunt, en prejudice de vous et de les vos.[1]

[1] A similar petition was made in 1314 (Collectanea III, 112). The date is not later than 1369, in which year the Queen died.

TRANSLATION.

To our sire the King, the Chancellor and scholars of the University and the mayor and comminalty of the town make petition that since they have been often injured in outrageous manner by diverse seizings, done by the servants of yourself, the Queen and the noble prince your son, by which the comminalty is much empoverished and all manner of food made dear to the great distress and abasement of the University and comminalty, and the country people who used to come to sell their provisions withdraw; the scholars and comminalty pray that of your special grace you will free them from seizings, to be made by the said servants in the town and suburb, of great beasts of those who dwell in the town and suburb, to the relief of their estate, and the increase of the clergy and in particular for poor scholars who cannot endure to dwell there for their learning without amendment of the said mischiefs, provided that always the foreign folk are not protected by reason of the said grant, to the prejudice of you and yours.

146

[*Summary of a deed by which the Town appoints John Bray to be hermit of South Bridge.*]

Ioh. de Hertwell maior Oxonie, Willelmus de Codesale et Galfridus Lodewell cum tota communitate Oxonie dimittunt Iohanni Braye de Shyplake heremite unam placeam terre cum pertinenciis in Swyneshull ex opposito capelle sancti Nicholai, vocatam S. Nicholas yerde, in comitatu Berk' pro xii denariis annuatim &c., dat' Oxonie xxviii die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi III tricesimo nono. Tenetur per indenturam ad reparacionem et sustentacionem omnium illic[1] edificiorum iam constructorum vel in posterum construendorum &c. Tw. 23. Feb. 28,

147

[*Part of a writ forbidding the sale of sweet wine.*]

Breue Edwardi III anno xxxix ad maiorem et balliuos Oxonie directum, quibus mandat dominus rex ne permittant Tw. 23. 1305

[1] i.e. in the hermitage.

aliquem vinetarium aut tabernarium aut quemcumque alium mercatorem vina dulcia infra urbem et suburbia Oxonie venditioni exponere per retalliam aut parcellas &c., et insuper se decrevisse vina illa dulcia ubicumque in regno suo inventa in partes transmarinas traducere &c.

148

[*A letter from the mayor and burgesses of Oxford to their representatives in London.*]

v. 201. 1368. Treschiers sires, purceo q' par vostre graunde diligence et bone poursuyte q' avietz faitz as Maire & Viscountes de la citee de Loundres, ils vous ount grauntez q' nous ne nul de noz comburgeys ne frank home de notre gild marchande ne seromes pur nulle marchaundie en la dite citee desormes tariez ne gravez par nulle custume q' sera de nous demaundez ne clameez, mais ils sont en bone voluntee d'allower notre charte selounk' le purport & tenour de icelle tochant telle matere (come par notre chier comburgeys Iohan de Norton[1] somes veritablement enformez) ; dount nous vous merciouns grandement ; et nous vous avons tresbon gre de votre graund diligence et travaux, queaux nous vous prions q' vueilletz continuer diligeament tanq' vous eitz fait de ceo bon fyn, issint que nous pourrons avoir lour allowance de notre charte tochant cest clause "et quod dicti burgenses et eorum heredes seu successores sui predicti in perpetuum sint quieti per totum regnum et potestatem nostram de theolonio, muragio, pauagio[2] &c. ut in carta nostra continetur" et soit adde "tam de extraneis quam de aliis &c.," desouth le seal del office du Mairaltie de Loundres ; et purceo q' ils de Loundres clement une custume par nome de "yssue," nient nome en notre chartre, q' celle parole et ceux altres, queaux vous pourretz enquere q' ils q' pourrent estre a nous preiudiciels, pourrent estre addez en la dite lettre, et q' la dite lettre soit dublee desuth le dit

[1] Bailiff for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1367.

[2] These words occur in the City Charter of 1 Ed. III (see *Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 39); the words *ut in carta nostra continetur* seem to be the addition of the writer of the letter. The words *tam de extraneis quam de aliis* do not occur in the charter; but there was no reason why London should not grant to Oxford more privileges than were enumerated by the King.

seal, si vous le pourretz auoyr; et aussi q' ele soit enroulle en regestre en la Gildhall de Loundes et notre dit lettre endosse, ou nous la pourromes trouer entre lour recordes, si mestier sera en apres; et q' vous vueilletz pourchaser breif direct as Baillifs de Bannebury et as Baillifs de Wyrcester d'allower notre chartre en le cas susditz. Cestre choses vueilletz faire a nos custages, dount nous ferrouns votre gre a votre venue en ceux points. Et quoad omnia ista prenotata et ad alia non specificata nobis necessaria &c., mitte sapientem et nichil ei dicas &c. Per I. de Hertwell et bons gens d'Oxenford.[1]

TRANSLATION.

Dear sirs, because by your great diligence and good prosecution that you have made to the mayor and sheriffs of London, they have granted you that we and our fellow burgesses and the free men of our gild merchant shall not henceforth for any merchandising in the city be vexed or troubled by any custom that shall be demanded or claimed of us but that they are willing to allow our charter according to its purport and tenor touching such matter (as we are truly informed by our beloved fellow burgess John de Norton), for this we thank you much; and we bear you great goodwill for your diligence and labour, which we pray that you would continue diligently, seeing that you have reached this good end, that we may have their allowance of our charter touching this clause "et quod . . . . . continetur," and the words added "tam . . . . . aliis" under the seal of the office of mayor of London; and because the men of London claim a custom known as "yssue," not mentioned in our charter, that that word, and those others which you might discover could be prejudicial to us, could be added in the letter, and that the letter should be in

[1] Twyne adds "This letter is written longwayes in paper with some part of a seal in red wax at one end thereof. At the back of the letter thus *As Robert Tresilian, Iohan Benham et Iohan de Dadyngton*". John Benham and John de Dadyngton were the burgesses who represented Oxford at the Parliament of May, 1368, and John de Hertwell was mayor from Michaelmas, 1367, to Michaelmas, 1368. "Robert Tresilian was elected Fellow of Exeter College about 1354, and payments were made to him as legal adviser of the College in 1354, 1357, and 1358. He represented Cornwall in the Parliament of 1368" (D.N.B.).

duplicate under the said seal, if you can have it; and also that it should be enrolled in the register in the Gildhall of London and our own letter endorsed, where we could find it among their records, if need should be hereafter: and that you would purchase a writ to the bailiffs of Banbury and to the bailiffs of Worcester to allow our charter in the aforesaid case. Kindly do these things at our charges, wherein we will do your will on these points when you come.

149

[*Writ that Robert de Croydon is not to be ill-treated in prison.*]

23, 484. 17, 1369 Edwardus die gracia rex Anglie,[1] dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitanie, maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum custodia carceralis pro saluatione prisonum incarceratorum & non pro pena ordinata existat, vobis precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod Robertum de Croydon, quem per duritiem in prisona nostra ville predicte flagellatis inhumaniter, ut dicitur, saluo absque pena sibi imponenda quousque inde deliberetur secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri honesto modo custodiates. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvii die Aprilis anno regni nostri quadragesimo tercio.

150

[*George le Fourber, accused of disloyal words, is acquitted.*]

23, 188. 20. 1369. De Veneris in festo sancte Margarete virginis anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo tercio Georgius le Fourber attachiatus fuit et allocutus de hoc quod cum die Lune proxima ante festum sancte Margarete anno predicto proclamatio facta fuit in quadriuio Oxonie per dominum Cancellarium Universitatis Oxonie virtute mandati domini regis quod omnes scolares tam religiosi quam seculares de regno Francie et dominio eiusdem regis Francie in dicta Universitate existentes a regno Anglie recederent infra octo dies tunc proximo sequentes sub pena que incumbit, idem

[1] In a marginal note Dr. Smith, the historian of University College, suggests that the original must have read *Anglie et Francie*; but from 1360 to June, 1369, Edward III did not claim to be King of France.

Georgius proclamationem illam contempsit et pluribus in regia via anum suum nudum aperte monstravit in contemptum domini regis et proclamationis sue antedicte ; et etiam de hoc quod ipse die Iovis[1] anno predicto dixit et desideravit in presentia plurium hominum quod omnes gutte pluvie essent lancee acute super Aulicos[2] descendentes. Et predictus Georgius dicit quod non est inde culpabilis, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Non culpabilis, ideo.[3]

151

[*Writ of the King that when a house belongs to joint owners, all the owners are to be compelled to pay their share of the necessary repairs of the house in accordance with the custom of the town.*]

Edwardus die gracia, rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hybernie maiori et balliuis suis uille Oxonie salutem. Cum, ut accepimus, secundum consuetudinem in uilla predicta hactenus obtentam et approbatam quando tenementa aliqua in eadem uilla ad manus diuersorum tenentium iure hereditario uel per uendicionem uel alio modo deuenerint, quilibet particeps ad edificacionem et sustentacionem edificiorum tenementorum illorum iuxta portionem suam contribuere teneatur[4] ; ac iam intelleximus quod quamplures placee in uilla predicta que bene et competenter edificate fuerunt, pro eo quod tenentes earundem ad reparacionem et sustentacionem edificiorum placearum predictarum iuxta portionem tenure sue earundum placearum contribuere contradicunt, totaliter destructe sunt et uastate in deformacionem dicte uille et firme nostre, quam[5] vos et ceteri burgenses dicte uille nobis pro eadem uilla annuatim reddere tenemini, diminutionem manifestam

Tw. 23, 193. Mar. 4, 1370.

[1] Twyne must have omitted some words to define what Thursday was in question.

[2] "Courtiers", by whose means it was thought the war had been brought about. We may assume that it was raining when the speech was made.

[3] i.e. *ideo sine die eat quietus.* Twyne says the record was "in fasciculo cartarum spectantium ad Universitatem Oxonie"; apparently it was a transcript from the rolls of some court, probably the Hustengs Court.

[4] teneantur, MS.

[5] quas, MS.

ac contra consuetudinem supradictam; Nos volentes in hac parte fieri quod est iustum, nobis mandamus quod si ita est, tunc uocatis coram vobis singulis participibus tenementorum huiusmodi et auditis eorundem participum querelis et rationibus hinc inde propositis omnes participes huiusmodi tenementorum sic in communi tentorum ad reparacionem et sustentacionem edificiorum suorum predictorum, videlicet quemlibet eorum iuxta portionem suam, nemini in hac parte parcendo, contribuere compellatis, et ulterius inde ordinari faciatis, prout de iure et secundum consuetudinem dicte uille fore uideritis faciendum. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Martii anno regni nostri Anglie xxxxiiii° et Francie xxxi°.

152

[*Writ to the mayor and bailiffs that houses in the high streets of Oxford shall not be pulled down.*]

Tw. 23, 191. Mar. 4, 1370

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hybernie maiori et balliuis suis uille Oxonie salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod quidam homines ville predicte, domus et alia edificia in altis regiis stratis infra muros dicte uille habentes, eadem domus et edificia pluries ante hec tempora prostraverunt et indies prosternere non desistunt in deformitatem et destructionem uille predicte ac firme nostre, quam vos et ceteri burgenses eiusdem uille nobis pro eadem uilla annuatim reddere tenemini, diminutionem manifestam et contra consuetudinem in eadem uilla hactenus obtentam et approbatum; Nos volentes super premissis remedium fieri opportunum, vobis mandamus districtius quo poterimus iniungentes quod inter vos et burgenses dicte uille taliter ordinari faciatis, ne quis burgensis nec aliquis alius, cuiuscumque status seu condicionis fuerit, domus seu alia edificia in altis regiis stratis infra muros dicte uille habens, eadem domus seu edificia exnunc prosternat seu prosterni faciat. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Marcii anno regni nostri Anglie xxxxiiii, regni vero Francie xxxi.[1]

[1] Tw. reads xxx.

153

[*Writ to distrain a jury under the statute of Labourers.*]

Preceptum est uicecomiti quod distringat Galfridum de Burgh, Reginaldum de Westover, Iohannen Ayngho, Ricardum Hamylle, Iohannem le Saucer, Andream le Manciple, Willelmum Salf, Iohannem le Plomer, Radulfum de Merton, Iohannem Helmeseye, Willelmum le Couper, Iohannem le Pottester, Ricardum de Sutton et Thomam de Bugworth, iuratos prius summonitos &c., per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliua sua, ita quod nec ipsi nec aliquis per ipsos ad ea manum apponat, donec aliud a nobis inde habueris[1] preceptum, et quod de exitibus eorundem nobis respondeat et quod habeat corpora eorum coram cancellario Universitatis Oxonie et maiore eiusdem uille iusticiariis domini regis ad ordinaciones et statuta de operariis et artificibus et seruientibus dudum editas in uilla Oxonie et surburbiis eiusdem custodiendum assignatis apud Oxoniam die Martis proximo post festum sancti Iacobi apostoli proximo futurum, ad audiendum et faciendum quod eis ex parte domini regis ibidem iniungetur. Et habeat ibi hoc preceptum &c. Tw. iv. 84. c. 1370.

154

[*Two petitions of the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide.*]

A lez iustices nostre seigneur le Roy monstrount le Priour et le convent de seinte Fresewydes qe par la ils ount un jardyn ioignant a lez mures Doxenford et qe le meir et baillifs de la dit ville ount usez de rappariler lez ditz mures, quant miester sera, la ou lez auantditez mures sont debrusez encontre le dit jardyn et nient reparilez, come ils soloient estre, a grant damage de eaux, dount ils priount remedie. Tw. 23, 195 c. ? 1371.

A lez iusticez nostre seignour le Roi monstrount lez auantditez Priour et convent qe come ils ount franchises deinz lour franchice en le ysle de Benseye, la veignent lez minis- Tw. 23, 4

[1] Twyne has forgotten to turn this into the third person. In the *Coroners' Rolls* Reginald Westover is mentioned 1377-1382, Thomas Bugworth 1345, Richard de Sutton 1342-8; the *Book of Wills* shows John Helmeseye was alive in 1349.

tres le viscounte Doxenford and Baillifs de mesmez la ville, quant ascun felon en est damne & entrent lour franchice encontre lour gree et font pendre illeosques les dit felons pour ceo qe nulles furches sont dez franchices Doxenford, dont ils pryont remedie.[1]

Translation.

The Prior and Convent show that whereas they have a garden joining the walls of Oxford[2] and that the mayor and bailiffs have been used to repair the walls, when need shall be, the said walls are broken over against the garden and not repaired, as they used to be, to their great damage.

The Prior and Convent show that though they have franchises in their liberty of Binsey, the servants of the sheriff and the bailiffs of the town come there when a felon of Binsey is condemned and enter their franchise against their will and have the felons hanged there because there are no gallows of the franchises of Oxford; for which they pray a remedy.

155

[*A debt due to mag. Richard Haxston is secured by a bond and also by a letter condemnatory from the Chancelior.*]

w. iv, 176. ov. 9, 1371. Nouerint universi quod cum Adam Ryuer et Robertus Gardiner teneantur et uterque eorum in solidum obligentur magistro Ricardo Haxston clerico in X marcis argenti per quoddam scriptum obligatorium apud Oxoniam inde confectum, soluendo inde ibidem in festo Natiuitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste proximo futuro post datam confectionis presentium

[1] Twyne says these petitions were in a bundle labelled *taxaciones pro muragio*, and seemed to be of the reign of Richard II. There were repairs of walls in 1371 and 1378 (see *Coroners' Rolls* p. 77). Twyne (xxiii. 165) records a presentment made in 1375 that David Welshman had overthrown the gallows of the town at Greneditch. If this is what underlies the second petition, the date must be 1378 rather than 1371.

[2] This would be within the walls. It seems that when St. Frideswide's monastery was founded, the canons were allowed to divert the walls of the Town making a new wall towards the south, so as to include more land. It was probably this wall that the Prior wished the City should repair.

V marcas et in festo sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequenti V marcas, et etiam in maiorem securitatem debiti predicti prefato Ricardo faciendam iidem Adam et Robertus coram reverendissimo uiro et domino, domino Willelmo de Heighterbury[1], cancellario Universitatis Oxonie, in eisdem X marcis extiterint condemnati, soluendis loco et terminis prenotatis, prout in eisdem scripto obligatorio ac littera condemnatoria inde factis plenius continetur, vult tamen et concedit predictus Ricardus pro se, heredibus et executoribus suis quod si predicti Adam et Robertus uel unus eorum soluant seu soluat prefato Ricardo heredibus uel executoribus suis aut suis assignatis dictis[2] loco et festis dictas X marcas, extunc tam predictum scriptum obligatorium quam predicta littera condemnatoria omni suo careant uigore et pro nullis penitus habeantur, alioquin tam predictum scriptum obligatorium quam dicta littera condemnatoria stent in suis roboribus et effectibus. In cuius rei testimonium tam predictus Ricardus quam predicti Adam et Robertus huic indenture sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Dat' apud Oxonian nono die Novembris anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie xlv.

156

[*The chancellor orders a jury to be summoned for the assize of bread and ale.*]

Frater Willelmus de Rymyngton, monachus de Salley, cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie, custos assise panis et cervisie in villa Oxonie et eius suburbiis, balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Ex parte domini regis vobis mandamus quatenus venire faciatis coram nobis hora prima apud Gildaulam Oxonie xviii probos et legales homines de balliua uestra, qui non sunt pistores nec braciatores nec eos aliqua affinitate attingunt, ad recipiendum et faciendum quod ex parte domini regis ibidem per nos eisdem iniungetur, et habeatis ibi nomina summonitorum cum eorum manucaptione et hoc breue. Dat' Oxonie xvii die mensis Octobris anno

Tw. iv, 86. Oct. 17, 1372

[1] This deed is the only authority for this Chancellor; see Wood-Gutch *Fasti Oxonienses* p. 28.

[2] die, Twyne.

regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo sexto.

In dorso. Nos Ricardus de Salesbury et Walterus Torre balliui libertatis uille Oxonie vobis sic significamus. Executio istius mandati patet in panello indentato huic mandato consuto, que quidem executio facta fuit septimo decimo die mensis Octobris anno infrascripto.

Deinde sequitur panellum, etc.

157

[*A verdict that the town gates are not closed at night.*]

v. 23, 446. In rotulo de placitis corone apud Oxoniam coram Iohanne
ie 21, 1373 de Hertwell, maiore ville Oxonie, et Iohanne de Baldyngton iusticiariis domini regis die Martis proxima ante festum Natiuitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno Edwardi III post conquestum Anglie quadragesimo septimo virtute cuiusdam commissionis domini regis eisdem iusticiariis directe. Inquisicio capta coram prefatis iusticiariis die, anno et loco supradictis per sacramentum Willelmi Bache, Iohannis le Fletcher, Thome Soterton, Iohannis Henxseye, Augustini le Sherman, Ricardi Parker, Iohannis Milton, Thome Swyneshull, Iohannis Stratford, Iohannis Grom, Iohannis Cornewaill cook et Galfridi Ryppele; qui dicunt quod omnes porte ville Oxonie communiter stant noctanter aperte ad damnum totius ville et patrie in defectu ballivorum ville predicte.

158

[*A royal letter to the mayor and bailiffs that the abbot of Oseney and his tenants are to be allowed to make purchases in the town of Oxford as heretofore.*]

v. 23, 221. A French breif of Edward III to the Mayre and Baylifes of
. 2, 1374. Oxon signifienge that the kinge had taken order for the determininge of all the controuersies betweene the towne of Oxford and the abbey of Osney before the kinge himselfe and his councell " & sur ce vous eons[1] mandez par nostre breif desouz

[1] "That we have given you command on this matter." There is no record of this matter in the Close Rolls before May 24th, 1375, when the abbey and the town were commanded not to do ill to each other but to

nostre grant seal qe vous ne molestez ne inquietez les ditz Abbe & couent ne leur tenantz en le moien temps einz qe vous les soeffrez achater & vendre par euz & par leur ministres leur vitailles & autres choses necessaries en la dite ville Doxenford & les amesner fraunchement a leur Abbacies & mesons, sicome ils soloient auant ces heures &c. Donne souz nostre priuie seal a Westm' le seconde iour de Decembre l'an de nostre regne Dengleterre quarante oytisme et de France trente quint." Here Osney is sayd to be founded by the kinge's progenitors.

159

[*Writ that the Friars Preachers are to have twenty feet of soil along the bank of the Thames.*]

Propter destructiones et damna fratribus Predicatoribus Oxonie per ripariam siue aquam Thamisie, a parte australi illorum habitationis discurrentis, illata, ideo Edwardus III concedit eis de dicta riparia siue aqua, ubi et prout ipsa solum dicte habitacionis in longitudine versus austrum quacumque parte attingit viginti pedes in latitudine a solo illo versus solum[1] riparie siue aque eiusdem continue computandos in elargacionem et defensionem habitacionis sue predicte &c. Tw. 23, 216 Aug. 12, 137

Breue istud scribitur ad maiorem et balliuos Oxonie, quibus eciam precipitur ne propter hanc concessionem predictis fratribus molestent in hac parte; anno regni sui quinquagesimo per breue de privato sigillo.[2]

160

[*Writ to the Chancellor and Mayor to aid the archbishop of York, who is visitor to Queen's College.*]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie dilectis sibi Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie ac maiori eiusdem uille salutem. Cum in statutis et ordinationibus Tw. iv., 62. Nov. 18, 137

sue according to the law, if they think fit. In February, 1377, a dispute between Oseney and the City about the boundaries of the manor of South Oseney was settled by the Bishop of Lincoln; his verdict is in the Oseney Cartulary.

[1] Twyne writes *filum* above this word and probably it is the correct reading. (see Pat. Roll, Aug. 12, 50 Ed. III.)

[2] The grant was made August 12, 1376 (see *ib.*).

collegii uocati la Quenehalle nostri patronatus in Uniuersitate predicta coram nobis et consilio nostro nuper exhibitis inter cetera continetur quod archiepiscopus Eboracensis pro tempore existens statum collegii predicti superuidere ac prepositum eiusdum cum electus fuerit confirmare, et in quibusdam casibus deponere discordias, et contentiones omnimodas ibidem habitas uel habendas, que per prepositum et scolares collegii predicti commode sedari non poterunt, censere debet et terminare, ac iam uenerabilis pater Alexander archiepiscopus Eboracensis perpendens enormes defectus in collegio predicto patenter imminere ac quedam lites, discordias, altercaciones,[1] iniurias et debata inter prepositum et scolares collegii predicti habita et suborta fuisse et adhuc existere non correcta, quosdam sufficientes clericos commissarios suos ad uices et officium suum, in omnibus que collegium illud concernunt uel concernere poterunt iuxta statuta et ordinationes predicta, debite faciendum et exercendum deputauerit et assignauerit, sicut idem archiepiscopus nobis est testificatus, uobis mandamus firmiter iniungentes quod omnimodam uim laicam si qua per quoscumque clericos uel laicos qualitercumque facta fuerit ad resistendum prefato archiepiscopo uel commissariis suis aut ipsos perturbandum quominus ipsi officium suum iuxta statuta et ordinationes predicta exercere poterunt, sine dilacione amoueri faciatis et eidem archiepiscopo ac commissariis suis predictis in premissis faciendis et exequendis consulentes sitis, respondentes et auxiliantes, quotiens et prout per ipsos super hoc requisiti fueritis ex parte nostra. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xviii die Nouembris anno regni nostri Anglie quinquagesimo, regni uero nostri Francie tricesimo septimo.

161

[*A letter to the mayor, apparently about Northgate Hundred.*]

iv, 18 376. Honours & reverences,[2] de ceo que est a faire, si le Chaunceler veynt pur faire mostrer la commission de la assise et a

[1] *alteraciones*, Twyne.

[2] The Close Rolls tell us that Richard Damory, who held a farm of Northgate Hundred, died April 9, 1375. This letter, written apparently from London to the mayor of Oxford, must be later than that date. It seems that the mayor had the farm of Northgate Hundred or

ministrer, &c., sachet que nous avons demaunde en certeyn dunt il coueynt a de primes que vous tent' ferme & estable la vile come cyte et ne mye come burgh[1] et que ministeres de la vile et nuls autres se entremettent de cel office faire, auxcy come ad este en temps sire Richard Damary et tous autres fermers come vous estes; en cel tot seyet vous nostre Maire; la comminalte ad a chalenger que vous ne facet autrement en nul poynt fors auxcy come fust fait en avantdit temps; et nous avons une autre commission ancele[2] pour vous et nous assale, que nous retenouns ver nous pur aucune reson que vos dirrones a nostre venir, que serra par temps, et pur ceo en tote manere . . . . . .[3] de la et la besoyne dokes nostre venne, si vous poyet, et sy nom absentet vous issi que rien ne soyt fayt dokes nostre venne, pur divers perils que pourrount avenir a deux.

Indorso—Par vertue de ceste lettre la commission de les Gors et les brefs furent a Londres mande.

TRANSLATION.

Honoured sir, as for what is to be done if the Chancellor comes to show the commission of the assise and to minister it &c., know that we have asked definitely, at the source, where it is necessary, first that you should hold the town firmly and fixedly as a city and not as a borough and that ministers of the town and no others should meddle with doing this office,

of a portion of it, and had asked what was to be done if the Chancellor of the University came to hold the assise there, no doubt the assise of bread and beer, which Richard Damary had granted to the Chancellor in 1336, with the condition *si placeat domino regi (Munim. Acad. p. 178)*. The endorsement of the deed suggests that the commission mentioned towards the end was a commission to remove obstacles in the Thames. Such a commission was issued on May 8, 1377, as we see on the Patent Roll; on it was Robert Tresilian, but not the mayor of Oxford. Perhaps Tresilian was the writer of the letter; he was to some extent the legal agent of the corporation (see No. 148), and being a householder in Oxford could use the words *nostre Maire*. It must be remembered that in Twyne's copy there are no stops, and his transcripts of French deeds are very faulty.

[1] *cp.* Collectanea III. p. 119; apparently the University wished that Oxford should be considered a borough not a city.

[2] If this word is right it might mean "ancillary".

[3] A word which Twyne could not read.

as has been in the time of Sir Richard Damary and all other farmers, as you are; in this be altogether our mayor; the comminalty has the right to claim that you should not do otherwise in any point than was done in the aforesaid time; and we have another commission in support for you and us, sealed, which we keep with us for a reason which we will say when we come, which will be soon; and therefore in every manner . . . . . and that which is needful until we come, if you can; if not, absent yourself, so that nothing be done till we come, for diverse perils which can befall. Adieu.

162

[*Lease of the Bridgewright's Place to John Leper.*]

23, 167. 20, 1377. Indentura qua Will. le Northern, maior Oxonie, et tota communitas illius ville dimittunt Iohanni Leper unam placeam terre iuxta Coumede in comitatu Berk' vocatam le Briggewrightes place ex opposito capelle sancti Nicholai pro termino vite pro annuo redditu xii*d.* ad quatuor anni terminos principales. Et predictus Iohannes pontem de Grauntpount tam infra nouam portam[1] Oxonie quam extra cum elemosynis ad eandem portam dandis et erogandis ac sumptibus suis propriis manutenebit, reparabit et sustentabit durante vita ipsius Iohannis[2] ac dictam placeam et domos in ea constructas et construendas sine vasto et destructione obseruabit. Et si contingat predictum redditum per unum annum integrum a retro existere seu ipsum Iohannem in predicta placea et domibus vastum seu destructionem facere aut dictum pontem, ut predictum est, non sustentare, concedit predictus Iohannes quod tunc bene licebit predicte communitati et eorum successoribus predictam placeam terre cum domibus et aliis pertinenciis suis reintrare et in manus suas reseisire &c.; datum Oxonie xx dei Januarii, anno regis Edwardi III quinquagesimo.

[1] *i.e.* the gate on South Bridge, subsequently known as Friar Bacon's Study.

[2] He was alive in 11 Ric. II and paid twelve pence rent "for a vacant plot on Grandpount" (*Oxford City Documents*, p. 302). In 1387 the Fellows of Univ. College paid 3s. 4d. to John Leper (Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Report p. 477).

163

[*Summary of a deed by which the City permitted that Sewy's Lane should be closed.*]

Carta per Iohannem Gybbys maiorem Oxonie et totam communitatem facta Willelmo de Codeshall et quibusdam aliis de obturanda quadam venella in parochia sancti Petri in Ballio Oxonie vocata Sewyslane, malefactorum et felonum et omnium sordium receptaculo &c., cuius quidem venelle partem orientalem versus regiam stratam vocatam Northgatestreet muro lapideo fortissimo obturare tenentur, ad partem vero eiusdem occidentalem versus regiam stratam vocatam le North Bailly unam portam magnam facere ad liberum ingressum & egressum eorum qui tenementa illic habuerunt &c., anno secundo regis Ricardi II.[1] Tw. 23, 177. June, 1378–June, 1379.

164

[*Summary of a deed by which the City leased to Adam de la Ryver the moat from Smithgate to Eastgate and a plot of land between the wall and the moat.*]

Indentura qua Iohannes Gybbs maior et communitas Oxonie dimittunt Ade de la Ryver totum fossatum extra muros ville predicte qui se extendit in longitudine a porta orientali usque ad portam vocatam la Smithegate cum aquis, piscariis, bancis et eorum pertinenciis, et unam vacuam placeam terre cum suis pertinenciis, qui placea se extendit in longitudine iuxta altum murum ville predicte de dicta porta orientali usque ad terram quam Iohannes Wyndesore tenet de communitate predicta et in latitudine a dicto muro usque ad fossatum predictum &c., pro quatuor solidis annui redditus &c., et quod dictus Adam defendet dictos bancos fossati predicti cum suis pertinenciis Tw. 23, 171. 1378

[1] The City rental of 11 Ric. II printed in *Oxford City Documents*, p. 304, shows that this charter was granted to the six tenants or owners who lived in Sewy's Lane and that each paid a yearly rent of fourpence. The east end of the lane is now not only closed but built on.

cum fuerit instructus a bestiis nocivis et aliis incompetentibus &c. et muros ville predicte suis sumptibus reparabunt[1] &c., anno secundo Ricardi II.

165

[Writ to summon a jury.]

iv., 48 79 Thomas Barentyn vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recepi:—Cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie, Robertus Tresilian et socii sui iusticiarii ad pacem domini regis necnon ad statuta apud Wintoniam, Northamptoniam et Westmonasterium pro conservacione pacis eiusdem edita in omnibus et singulis suis articulis in uilla Oxonie et suburbis eiusdem custodiendum et custodiri faciendum assignati vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Ex precepto domini regis tibi mandamus quod venire facias coram nobis apud Oxoniam die Ueneris proximo post festum Corporis Cristi proximo futurum xxiiii probos et legales homines de uilla et suburbio predictis, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit et inquiri in premissis, ad audiendum et faciendum ibidem ea que eis ex parte domini regis iniungentur, et habeas ibi nomina predictorum xxiiii et hoc preceptum. Quare tibi[2] mando quod mandatum istud diligenter exequaris et de executione michi respondeas in castro Oxonie cum omni celeritate qua poteris cum hoc mandato.[3]

Nomina iuratorum in schedula huic breui consuta.

[1] The lease was made to Adam and his wife, and to John Shirborn and his wife, as we learn from the rental of 11 Ric. II printed in *Oxford City Documents* p. 303, hence the plural here. John Wyndesore, as we learn from a New College deed, leased from the City a strip of land between the wall and the moat, running northwards from the strip of Adam de la Ryver.

[2] We should expect the plural.

[3] Thomas Barentyn was sheriff Nov. 25, 1378 to 5, Nov. 1379; Nov. 24, 1382 to Nov. 1, 1383; Nov. 18, 1386 to Nov. 1387; Nov. 11, 1394 to Nov. 9, 1395. Tresilian was executed in 1388. The Patent Rolls show that in 1379, 1383 and 1387 he was a justice of the peace in Oxfordshire and on commissions of oyer and terminer.

166

[*Writ to distrain the executors and heirs of the late Robert de Aylesham, chancellor of the University and collector of a subsidy.*]

Iohannes Iames vicomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis ville Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba recipi:—Rex vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi, sicut pluries, quod distringas executores testamenti Roberti de Aylesham, qui fuit cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie vicesimo die Iunii anno regni nostri secundo, nuper unius collectoris subsidii nostri a clero eodem anno concessi in Universitate predicta, defuncti ac heredes et tenentes terrarum et tenementorum que sua fuerunt per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliua tua, ita quod nec ipsi nec aliquis per ipsos ad ea manum apponat, donec aliud inde tibi preceperimus, et quod de exitibus earundem terrarum nobis respondeas et quod habeas corpora eorum coram baronibus de scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in crastino sancti Hilarii, ad reddendum nobis pro eodem Roberto una cum magistro Ricardo Pester et magistro Iohanne Bromptone procuratoribus Universitatis predicte vicesimo die supradicto, aliis collectoribus subsidii predicti in Universitate predicta compotum de subsidio predicto. Precipimus etiam tibi, sicut pluries, quod distringas modo supradicto predictos magistros Ricardum et Iohannem, ita quod habeas corpora eorum coram prefatis baronibus nostris ad dictum diem vicesimum[1] ad reddendum nobis una cum executoribus, heredibus et tenentibus terrarum et tenementorum predictorum predicti Roberti compotum predictum in forma predicta, et habeas ibi tunc nomina executorum, heredum et tenentium terrarum et tenementorum predictorum et hoc breue. Teste Hasty apud Westmonasterium, xii die Octobus anno regni nostri quarto. Quare &c. Tw. iv., 87 Oct. 12, 138

167

[*Writ to distrain the proctors of the University, collectors of a subsidy.*]

Iohannes Iames vicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba Tw. iv., 8 Oct. 17, 138

[1] This word must be an error of Twyne or of the original scribe, and should be omitted.

recepi :—Rex vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi, sicut pluries, quod distringas Thomam Lynlowe et Iohannem Wendover per omnes terras &c.[1]; et quod de exitibus earundem terrarum &c. nobis respondeas et quod habeas corpora eorum coram baronibus de scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in crastino sancti Hillarii ad reddendum nobis compotum una cum Adam Tunworth, qui fuit cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie, et Roberto Aylesham eius commissario, collectoribus cuiusdam subsidii domino Edwardo nuper regi Anglie auo nostro concessi, uidelicet trium grossorum aut duodecim denariorum de qualibet persona ecclesiastica in Universitate predicta qualitercumque beneficiata de subsidio predicto; et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste Hasty[2] apud Westmonasterium septimo decimo die Octobris anno regni nostri [quarto][3] Quare &c.

168

[*Writ to distrain the Chancellor and Proctors for a subsidy.*]

iv., 93. 16, 1381. [Uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis][4] Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba recipi :—Rex uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod [distringas][5] cancellarium [universitatis][6] Oxonie ac illum qui fuit eius commissarius uel uicem gerens necnon illos qui fuerunt procuratores eiusdem [Universitatis anno nostro tercio, collectores] subsidii nobis a clero eodem anno tercio concessi in Universitate predicta, per omnes terras et catalla sua in balliua tua, ita quod nec ipsi nec aliquis per ipsos manum apponat donec aliud inde tibi preceperimus, et quod de exitibus earundem terrarum nobis

[1] In Twyne this deed follows the writ of Oct. 12, 1380, and the "&c." means that this writ is in the same form.

[2] Asty was the chief baron of the Exchequer.

[3] This word is guessed. Thomas Lynlowe and John Wendover were the proctors from Easter, 1377 to Easter, 1378 (Oseney Charter 78, Bodl. Libr.); John James was sheriff from Oct. 18, 1380, to Nov. 1, 1381.

[4] The original must have been injured. The gaps in Twyne have been filled up by guess with the words in brackets.

[5] Twyne omits this word.

[6] Twyne omits this word, but it is required.

respondeas et quod habeas corpora eorum Westmonast' in crastino clausi Pasche ad reddendum nobis compotum de subsidio predicto; et habeas ibi nomina dictorum cancellarii et commissarii coram Thes[aurario]. [Teste][1] R. de Plesyngtone apud Westmonasterium xvi die Ianuarii anno regni nostri quarto. Quare vobis mando quod [mandatum istud exequamoni et quod de executione] michi respondeatis in castro Oxonie indilate cum hoc mandato.

In dorso. M. Cancellarius &c. Willelmus Barton[2] &c.

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[*Writ of the king that William Baldeby who has appealed to the Pope from the Chancellor's court is to be released from prison for the mean time.*]

Iohannes Iames uicecomes Oxonie balliuis libertatis uille Oxonie salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec uerba [recepi][3]:—Rex uicecomiti Oxon' salutem. Licet nuper ad requisitionem Cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie per litteras suas patentes nobis significantis Willelmum Baldeby sue iurisdictionis propter manifestam contumaciam suam ad instanciam Rogeri Bedell et Catherine Salman in quadam causa coram ipso Cancellario legitime deuoluta excommunicatum asserens se uelle[4] per censuram ecclesiasticam iusticiari, tibi precepimus quod eundem Willelmum per corpus suum secundum consuetudinem Anglie iusticiares donec sancte ecclesie tam de contemptu quam de iniuria ei illata ab eo esset satisfactum; quia tamen idem prefatus Willelmus in sui iuris defensione assistens, a sentencia predicta tanquam iniqua ad sedem apostolicam et pro tuicione curie Cantuar' legitime appellauit, sicut per instrumenta publica super hoc confecta et in Cancellaria nostra exhibita plenius apparet, et appellacionis sue

Tw. iv., 83. Mar. 12, 138

[1] Twyne omits this word.

[2] Will. de Berton was Chancellor from summer 1380 to summer 1381.

[3] Not in MS.

[4] Twyne must be in error here. The simplest emendation is to read *excommunicatum esse nec se uelle;* see the similar writ of Dec. 15, 1391. Among the *Significations of Excommunication* preserved at the Record Office is the letter from the Chancellor of Oxford of Dec. 2, 1380, signifying that William Balderby *(sic)* had remained excommunicated for 40 days.

negocium prosequi intendit sicut asserit cum effectu, per quod nobis supplicauit sibi remedium per nos in hac parte adhiberi ; Nos nolentes quod eidem Willelmo pretextu breuis nostri predicti uia precludatur quin ipse appellacionem suam huiusmodi prosequi possit in forma iuris, maxime cum breue nostrum predictum a curia nostra de gracia[1] procedat, et status appellantium integer esse debeat, tibi precipimus quod scire facias prefato Cancellario ac predictis Rogero et Caterine, ad quorum prosecutionem dicta sentencia lata fuit, quod sint coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra a die Pasche in quindecim dies ubicumque tunc fuerimus, quem diem prefato Willelmo dedimus tunc ibidem, ad proponendum si quid pro se habeant uel dicere sciant quare captioni corporis eiusdem Willelmi supersederi non debeat, pendente negotio appellacionis antedicte; et si prefatus Willelmus invenerit sufficientes manucaptores, qui eum manucapiant, viz., quilibet eorum corpus pro corpore, habere tunc ibidem, ad dictum negocium appellacionis prosequendum et ad faciendum et recipiendum ulterius quod curia nostra considerauerit in hac parte, tunc executioni breuis nostri predicti de predicto Willelmo per corpus suum secundum consuetudinem Anglie iusticiando interim supersedeas per manucaptionem supradictam ; et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xii die Martii anno regni nostri quarto. Quare nobis mando quod mandatum istud diligenter exequamini ; et ulterius vobis significo quod prefatus Willlemus Baldeby invenit michi securitatem secundum tenorem breuis predicti.

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[*Writ that the privileges of the University are to be respected.*]

. iv., 71. 23, 1381. Ricardus die gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie maiori et balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Cum in carta domini Edwardi filii regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis progenitoris nostri, per quam concessit nuper cancellario, magistris et scolaribus Universitatis Oxonie certa libertates,

[1] It was of grace or favour, not of right, that writs to arrest the excommunicate were issued at the request of the Chancellor of Oxford. It was a favour granted for three or five years, renewed frequently, but not a permanent privilege.

quientancias, privilegia et iurisdictiones, inter alia contineatur quod idem dominus Edwardus voluit et precepit quod burgenses Oxonie non impedirentur per cancellarium et scolares et procuratores suos quin tenementa sua dare et uendere possent et ad firmam dimittere prout sibi uiderent expedire, ita quod fraus, collusio siue convencio non fieret per quod clerici dehospitarentur vel eorum hospitia fierent cariora, et etiam quod clerici hospitia sua primo[1] locata non dimitterent contra consuetudinem usitatam ; et nos cartam illam per cartam nostram confirmaverimus,[2] et insuper concesserimus eis pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod licet iidem cancellarius, magistri et scolares uel eorum predecessores libertatibus, quietanciis, privilegiis et iurisdictionibus in carta predicta contentis uel aliqua earundem aliquo casu emergente plene usi non forent, ipsi tamen et eorum successores omnibus et singulis libertatibus, quietanciis, iurisdictionibus et privilegiis predictis, sibi ut predictum est concessis, absque impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, iusticiariorum, escaetorum, uicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque plene gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum, sicut per inspectionem rotulorum cancellarie nostre nobis constat ; vobis precipimus quod ipsos cancellarium, magistros et scolares et eorum quemlibet libertatibus quietanciis iurisdictionibus et privilegiis predictis coram vobis uti et gaudere permittatis iuxta tenorem carte ipsius progenitoris nostri et confirmationis nostre predictarum, ipsos contra tenorem eorundem non molestantes in aliquo seu grauantes ; uel si causa rationabilis subfuerit quare id facere minime debeatis, tunc nos in cancellaria nostra de causa illa sub sigillo uestro distincte et aperte sine dilacione reddatis cerciores, hoc breue nobis remittentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxiii die Aprilis anno regni nostri[3] quarto.

[1] This regulation of 1290 is printed in Munim. Acad. I, p. 53. The original does not exist now, but there is an *inspeximus* of it by Edward II of 1315 (Archives M. 6). In Munim. Acad. the reading is *prius*, but *primo* in the copy of 1315. The words must mean "the lodging houses which the clerks have rented *from the beginning*".

[2] Confirmed by an *Inspeximus* of July 20, 1378.

[3] *Edwardi*, Twyne.

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[*Writ that the King's letters of protection to Henry Croumpe are to be published.*]

v. iv., 100. ne 27, 1382

Ricardus dei gracia rex Anglie & Francie &c., dilecto sibi maiori uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum per litteras nostras patentes per biennium duraturas suscepimus in protectionem et defensionem nostras speciales dilectum nobis in Cristo fratrem Henricum Croumpe[1] monachum ordinis Cisterciensis in sacra theologia in Universitate Oxonie regentem, in Universitate predicta conversando, studendo, legendo, actus scolasticos exercendo et hinc inde redeundo, necnon homines, seruientes, equos, hernesium, bona et res sua quecumque, omnibus et singulis inhibentes ne quis ei iniuriam, molestiam, damnum inferat aut grauamen, prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur, uobis mandamus quod litteras illas in singulis locis uille predicte, ubi magis expediens fuerit et necesse, publice proclamari et teneri faciatis, iuxta tenorem litterarum nostrarum, iniuriam, molestiam, damnum, uiolentiam impedimentum aliquod seu grauamen eidem fratri Henrico, in quantum ipsum de eisdem preseruare poteritis, inferri nullatenus permittentes; et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvii die Iunii, anno regni nostri sexto.

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[*A plea of intrusion held according to the custom of Oxford, concerning Checker Hall.*]

City Archives, D.S.4. t. 24, 1382.

Placitum intrusionis tentum apud Oxoniam coram balliuis & coronatoribus eiusdem uille per billam de intrusione secundum consuetudinem dicte ville Oxonie die Sabati proximo ante

[1] See Wood-Gutch, Hist. of the Univ. of Oxford I, p. 510. Henry Crumpe, a Cistercian monk from Ireland, was a leading doctor of divinity at Oxford and a prominent opponent of Wicliff. Rigge, the chancellor of Oxford, who was accused of being too lenient to Lollards, suspended Crumpe for disturbance of the peace before July 14 (*Fascic. Zizaniorum*, Rolls Series, p. 311). Crumpe, who was in London when he was cited to appear before the Chancellor on this charge, appealed to the King. In November of this year, when the Convocation of

festum sancte Frideswide virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie sexto.

Willelmus Shuptone queritur de intrusione uersus Thomam Waltone clericum de libero tenemento suo in Oxonia in parochia sancte Mildrede virginis; et inuerit plegios de prosequendo Reginaldum le Tannere & Rogerum Maddoke.

Pretextu cuius querele predicte preceptum fuit Ricardo Morton subballiuo ville Oxonie secundum consuetudinem eiusdem ville die Veneris proximo ante dictum diem Sabati quod sum*moneret* per bonos summonitores xxiiii^{or} probos & leg*ales* homines ville predicte de predicta parochia sancte Mildrede & de visneto eiusdem &c., quod essent apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie coram balliuis & coronatoribus eiusdem ville predicto die Sabati tunc proximo sequente ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum si predictus Thomas superius in dicta billa nominatus iniuste & sine iudicio disseisivit predictum Willelmum de libero tenemento suo in Oxonia in parochia sancte Mildrede virginis; et quod interim tenementum illud viderent &c.; et quod pon*eret* per vadium & saluos plegios predictum Thomam vel balliuum suum si ipse inventus non fuisset, quod esset apud Gildam Aulam predictam coram prefatis balliuis & coronatoribus dicto die Sabati ad audiendum illam recognicionem secundum consuetudinem ville Oxonie; et quod haberet[1] ibi nomina predictorum xxiiii^{or} summonitorum & preceptum suum &c. Qui quidem subballiuus predictus eodem die Sabati retornauit quod predictus Thomas ut disseisitor nichil habuit infra libertatem ville predicte per quod possit attachiari nec habuit balliuum &c. Retornauit eciam quod sum*monuit* &c. xxiiii^{or} probos & legales homines &c. per Iohannem Siluestre & Willelmum le Harpour quod essent ad diem & locum predictos ad faciendum ut supra &c.; et quod nomina xxiiii^{or} recognitorum predictorum patet in sedula dicto precepto annexa. Ad quem diem Sabati predictum

Canterbury met at Oxford, Crumpe was declared to be orthodox. In 1385, he was declared by the Bishop of Meath to be unorthodox and he was condemned at a Council at Stamford in 1392 (*Fascic. Zizan.* p. 343). The Letters Patent of Protection to Henry Crumpe, mentioned in this deed, are not on the Patent Roll. Possibly this writ was issued when Crumpe received his citation and before his suspension.

[1] Written in full and showing that we should read *summoneret* and *poneret* in the preceding parallel clauses.

assisa venit recognitura si Thomas Waltone clericus iniuste & sine iudicio disseisiuit Willelmum Shuptone de libero tenemento suo in Oxonia in parochia sancte Mildrede virginis per billam ut premittitur secundem consuetudinem dicte ville Oxonie &c., et unde predictus Willelmus Shuptone in propria persona sua queritur quod disseisiuit eum de uno mesuagio cum pertinenciis in Oxonia in parochia sancte Mildrede virginis vocato Chekerhalle[1] &c.; et predictus Thomas Waltone non venit nec aliquis pro eo respondit &c.; ideo per eius defal*tum* capiatur inde assisa &c.; et super hoc recognitores exacti & nullus eorum venit. Ideo preceptum est predicto subballiuo quod habeat corpora recognitorum predictorum apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie coram prefatis balliuis & coronatoribus die Sabbati tunc proximo sequente scilicet die Sabbati proximo ante festum apostolorum Simonis & Iude ad faciendum recognicionem illam &c.; et preter illos, sex tales in iuratam pon*at* &c.; idem dies datus est predicto Willelmo &c. Ad quem diem Sabati proximo ante festum apostolorum Simonis & Iude predictus Willelmus Shuptone in propria persona sua querens optulit se versus predictum Thomam Waltone de placito predicto, et idem Thomas non venit. Et predicti recognitores non venerunt. Et predictus subballiuus retornauit quod quilibet recognitorum predictorum attachiatus[2] est per plegium &c.; retornauit eciam nomina sex talium &c.; ideo preceptum est predicto subballiuo quod distringat predictos recognitores per omnes terras & catalla &c., ita quod nec ipsi &c.; et quod de exitibus &c.; et quod habeat corpora eorum coram prefatis balliuis & coronatoribus apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie die Sabati proximo post festum sancti Leonardi proximo futuro ad faciendum recognicionem illam &c.; idem dies datus est predicto Willelmo &c. Ad quem diem Sabati proximo post festum sancti Leonardi predictus Willelmus Shuptone querens optulit se uersus predictum Thomam Waltone de placito predicto, qui quidem Thomas non venit; nec recognitores venerunt &c.; et subballiuus modo retornauit quod quilibet recognitorum districtus et manic*aptus*

[1] Checker Hall was on the east side of Turl Street, between St. William Hall on the north and Peter Hall on the south. It is incorrectly placed in Boase, *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis* (O.H.S.).

[2] attachatus, M.S.

est &c.; ideo &c.; et preceptum est dicto subballiuo quod distringat sicut alias predictos recognitores &c., ita &c.; et quod de exitibus &c.; et quod habeat corpora eorum coram prefatis balliuis & coronatoribus apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie die Sabati proximo post festum sancti Martini episcopi proximo futurum ad faciendum recognicionem illam &c.; idem dies datus est predicto Willelmo &c. Ad quem diem Sabati proximum post festum sancti Martini predictus Willelmus Shuptone querens optulit se versus predictum Thomam Waltone de placito predicto, qui quidem Thomas non venit; et predictus subballiuus retornauit quod quilibet recognitorum predictorum districtus & manic*aptus* est &c., et nullus eorum venit &c.; ideo &c., et preceptum est predicto subballiuo quod distringat sicut pluries predictos recognitores per &c.; ita quod nec ipsi &c.; et quod de exitibus &c.; et quod habeat corpora eorum coram prefatis balliuis & coronatoribus apud Gildam Aulam Oxonie die Sabati proximo post festum sancti Edmundi regis proximo futurum ad faciendum recognicionem illam &c.: idem dies datus est predicto Willelmo &c. Ad quem diem Sabati proximum post festum sancti Edmundi regis predictus Willelmus Shuptone querens optulit se uersus predictum Thomam Waltone de placito predicto; et predictus Thomas ad hunc diem in propria persona venit. Et predictus Willelmus queritur quod idem Thomas iniuste & sine iudicio disseisiuit eum de libero tenemento suo predicto cum pertinenciis ut supra &c.; et predictus Thomas dicit quod ipse nichil habet in predicto tenemento nisi simul cum Willelmo Waltone clerico & Henrico Bealgrave qui non nominantur in querela predicta. Et petit iudicium de querela. Et ostendit curie quamdam cartam feoffamenti que hoc idem testatur.[1] Et predictus Willelmus Shuptone dicit quod predictus Thomas solus tenens est tenementi predicti absque hoc quod predicti Willelmus Waltone & Henricus Bealgraue aliquid habent in tenemento predicto. Et de hoc ponit se super assisam. Et predictus Thomas similiter. Duodecim recognitores iurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Thomas solus

[1] The words "et ostendit . . . . . testatur" have been crossed out, and from a note at the foot of the deed we gather that the words "per cartam quam ostendit curie que hoc idem testatur in hec uerba" should be inserted in their stead after the word *Bealgraue*.

tenens est predicti tenementi in visu positi absque hoc quod predicti Willelmus Waltone & Henricus Bealgraue aliquid inde habent; et quod predictus Willelmus Shuptone de tenemento predicto fuit seisitus & seisinam suam inde continuavit quousque predictus Thomas eundem Willelmum inde iniuste & sine iudicio disseisiuit ad dampnum predicti Willelmi decem marcarum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus recuperet seisinam suam de tenemento predicto cum pertinenciis uersus predictum Thomam per visum recognitorum &c. una cum dampnis suis predictis que taxantur per eosdem recognitores ad decem marcas; et quod predictus Thomas sit in misericordia &c.

Nomina recognitorum

Iohannes Yeftele	Ricaldus Walden
Iohannes Grom, bocher	Iohannes Beaule
Iohannes Denton	Iohannes Veyne
Henricus Freman	Rogerus Henxseye
Rogerus Maddoke	Reginaldus Tannere
Henricus le Sclattere	Iohannes Spicer

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[*The City demises to William Codeshale a strip of land adjoining St. Martin's Church.*]

City rchives, H. 2, 3. 31, 1383

Nouerint universi quod inter Ricardum de Garston, maiorem ville Oxonie, Iohannem Ocle & Henricum Tywe ballivos, Petrum Welyngton & Alanum Lekenesfeld camerarios ac totam communitatem eiusdem ville ex parte una & Willelmum Codeshale burgensem Oxonie & Aliciam uxorem eius ex parte altera conventum est in hunc modum, scilicet quod predicti maior, ballivi, camerarii & communitas sub forma & condicionibus subscriptis concesserunt, tradiderunt & dimiserunt prefatis Willelmo & Alicie quandam placeam terre cum suis pertinenciis in Oxonia in parochia sancti Martini iuxta ecclesiam parochie predicte in capite magni ballii[1], continentem in longitudine a cimiterio dicte ecclesie versus viam regiam octodecim pedes & in latitudine quatuor pedes, iuxta tenementum predictorum Willelmi & Alicie, in elargacionem tenementi predicti; habendam [&c.] prefatis W. & Alicie, heredibus eorum &

[1] Great Bailey is now called Queen Street.

eorum executoribus & assignatis imperpetuum ; reddendo inde annuatim eidem communitati duodecim denarios ad quatuor anni terminos [&c. The City may distrain for the rent]. Dat' apud Oxoniam ultimo die Iulii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie septimo.[1]

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[*The City agrees that the Colleges of the University shall be exempt from the tenths and fifteenths.*]

Hec indentura testatur quod cum graves discordiarum materie inter discretos uiros custodes, prepositos, magistros ac scolares collegiorum Universitatis Oxonie ex parte una et maiorem, balliuos et communitatem eiusdem uille ex parte altera nuper mote extiterunt et exorte, occasione expositionis intentionis cuiusdam clausule in quibusdam litteris domini regis patentibus contente collectoribus decime in uilla predicta et eius suburbiis domino regi in Parliamento suo apud Novam Saresbiriam ultimo tento concesse directis ad leuandum, colligendum & recipiendum decimas de singulis dominis secularibus gentibus laicis bona et possessiones habentibus et aliis tam maioribus quam minoribus qui dominia in uilla et suburbiis predictis habent, necnon de viris ecclesiasticis de bonis provenientibus de terris et tenementis suis post annum vicesimum domini Edwardi filii regis Henrici nuper regis Anglie progenitoris domini regis nunc in predictis villa et suburbiis adquisitis ; dictique viri collegiati huiusmodi decimas soluere iam recusantes eo quod ante hec tempora huiusmodi decimas soluere non solebant ; unde post varios amicabiles tractatus et deliberaciones super hoc habitos tandem per assiduam et circumspectam mediacionem discreti viri magistri Roberti Rigge, sacre pagine professoris, cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie, dicte discordie inter partes predictas conquieve- Tw. iv. 68, c. Nov. 1384

[1] William Codeshale had the house immediately to the west of St. Martin's church (All Souls deeds 82-86). The map of Oxford by Isaac Taylor in 1750, and the measurements in the *Survey of Oxford* of 1772 show that this house projected to the south of the church into the street, and this strip of eighteen feet from north and south seems to have been partly taken from the roadway. The rent is not mentioned in the rental of 11 Ric. II (Oxf. City Documents. p. 302), unless it is represented by the 12*d.* paid by Stephen Wynard "for a window by St. Martin's church".

runt in hunc modum scilicet quod predicti viri collegiati, uidelicet custodes, prepositi, ac magistri de aula Universitatis Oxonie, aule de Merton, aule vocate Oriel, aule vocate Stapuldon Hall, aule Regine, aule de Balliolo, nouo collegio Cantuarie et collegio vocato S. Maryhall of Wynchester et eorum successores pro quadam summa pecunie Iohanni Gybbys maiori, Thome Barrett et Petro de Wellington balliuis[1] et communitati ville Oxonie pre manibus soluta sint quieti de decimis domino regi in villa Oxonie et suburbiis predictis in posterum concedendis de redditibus prouenientibus de omnibus terris et tenementis suis in eisdem villa et surburbiis ante diem date presentium, ut premittitur, adquisitis, saluo tamen quod tenentes tenementorum predictorum qui pro tempore fuerint sint talliabiles ad huiusmodi decimas de bonis et catallis suis in dictis tenementis existentibus simul cum communitate predicta in perpetuum ; et si predicti viri collegiati seu eorum successores aliqua terras, tenementa et redditus in predictis villa et surburbiis in posterum adquisierint, dicta terre, tenementa et redditus sic adquirenda sint eiusdem conditionis et libertatis sicut dicta terre et tenementa et redditus ante datam presentium adquisita extiterant. Hec omnia et singula premissa ex parte dicte communitatis obseruanda predicti maior, balliui et communitas obligant se et successores suos. In cuius rei testimonium partes predicte huic indenture sigilla sua communia alternatim adposuerunt. Dat' apud Oxoniam die et anno &c[2].

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[*A writ* de errore in judicio *in a case of* frisca forcia *between Richard Forster and the Prior of St. Frideswide which was held according to custom before the bailiffs and the coroners.*]

23. 406. 20, 1387 Ricardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hybernie balliuis suis Oxonie salutem. Quia in recordo et processu ac eciam in reddicione iudicii assise frisce forcie, que inter Ricardum Forster et Aliciam uxorem eius et Iohannem

[1] These names prove that the deed is after Sept. 29, 1384.

[2] Probably the original was only a draught. The final form dated Dec. 16, 1384, is printed in Balliol Deeds p. 275 (O.H.S.), and similar agreements with Merton and Univ. Coll. are given in Twyne IV. 189 and IV. 225, and are still in the City Muniment Room.

Dodeford, priorem sancte Frideswyde Oxonie, summonita fuit et capta coram vobis et coronatoribus nostris ville predicte in curia nostra Oxonie, sine breui nostro, secundum consuetudinem eiusdem ville, de uno messuagio cum pertinenciis in Oxonia, error intervenit manifestus ad grave damnum ipsius Prioris, sicut ex querela sua accepimus; Nos errorem si quis fuerit modo debito corrigi et partibus predictis plenam et celerem iustitiam fieri volentes in hac parte, vobis precipimus quod si iudicium inde redditum sit tunc recordum et processum assise predicte cum omnibus ea tangentibus iusticiariis nostris apud Westmonasterium sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte mittatis et hoc breve, ita quod idem iusticiarii ea habeant in octabis Purificationis beate Marie, ut inspectis recordo et processu predictis ulterius in premissis fieri faciant quod de iure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri fuerit faciendum. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xx° die Ianuarii anno regni nostri decimo.

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[*An agreement in the Chancellor's court between Bartholomew Taverner, Robert Dey and John Sawcer.*]

Pateat universis per presentes quod comparentibus coram nobis Roberto Rigge[1], cancellario Universitatis Oxonie in camera habitacionis nostre pro tribunali sedentibus, Bartholomeo Taverner de Oxonia parte actrice ex parte una et Roberto Dey et Iohanne Sawcer in hundredo extra portam borealem Oxonie commorantibus iurisdiccionem nostram expresse prorogantibus et in nos ut in eorum iudices et in locum[2] consentientibus ex parte altera dicti[3] Robertus et Iohannes fatebantur se promisisse et teneri et uterque eorum in solidum fatebatur se promisisse, teneri et obligatum esse dicto Bartholomeo in CXIII libris pecunie fidelis et usualis auri uel argenti soluendis eidem Bartholomeo uel procuratori suo ad hoc legitime constituto ad terminos infrascriptos et inter eosdem limitatos; de qua quidem pecunie summa soluenda inter partes predictas sic est

Tw. iv. 36. c. 1387.

[1] Rigge was Chancellor 1382-8. The next deed suggests that the date of this was in the first half of 1387 or earlier.

[2] Twyne must have misread the original.

[3] Twyne writes *dictique*.

conventum uidelicet quod predicti Robertus & Iohannes aut alter eorundem soluent uel soluet dicto Bartholomeo uel eius certo procuratori in festo Natiuitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste proximo futuro post datam presencium vi libras, et in festo sancti Thome apostoli proximo futuro vi libras, et sic de anno in annum quolibet anno dicti Robertus et Iohannes soluent aut alter eorundum soluet predicto Bartholomeo uel eius certo procuratori ad terminos premissos xii libras pecunie usualis auri uel argenti durante termino decem annorum quousque dicta pecunie summa viz. de c et xx libris predicto Bartholomeo fuerit plenarie[1] satisfactum; et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem predictus Bartholomeus petiit dictos Robertum & Iohannem et utrumque eorum in solidum in supradicta pecunie summa[2] sibi per nos condemnari; unde nos Cancellarius antedictus ad peticionem dicti Bartholomei dictorumque Roberti & Iohannis confessiones & recogniciones spontaneas coram nobis iudicialiter adductas dictos Robertum & Iohannem et utrumque eorum in solidum in supradicta pecunie summa soluenda eidem Bartholomeo uel eius procuratori infra decem annos proximo futuros terminis limitatis iusticia suadente per sententiam precepti rite condemnauimus sub hoc qui sequitur tenore uerborum. In dei nomine Amen, nos Robertus Rugge cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie te Robertum Dey et te Iohannem Sawcer predictos et utrumque uestrum in solidum, sequentes uestras confessiones et recogniciones spontaneas coram nobis iudicialiter exhibitas, iurisdiccionem nostram expresse prorogantes per sententiam precepti condemnamus in cxx libris pecunie fidelis et usualis in auro uel argento Bartholomeo Taverner de Oxonia heredibus uel executoribus suis aut suo certo procuratori ad terminos suprascriptos viz, in festo Natiuitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste proximo futuro post datam confectionis presencium vi lib. auri vel argenti & in festo sancti Thome apostoli ex tunc proximo futuro vi lib. & sic quolibet anno xii lib. quousque cxx lib. pecunie fidelis et usualis auri uel argenti in dictis decem annis datam presencium proximo & immediate sequentibus ad terminos suprascriptos satisfaciatis aut satisfaciat alter uestrum, uel saltem infra viii dies post unumquemque terminorum pre-

[1] Twyne writes *plenario.*
[2] Twyne writes *supradictam summam.*

dictorum proximo & immediate sequentes[1], quorum dierum duos pro primo et duos pro secundo & reliquos quatuor pro tertio et peremptorio termino ac monicione canonica ad purgandum moram et contumaciam uestras nobis et utrique uestrum damus ; alioquin[2] nisi in ipsis terminis et ipsorum singulis prout superius est expressum de dicte pecunie summa satisfeceritis aut satisfecerit alter uestrum, exnunc prout extunc et extunc prout exnunc dicta canonica monicione premissa maioris excommunicacionis sententiam in personam tui Roberti & in personam tui Iohannis predicti de consensibus uestris expresse et ad petitiones vestras expresse, dolo et culpa uestris precedentibus, ferimus in his scriptis. Et citamus te Robertum & Iohannem predictos peremptorie ad comparendum coram domino Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie uel eius commissario quocumque qui pro tempore fuerit in ecclesia beate Marie virginis Oxonie singulis annis proximo die iuridico post quemlibet terminum superius limitatum ad dicendum & proponendum causam racionabilem si quam habeas quare dicta nostra sentenia executioni non debeat demandari in casu quod terminis supradictis uel aliquo eorundum defeceritis aut defecerit alter uestrum a solucione supradicta in parte uel in toto. Insuper predicti Robertus et Iohannes promiserunt et uterque eorum promisit bona fide se nec alterum eorum aliquos redditus, terras uel tenementa alienare nec per statutum mercatorum obligare durante termino decem annorum predictorum. Item predicti Robertus et Iohannes renunciauerunt et uterque eorum renunciauit expresse exceptioni, regis prohibitioni[3], inhibitioni[4] pacti de non petendo et omnibus aliis exceptionibus coram quocumque iudice ecclesiastico uel seculari proponendis, per quas dicte nostre condemnationis executio uel dictarum xii librarum annuatim ad terminos supradictos solutio impediri poterit seu differri. Et at omnia et singula supradicta fideliter facienda, obseruanda et ut premittitur adimplenda predicti Robertus et Iohannes corporalia prestiterunt iuramenta ad sancta dei evangelia. In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem presentes litteras seu presens publi-

[1] Twyne writes *sequentium*.
[2] Twyne writes *alioqui*.
[3] *prohibitionis*, Twyne. Perhaps right.
[4] *inhibitionis*, Twyne. Perhaps right.

cum instrumentum per Nicholaum de Norton notarium publicum, nostrum in hac parte scribam scribi et publicari mandauimus ac sigillo officii nostri fecimus communiri. Dat' et actum &c.

177

[*The Chancellor of Oxford signifies to the king that Robert Dey and John Saucer have remained excommunicate for forty days.*]

v. iv. 37. Excellentissimo in Cristo principi et domino nostro, domino
ct. 8, 1387. Ricardo dei gracia regi Anglie et Francie illustri suus humilis et deuotus in Cristo orator Robertus Rugge, sacre pagine professor, cancellariusque Universitatis Oxonie, reuerentias omnimodas cum honore. Uestre excellencie regie tenore presencium significo quod Robertus Dey & Iohannes Saucer nostre iurisdiccionis propter suas uarias et multiplices contumacias pariter et offensas manifestas in non parendo iudicio et ad instanciam Bartholomei Tauerner[1] de Oxonia communiter extiterunt sententia maioris excommunicationis auctoritate nostra ordinaria innodati, et sic pro excommunicatis publice denuntiati; quam quidem excommunicacionis sententiam Robertus & Iohannes post denuntiationem huiusmodi per quadraginta dies et amplius sustinuerunt et sustinent, animo indurato claues sancte matris ecclesie et neruum ecclesiastice discipline nequiter contemnendo. Cum igitur dicta mater ecclesia non habet ultra quod faciat in hac parte, uestre celsitudini regie supplicamus humiliter[2] et devote quatinus ad dictorum Roberti et Iohannis excommuncatorum maliciam reprimendam ad corporalem eorundem captionem secundum regni uestri Anglie consuetudinem in eos procedere dignemini, auxilium uestri brachii secularis in premissis impendendo, ut quos timor die a malo non reuocat temporalis saltem pena a malo coerceat. Celsitudinem uestram regiam in statu prospero dirigat Altissimus & de hostibus tribuat uictoriam, in domino triumphum. Dat' Oxonie sub sigillo officii Cancellarii Universitatis predicte, octauo die Septembris, anno regni regis illustrissimi supradicti undecimo.

[1] Twyne writes *Sawcer;* but this must be a slip of the pen.
[2] Twyne reads *suppliciter* and omits *supplicamus.*

178

[*A notarial certificate of a papal appeal made by John Sawcer.*]

In dei nomine Amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat quod anno ab Incarnatione eiusdem secundum cursum & computacionem ecclesie Anglicane MCCCLXXXXI, indictione xv, pontificatus in Cristo patris ac domini nostri domini Bonifacii diuina prouidentia Pape noni anno tercio, die sexto mensis Decembris in camera alta situata supra locum ubi carcer[1] infra castellum Oxonie Lyncolniensis diocesis pro facinerosis hominibus deputat*us* existit, in mei notarii publici testiumque infrascriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus, Iohannes Sawcer, heres Thome Leye & Alicie Sawcer uxoris sue, parentum suorum, laycus Lycolniensis diocesis, quandam schedulam appellacionem apostolorum peticionem juramentique prestacionem in se continentem[2] legit & interposuit sub forma que sequitur :—In dei nomine Amen. Coram vobis autentica persona & testibus his[3] fidedignis, ego Iohannes Saucer, heres Thome Leye & Alicie uxoris sue, parentum meorum, laycus Lincolniensis diocesis, dico et allego et in his scriptis propono, quod licet fuerim et sim bone fame, integri status et opinionis illese ac hereditatis mee predicte in possessione uel quasi existens,[4] metuens tamen ex quibusdam causis probabilibus et uerisimilibus coniecturis michi posse circa premissa uel eorum aliquid graue in futurum generari preiudicium, ne quis uel qui quauis auctoritate, vice, nomine vel mandato cuiuscumque, monendo, suspendendo, excommunicando, condemnendo, seu quouis alio modo grauarentur[5] in iudicio uel extra iudicium, ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam et dominum nostrum papam extitit prouocatum ac prouocando appellatum. Quidam tamen magister Robertus Rugge, sacre pagine professor, cancellarium Universitatis Oxonie se pretendens, nullam in hac parte habens iurisdiccionem auctoritatem seu quamuis aliam saltem in hac parte legitimam potestatem, predicta prouocatione & aliis in ea contentis, que ipsum

Tw. iv. 37.
Dec. 6, 1391

[1] Twyne writes *carceres.*
[2] Twyne writes *continente.*
[3] Twyne writes *hic.*
[4] Twyne has *existent.*
[5] Twyne has *grauando*, but if this is right a verb must be missing.

uerisimiliter non latebant, non obstante, post, preter & contra ea, Iohannem Saucer antedictum, non legitime uocatum, non premunitum, non confessum, non monitum, non conuictum, absentem non per contumaciam, cause cognitione[1] & iuris ordine in ea parte de iure requisitis penitus pretermissis, absque quacumque causa racionabili seu legitima quacumque, ex arrepto me ut dicitur de facto ut premittitur excommunicauit & publice excommunicatum denuncianit, denunciari mandauit uel procurauit me ex premissis excommunicacione pretensa, denuntiatione, ceterisque premissis grauaminibus et eorum quolibet et que ex eis colligi poterunt et eorum occasione indebite pregrauatum. Ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam & dominum nostrum papam directe in scriptis appello. Peto primo, secundo, tercio instanter, instantius & instantissime michi dari et fieri cum effectu, que si michi denegata fuerint, iterum peto eosdem michi dari et liberari cum effectu. Et iuro ad hoc per sacrosancta die euangelia per me corporaliter tacta quod adhuc non sunt x dies a tempore quo michi innotuit de predictis grauaminibus seu eorum aliquo michi illatis. Et protestor me uelle predictam appellacionem meam corrigere et eidem addere et eidem detrahere et eam in competentiorem formam redigere quotiescumque et quandocumque michi melius uidebitur expedire ac eandem in omnibus et singulis quorum interest intimare et notificare pro loco ac tempore oportunis. Acta sunt hec prout supra scribuntur sub anno, indictione, pontificatu, die, mense & loco supranominatis, presentibus discretis uiris Thoma Croundale & Ricardo Horewode clericis Wyntoniensis & Lincolniensis diocesum, testibus ad premissa uocatis specialiter & rogatis.

Et ego Willelmus Polle clericus Cantuariensis diocesis, publicus apostolica & imperatoria auctoritate notarius, predicte appellacionis interpositioni & omnibus & singulis dum sic per prefatum Iohannem ut premittitur agerentur et fierent subanno, indictione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco supradictis una cum prenominatis presens interfui eaque sic fieri uidi et audivi, scripsi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque et nomine meis consuetis signavi rogatus et requisitus, in fidem & testimonium omnium premissorum.

[1] Twyne has *cognitionis*.

179

[*Writ that John Sawcer, having found security that he will prosecute his appeal to the Pope, is to be released from prison.*]

Ricardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Licet nuper ad requisitionem Cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie per litteras suas patentes nobis significantis, uirtute litterarum nostrarum patentium sibi inde confectarum, quod Iohannes Saucer sue jurisdiccionis propter manifestam contumaciam suam auctoritate ipsius Cancellarii excommunicatus est, nec se vult per censuram ecclesiasticam iusticiari, tibi per breue nostrum precepimus quod ipsum Iohannem per corpus suum secundum consuetudinem Anglie iusticiares, donec sancte ecclesie tam de contemptu quam de iniuria ei illata ab eo foret satisfactum; quia tamen predictus Iohannes a sententia predicta tanquam ab iniqua ad sedem apostolicam legitime appellauit, prout per instrumentum publicum super hoc confectum et in cancellaria nostra exhibitum plene liquet, idemque Iohannes appellationem suam predictam prosequitur cum effectu, sicut dicit; unde nobis supplicauit sibi remedium adhiberi; Nos nolentes quod eidem Iohanni uia precludatur quominus ipse appellationis sue negotium prosequi posset in forma iuris, maxime cum huiusmodi breue nostrum de gratia nostra procedat, et appellationis status integer esse debeat, tibi precipimus quod scire facias prefato Cancellario quod sit coram nobis in cancellaria nostra in octabis sancti Hillarii proximo futuri, ubicumque tunc fuerimus, ad ostendendum & proponendum si quid pro se habeat uel dicere sciat, quare executioni dicti breuis nostri pendente dicte appellationis negotio supersedere non debeat, et ad faciendum ulterius et recipiendum quod curia nostra considerauerit in hac parte. Pro eo tamen quod Thomas Organ clericus, Iohannes Tresimgar, Willelmus Laurence de ciuitate nostra London & Iohannes Gamelyngey de Oxonia in dicta cancellaria nostra personaliter constituti manuceperunt pro predicto Iohanne Saucer quod ipse appellationem suam predictam cum omni diligentia qua decet prosequetur et faciet id quod in cancellaria nostra uersus eundem Iohannem Saucer considerari contigerit in premissis, viz., quilibet manucaptorum sub pena xx marcarum quas concesserunt de terris

Tw. iv. 38. Dec. 15, 1391.

& catallis suis ad opus nostrum leuari, si predictus Iohannes Saucer appellationem suam predictam in forma predicta non prosequatur, ipsum Iohannem Saucer a prisona qua detinetur, si occasione premissa et non alia detineatur in eadem, interim deliberes per manucaptionem supradictam. Et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xv die Decembris anno regni nostri quintodecimo. Newman.

180

[*A narrative of certain events in the year 1397.*]

Twy. iv, 203 1397. Memorandum quod hoc anno fuerunt duo parliamenta tenta apud Westmonasterium, uidelicet in festo sancti Vincentii ad quod parliamentum fuerunt burgenses electi pro communitate Adam de la Ryver et Walterus Benham, qui quidem burgenses per consilium uille Oxonie perquisiuerunt unum breue contra civitatem Lundon' de libertatis allocandis secundum tenorem carte Oxon', et expense circa idem breue fuerunt xx solidi in feodo curie et xiiis. iiii*d.* in labore. Et maior predictus soluit de thesauro communitatis quod habuit in manibus de Michaele Salesbury et Iohanne Trenacle camerariis nuper dicte uille. Postea idem maior misit idem breue per Alanum Lekenesfeld Lundoniam ad presentandum et prosequendum, et idem Alanus nichil inde fecit; postea idem breue missum fuit Lundoniam per eundem maiorem et Adam de la Ryver; et ipse Adam et Iohannes Otteworth dictum breue maiori Lundon' presentauerunt apud Lundoniam, super quo idem maior petiit diem super auisamentc per consilium &c.; et dicti burgenses licentia obtenta recesserunt et de eadem materia aliud breue perquisiuerunt ad alias presentandum eidem maiori Lundon' &c.; et expense circa hoc breue fuerunt vi*s.* viii*d.* Aliud parliamentum fuit die Lune proxima post festum Exaltacionis sante Crucis, ad quod parliamentum fuerunt burgenses electi Adam de la Ryver et Iohannes Otteworth.[1]

[1] Twyne says the document was *in fasciculo qui inscribitur, The Qui dicunt.* The two Parliaments were January 22, 1397, and September 17, 1397 (see Wood, *City of Oxford*, iii, 48). Richard de Garston was Mayor in January, 1397.

181

[*The City requests that alms for the repair of South Bridge may be given to William Cardon, hermit.*]

Snappe fol. 446[2] Nov. 10, 1399

Nouerint uniuersi per presentes nos Ricardum de Garston, maiorem ville Oxonie, Willelmum Ryvel & Iohannem Banbury ballivos eiusdem ville, Walterum Bowne, Iohannem Shawe, Iohannem Merston & Edmundum Kenyan aldermannos, de consensu & uoluntate tocius communitatis dicte ville Oxonie ordinasse & constituisse Willelmum Cardon, heremitam, presencium latorem, custodem magni pontis australis in comitatu Berk', in quodam hermitagio ibidem situato commoraturum, quamdiu nobis placuerit, ad reparandum quoscumque defectus circa dictum pontem existentes & ulterius ad emendandum & manutenendum alia loca diuersa & periculosa circa dictam villam Oxonie prope in circuitu existencia. Quapropter universis & singulis presentes litteras inspecturis humiliter supplicamus quatinus dictum Willelmum, cum ad vos uenerit pro elemosinis petendis & colligendis ex causa antedicta & non alia admittere velitis graciose, eidem Willelmo fidem indubiam adhibendo, et ei quod vobis placuerit caritative largiri volueritis in subsidium negocii antedicti nostris precibus & amore. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum maioratus Oxonie presentibus est appensum. Dat' apud Oxoniam in vigilia festi sancti Martini episcopi anno regni regis Henrici quarti primo.[1]

182

[*The Mayor at the Coronation of Henry IV.*]

Tw. 23, 465 1400.

Carta Ricardi de Garston[1] maioris ville Oxonie ubi mentio fit cuiusdam summe pecunie viz. xxiv lib. et xvi lib. et dimid.

[1] This is taken from a volume preserved at Peterborough Cathedral. It is a formulary composed by John Snappe who was commissary (or vice-Chancellor) about 1398-1400. Some of the deeds which he copied as examples are Oxford deeds, this being one of them.

[2] Ric. de Garston was mayor from Michaelmas, 1399, to Michaelmas, 1400. King Richard II, as we learn from the Patent Rolls, was at Oxford on January 27, and July 16-18, 1399; but we do not know why he needed to be appeased by the Town.

marce de villata Oxonie in placationem domini Ricardi nuper regis Anglie secundi per burgenses dicte ville concesse &c.; et de expensis dicti maioris et burgensium in coronacione domini Henrici quarti regis Anglie apud Westmonasterium.

183

[*A complaint of William Sadeler against John Chamberleyn, sadler.*]

Tw. iv, 77 ? c. 1400.

A mayre, baillifs et touz les bons gentz de la ville Doxenford soi pleint William Sadeler Doxenford de Iohan Chamberleyn sadeler de mesme la ville de ceo q' la ou les auantditz William & Iohan sont en la fraunchize del auantdit ville et iures ceo tenir et meintenir, et les custumes et usages de mesme la ville par lour poer, l'avantdit Iohan encontre son serement et encontre le commaundement du dit Mayre le dit William torceousment poursua et trauaila deuant le Chaunceller Doxenford pour trespas q' fu plede et trie deuant les Bailiffs Doxenford.susdit. Et par quele sute le dit William fu par lavantdit Chanceller emprisone a graunt tort et a damages de dit William de xls.; dount il prie remedie.

Et predictus Iohannes venit et dicit quod non est culpabilis et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Memorandum ad executionem iuratorum.[1]

Translation.

To the mayor, bailiffs and all the good folk of Oxford. William Sadeler of Oxford makes complaint of John Chamberleyn sadler of the same town that whereas the said William and John are in the fraunchise of the same town, and sworn to hold and maintain it, and also the customs and usages of the same town with all their power, the said John contrary to his oath and contrary to the commandment of the mayor wrongfully prosecuted and vexed the said William before the Chancellor of Oxford for a trespass, which had been pleaded and tried before the bailiffs of Oxford. By reason of which suit the said William was imprisoned by the aforesaid Chancellor to the great injury of the said William and damages of 40 shillings; whereof he prays a remedy.

[1] Twyne adds *videtur scriptum tempore Ric. II.* Probably John Chamberleyn was enabled to take his case in to the Chancellor's court by becoming the servant of a clerk.

184

[*Lease of the Hermitage to John Merston.*]

Iohannes Sprunt maior ville Oxonie, Walterus Daundsey et Thomas Couentre balliui, dimittunt Iohanni Merston burgensi et aldermanno ville Oxonie totam illam placeam suam situatam super Grauntpount iuxta capellam sancti Nicholai vocatam vulgariter le Hermytage &c., pro xii*d.* annui redditus &c.; et prefatus Iohannes Merston dictam placeam cum muris, clausuris, fossatis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis bene et sufficienter sustentabit et emendabit &c.; dat' Oxonie in festo Exaltacionis sancte crucis anno regni regis Henrici IV quarto. Tw. 23, 391 Sept. 14, 1403

185

[*The Town grants to the parishioners of St. Peter's in the East a strip of land, part of the road, between New College and St. Edmund Hall.*]

Hec indentura facta inter Iohannem Merstone maiorem ville Oxonie, Walterum Daundeseye & Thomam Couentre ballivos eiusdem ville, Iohannem Hunche & Iohannem Moorton camerarios communitatis dicte ville Oxonie ac totam communitatem eiusdem ville ex parte una & Willelmum Southam de Oxonia predicta burgensem, Nicholaum Skynner & Iohannem Barbour procuratores ecclesie parochialis sancti Petri in oriente Oxonie ex parte altera testatur quod predicti maior, ballivi & camerarii ac tota communitas concesserunt, tradiderunt & ad firmam dimiserunt predictis procuratoribus & parochianis ecclesie predicte qui nunc sunt & qui pro tempore erunt in elargacionem cimiterii ecclesie predicte quamdam parcellam terre continentem in longitudine a muro lapideo collegii beate Marie de Wynton' in Oxonia in parte boriali usque ad communem portam dictorum parochianorum dicti cimiterii iuxta aulam sancti Edmundi ducentos & octo pedes regios & in latitudine ad dictum murum collegii duos pedes et dimidium pedem & sic per rectam lineam usque ad angulum australem campanilis & ibidem tres pedes & dimidium pedem & a dicto angulo per rectam lineam usque ad dictam portam communem & ibidem unum pedem et dimidium; habendam Town Archives, G 4.2. Nov. 16, 1403

& tenendam [&c.] usque ad finem termini centum annorum datam presencium proximo sequencium, reddendo inde de anno in annum durante termino predicto predictis camerariis qui nunc sunt & successoribus suis camerariis qui pro tempore erunt duodecim denarios argenti ad opus communitatis predicte per manus procuratorum ecclesie predicte [&c.]; [if the rent remains unpaid for 15 days] tunc predictus Willelmus Southam pro se & heredibus suis vult & concedit per presentes quod tunc bene liceat dictis camerariis in quoddam messuagium suum situatum in parochia sancte Ebbe Oxonie inter tenementum Iohannis Otteworth, quod quondam erat Willelmi le Northerne, in Paruo Ballio ex parte boreali & tenementum Iohannis Merstone quod quondam erat Alani Lekenesfeld[1] ex parte australi ingredi, & in quorumcumque manus idem tenementum suum in posterum deuenire contigerit pro dicto annuo redditu distringere [&c.]; preterea predicti procuratores & parochiani dicte ecclesie sancti Petri pro se & successoribus suis volunt & concedunt per presentes [that at the end of the term of a hundred years, the parishioners must obtain a new lease from the Town; otherwise the Chamberlains may seize the land. Alternate sealing]. Dat' apud Oxoniam sub sigillo communi communitatis antedicte die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Martini episcopi anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie quinto.

186

[*The appointment of four representatives of the Town to treat with four representatives of the University.*]

City rchives, H. 10. v. iv, 64. t. 26, 1406.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis maior, balliui, aldermanni, camerarii et tota communitas uille Oxonie salutem in domino. Noueritis nos ordinasse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Cristo Iohannem Sprunt maiorem uille Oxonie, Thomam Coueley, Walterum Daundseye et Iohannem Lodelowe coniunctim attornatos nostros et arbitratores ad tractandum, componendum et arbitrandum nomine

[1] In 1395 Alan Lekensfeld had a house on the east side of Little Bailey, now No. 11 St. Ebbe's Street, and William Southam had the next house on the north side (*Balliol Deeds*, p. 185, O.H.S.).

nostro et pro nobis, saluo iure domini regis dicte uille sue Oxonie, cum reuerendis dominis et magistris Ricardo Courteney cancellario Universitatis Oxonie, Edmundo Bekinham, Waltero Medforde et Iohanne Gylys clericis ex parte dicti Cancellarii et scolarium Universitatis predicte electis et nominatis de quibusdam certis grauaminibus, materiis et querelis inter nos et dictos Cancellarium et scolares motis et aliis in presenti tractatu ex parte nostra mouendis et proponendis, ratum perpetuo habituri quicquid dicti attornati et arbitratores nostri fecerint uel fieri decreuerint in tractatu predicto de dictis grauaminibus, materiis et querelis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Dat' apud Oxoniam uicesimo sexto die Octobris anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie octauo.[1]

187

[*The Town appoints representatives to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury in a dispute with the University.*]

City Archives, H. 10. Tw. iv. 86, Feb. 8, 1408.

Nouerint universi per presentes nos maiorem et burgenses Oxonie ordinasse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos comburgenses nostros Iohannem Merston, Walterum Daundsey, Iohannem Otteworth, Iohannem Lodelowe, Thomam Couentre et Hugonem Baret coniunctim et diuisim attornatos nostros ad prosequendum diversa placita et negotia nostra in quibuscumque curiis et locis domini regis coram quibuscumque eius iudicibus de certis grauaminibus, materiis, articulis et querelis

[1] It is unknown what dispute there was between the City and the University at this time, but it may have been about the "cession of actions". In December, 1405, the Chancellor had condemned John Otteworth, a leading burgess, in a suit for debt between him and a scholar, where another burgess had transferred the action for debt to the scholar. The University maintained that it was an immemorial custom that such actions might be ceded to poor scholars for their maintenance; the Town denied the custom. In November, 1406, Otteworth applied to the King's Chancery for a writ *de errore judicii* The case was tried *coram rege*, and the Chancellor's verdict was annulled (Rawl. MS. c. 426). The amount of the debt was very small, which suggests that it was a test case.

inter cancellarium et scolares Universitatis Oxonie et nos motis & proponendis et presertim ad comparendum coram reuerendissimo domino et patre nostro domino archiepiscopo Cantuarieusi, cancellario Anglie iudice nostro per ipsum regem assignato et aliis reuerendis dominis nostris de consilio dicti regis nostri ad petendum et obtinendum ibidem plenum rectum & iudicium secundum legem et consuetudinem regni de dictis grauaminibus, articulis, materiis et querelis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Dat' Oxonie octauo die Februarii anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie nono.

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[*Letters Patent that the men of Walsall are free of toll.*]

Pat. 23, 453. Cal. 4, 1417. City Archives, H. 6.

Rex omnibus &c. Cum secundum consuetudinem in regno nostro Anglie hactenus obtentam et approbatam homines de antiquo dominico corone Anglie quieti sint et esse debeant a prestacione theolonii per totum regnum nostrum predictum, vobis mandamus quod omnes de manerio nostro de Walshale quod de antiquo dominico corone Anglie existit, sicut per quandam certificacionem Edwardo[1] nuper regi Anglie proauo nostro in Cancellariam suam per Thesaur*arium* & camerarios suos missam & in filac*io* eiusdem Cancellarie de anno regni eiusdem proaui nostri quadragesimo septimo residentem plene liquet, ad theolonium vobis de bonis & rebus suis prestandis quietos esse permittatis iuxta consuetudinem predictam, et districtionem si quam eis ea occasione feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri quarto. (?) Kesewyk.

Iohannes Haberger plegius coram maiore pro hominibus de Walshale sub pena X librarum usque festum sancte Marie Magdalene &c., viz. pro omnibus. Et Ricardus Flexhale,

[1] The Patent Roll of July 2, 1373 (47 Ed. iii) contains a mandate to all bailiffs and ministers to permit the men of Walsall, which is of ancient demesne, to be quit of toll.

Willelmus Flexhale, Ricardus Briggenden, Nicholaus[1] Shelfeld et Henricus Kemson conseruabunt dictum Iohannem Haberger indemnem.

Inquiratur a magistro meo ex quo villa Oxonia, antequam fuit concessa burgensibus Oxonie ad feodifirmam, fuit de antiquo dominico corone Anglie, quid indigeat predictis burgensibus perquirere cartas regis de essendo liberi & quieti de theolonio et aliis consuetudinibus dummodo satis sufficeret eis de essendo liberi de theolonio ratione quod predicta villa fuit de antiquo dominico corone Anglie &c.

Concessum est nobis per cartam de essendo liberi et quieti de theolonio et aliis consuetudinibus "de bonis, rebus et mercandizis suis," et in predictis litteris patentibus non fit mentio de essendo quieti nisi de rebus et bonis. Et sic videtur nobis quod non possunt esse quieti nisi de bonis et rebus super antiquo dominico nutritis.[2]

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[*The Mayor and comminalty are cited to Westminster for an attack on the property of the Abbot of Oseney.*]

Breue regis Ricardi secundi[3] quo citantur Walterus Daundsey, maior Oxonie, et tota communitas eiusdem uille Westmonasterium, eo quod vi et armis quendam gurgitem ipsius abbatis (Osney) Willelmi fregerunt et ix equos apud Northosney abduxerunt et alia bona et catalla eius apud villam de Southosney inventa ceperunt &c. ; anno regni quinto. Tw. 23, 192. 1417 or early in 1418.

[1] So in Twyne, but the original looks like *Ric'*.

[2] The whole of this document is of the same date, and perhaps of the same hand. The first paragraph is a transcript of Letters Patent in favour of Walsall; the second is the nomination of a lawyer of Oxford who would represent the men of Walsall, probably in the Hustengs Court. The last two paragraphs deal with a point that was a difficulty to the clerk and with the solution given by "magister meus".

[3] An error of Twyne for *Henri quinti*. The original probably had H. which he read as R. Walter Daundsey was mayor in 1416, 1417 and 1418. On Dec. 1, 1418, the king issued a commission of oyer and terminer on the complaint of the Abbot of Oseney that Walter Daundsey and others had broken two of his weirs at Northosney and Southosney, carried off nine horses &c. (Pat. Rolls, p. 207).

190

[*An inquisition which states that Oseney is outside the bounds of the town of Oxford.*]

v. iv, 15 & 393. o. 10, 1418. Qui dicunt[1] super sacramentum suum quod maior, balliui, burgenses & communitas uille Oxonie tenent sibi & successoribus suis eandem uillam Oxonie de domino rege nunc ad feodifirmam ex concessione & confirmacione progenitorum eiusdem domini regis una cum certis libertatibus franchesiis infra eandem uillam habendis & exercendis. Preterea dicunt quod uille de Northosney et Southosney ac parochie vocate Marie Magdalene parochia without ye Northgate of Oxford, St. Gyles parochia without ye Northgate of Oxenford, St. Thomas parochia without ye Westgate of Oxénford & St. George's parochia scilicet totum Castrum, without ye Westgate of Oxenford, et hameleta de Walton, Halywell et Binsey, et hamlette uocat' Twentieacre cum Stockwellstreete in predicta parochia sancti Egidii, ac duo gurgites et due parue insule torrentis[2] in dicta uilla de Southosney in aqua Thamisie subtus gardinum ordinis fratrum Predicatorum Oxonie uocat' Aldewere, quos quidem gurgites & insulas Willelmus nunc abbas de Osney habet & tenet & predecessores [sui][3] habuerunt & tenuerunt sibi & successoribus suis in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemosinam, ut de iure ecclesie sue beate Marie de Osney a tempore quo non extat memoria; ac quedam molendina uocata Castlemylls subtus Castrum Oxonie, ac quedam prata uocata Kingesmede et Medleye et omnia alia ac singula loca et solum in predictis uillis de Northosney & Southosney et parochiis & hamelettis predictis sunt in, et de, corpore comitatus Oxonie, & parcelle comitatus Oxonie, et in gildabili domini regis eiusdem comitatus & in hundredo

[1] Twyne states that this record came from "the Qui dicunt for the liberties in Oxford." In such deeds it was his custom to omit the names of the jury and begin with the verdict.

[2] This word seems to be wrong, but it occurs in both places where Twyne transcribes this deed. Twyne seems to have written *torrent'* at first; perhaps the original had *iacent'*. Aldewere, which is mentioned in Oseney deeds, was given to Oseney by the Empress about 1142; it was apparently a weir in the Thames for the purpose of forcing the water down Trill Mill stream.

[3] not in MS.

uocato ye hundred without ye North Gate of Oxford, et non sunt nec unquam fuerunt in, nec de, predicta uilla nec infra eandem uillam, suburbium aut libertatem eiusdem uille.

Et dicunt quod predicta uilla Oxonie nullum habet suburbium seu hamelettum preter quoddam suburbium extra portam dicte uille uocat' the Southgate. Et dicunt quod Walterus Daundsey nunc maior uille Oxonie ac Iohannes Gibbes, Iohannes Sprunt, Iohannes Merston et Edmundus Kenian, nuper maiores, & Iohannes[1] Draper & Willelmus Offord, Walterus Colet & Ricardus Moldeworth, Willelmus Goldsmyth & Iohannes North, Willelmus Herberfeld & Iohannes Attwode, nuper balliui, ac Michael Salesbury & Iohannes Spicer, Thomas Coventry & Iohannes Utworth nuper coronatores dicte uille Oxonie, & communitas euisdem uille, annuatim ab anno quarto regni domini Henrici nuper regis Anglie, patris domini regis nunc, usque diem captionis huius inquisitionis, colore diuersorum libertatum & privilegiorum eis per cartas progenitorum domini regis nunc concessorum, predictas uillas de Northosney & Southosney ac parochias, hameleta, gurgites, insulas, molendina, prata, & alia loca, & solum supradictum, predicte uille Oxonie (quanquam predicte uille de Northosney et Southosney & parochie, hameleta, gurgites, insule, molendina, prata, & alia loca, & solum supradictum, parcelle dicte uille Oxonie non sunt nec unquam fuerunt) attraxerunt ; et super regiam majestatem domini regis nunc usurpando, placita de transgressionibus, debitis, compotis & aliis actionibus de rebus infra predictam uillam de Northosney et Southosney ac parochias, hameletta, gurgites, insulas, molendina, prata et alia loca et solum emergentibus, coram ipsis maiore et balliuis in Gyhalda dicte uille Oxonie tenuerunt, ac communes moniciones, attachiamenta ac executiones breuium tam dicti Henrici nuper regis Anglie patris dicti domini regis nunc quam ipsius domini regis nunc infra predictas uillas de Northosney, Southosney ac parochias, hameleta, gurgites, insulas, molendina, prata et alia loca et solum supradictum fecerunt, et fines et exitus et amerciamenta, iurisdictiones et alia proficua ad dictum dominum regem nunc et coronam suam

[1] An error for Thomas. Thomas Draper was bailiff in 1414.

de hominibus predictarum uillarum de Northoseney et Southoseney et parochiarum, hamelettorum et locorum predictorum spectantia et pertinentia accrochiaverunt, tanquam ad libertates et privilegia sua pertinentia, cum non pertinuerunt, in dicti nuper regis ac domini regis nunc contemptum et preiudicium et exheredacionis sue periculum manifestum, et modis quamplurimis et precipue in forma subsequente &c. Dat' apud Oxoniam x die Aprilis anno regni Henrici [v sexto.][1]

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[*Mention of a petition of the Town to the Chancellor of England about the contribution from Oseney to tenths and fifteenths.*]

. 23, 462 Oct. 1419. Petitio burgensium Oxonie Gallice ad dominum episcopum Dunelmensem tunc cancellarium Anglie ut quia villa Oxonie oneratur cum £91 7*s.* pro decimis quintis, Abbas Oseney huic solutioni pro terris et tenementis suis in Oxonia proportionaliter conferat &c.[2]

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[*An agreement between Oseney and the Town about the payment of tenths and fifteenths.*]

Town Archives, K. 1. v. 1, 1419. Hec indentura facta apud Oxoniam primo die Novembris anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie septimo inter Willelmum Wendouere abbatem monasterii beate Marie virginis de Oseney & eiusdem loci conventum ex una parte & Thomam Coventre maiorem uille Oxonie & communitatem eiusdem ville ex parte altera testatur quod, cum lites & discordie mote fuerint inter partes predictas de eo quod Iohannes Hunche, Willelmus Somersete, Iohannes Gloucestre

[1] Twyne write "Henrici primi secundo"; the deed is after Michaelmas 1417, for William Herberfeld and John Attewode were bailiffs till then. The date cannot be later than Michaelmas 1418 when Walter Daundesey ceased to be mayor.

[2] Twyne suggests the date is Ric. II or Hen. IV. No doubt it is between July 23, 1417, and July 1424, during which time Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, was Chancellor. The date is probably shortly before Nov. 1, 1419, when an agreement between Oseney and the Town was reached.

& Henricus Brewer burgenses ville predicte ac nuper collectores domini regis in eadem villa & suburbiis eiusdem de duabus decimis eidem domino regi ad parliamentum suum tentum apud Westmonasterium decimo nono die Octobris anno regni sui quarto per communitatem regni sui Anglie de assensu dominorum spiritualium & temporalium concessis & soluendis, prout tam in concessione predicta quam in litteris patentibus dicti domini regis eisdem collectoribus directis quarum dat' est apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Novembris anno regni predicti regis quarto plenius continetur, distrinxerunt predictum abbatem ad soluendum sexaginta solidos, ad quos idem abbas per homines ville predicte assessus fuit pro bonis suis videlicet pro multura proveniente de medietate duorum molendinorum vocatorum Castelmylles & feno proueniente de quodam prato vocato Kyngusmede & animalibus in predicto prato adtunc pasturantibus, que quidem medietas & pratum perquisite fuerunt per predecessorem predicti abbatis post annum vicesimum domini Edwardi filii regis Henrici, videlicet tempore domini Ricardi nuper regis Anglie secundi post conquestum & in manibus predicti nunc abbatis existentes, mediacione amicorum ambarum parcium predictarum interveniente pax conquievit inter partes predictas in hunc modum, scilicet quod predicti maior & communitas pro se & successoribus suis volunt & predictis abbati & conventui & successoribus suis concedunt per presentes quod nec predicti abbas & conventus nec eorum successores pro aliquibus bonis seu cantallis ipsorum abbatis & conventus aut successorum suorum, qualiacumque bona vel catalla illa fuerint, infra abbatiam de Oseney, parochias sancte Marie Magdalene extra portam borialem Oxonie & parochias sancti Egidii & sancti Thome martiris eidem parochie sancte Marie Magdalene adiacentes ac infra villam predictam & surburbia eiusdem, necnon infra alia quecumque loca que solucioni decimarum siue quintarum decimarum domini regi nunc aut progenitoribus suis preantea concessarum cum dicta villa Oxonie & surburbiis eiusdem ante hec tempora quouis modo contributoria extiterunt videlicet temporibus domini Ricardi nuper regis Anglie secundi ac Henrici quarti patris regis nunc & tempore regis nunc, seu infra aliquam parcellam abbatie, parochiarum, ville & locorum

predictorum aut pro medietate molendinorum & prato predictis siue pro aliquibus aliis terris, tenementis vel redditibus per predictum abbatem vel predecessores suos sibi & suis successoribus in villa, surburbiis & locis predictis ante datam presencium purquisitis nec pro bonis sive catallis de eisdem provenientibus ad aliquam decimam vel decimas, quintam decimam vel quintas decimas per communitatem regni Anglie domino regi nunc, heredibus vel successoribus suis, regibus Anglie, imposterum concedendam vel concedendas cum prefatis maiore & communitate, heredibus vel successoribus suis non sint in aliquo contributores nec aliquid inde soluant [&c.], omnibus bonis & catallis ipsorum abbatis & conventus vel successorum suorum prevenientibus de terris & tenementis per prefatum abbatem & conventum uel successores suos infra parochias ac villam & suburbia eiusdem, necnon loca predicta, exnunc & infuturum perquirendis vel habendis dumtaxat exceptis [&c.]. Concedunt eciam predicti abbas & conventus per presentes quod ipsi colore aliquorum bonorum sive catallorum ipsorum abbatis & conventus vel successorum suorum non clamabunt, calumpniabunt, nec allegabunt racione alicuius barganii vendicionis vel donacionis eidem abbati vel successoribus suis per quoscumque vel quemcumque per fraudem vel collusioniem factorum vel faciendorum aliqua bona siue catalla aliquorum seruientum vel tenencium eorundem abbatis & conventus seu aliorum quorumcumque qui cum hominibus ville predicte ad solucionem decime sive quintedecime de iure contribuere debent fore bona & catalla ipsorum abbatis & conventus in exoneracionem servientum & tenencium predictorum aut aliorum quorumcumque quovis modo. [If the Town observes these conditions a writing obligatory of 80 marks in which the Town is bound to the Abbey shall be void.]

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[*The archbishop of Canterbury directs that Elena Somerset is to be cited to appear before him on the charge of defaming Agnes, wife of Michael Norton.*]

v. iv. 107. pt. 1, 1423. Henricus permissione diuina Cantuariensis arehiepiscopus, totius Anglie primas, et apostolice sedis legatus, dilectis in Cristo

filiis universis & singulis rectoribus, vicariis, capellanis curatis et non curatis, notariis publicis, clericis et litteratis quibuscumque per nostram prouinciam Cantuariensem ubilibet constitutis salutem, gratiam & benedictionem. Querelam dilecte in Cristo filie Agnetis relicte Thome Chyrcherd nuper burgensis Oxonie, iam uxoris Michaelis Norton[1] de eadem, Lincolniensis diocesis, grauem recepimus, continentem quod licet omnes & singuli nostre Cantuariensis prouincie subditi et subiecti [qui] gracia lucri, odii uel fauoris seu alia quacumque de causa crimen alicui maliciose imponunt, ut *scilicet* saltem eidem purgatio iudicetur uel alio modo grauetur, fuerint et sint maioris excommunicacionis sententia a constitutione prouinciali Cant*uariensi* que sic incipit "Ex authoritate dei Patris &c. Item excommunicamus omnes illos qui gracia lucri, odii uel fauoris &c." prouide lata et debite publicata ipso facto dampnabiliter inuoluti; Quedam tamen Elena uxor Willelmi Summerset pandoxatoris, burgensis eciam in eadem uilla, dicte nostre Cantuariensis prouincie notorie subdita et subiecta, in dictam maioris excommunicacionis sentenciam in prefata constitutione latam cadere non formidans, prefatam Agnetem apud bonos et graues, penes quos per prius de crimine infrascripto nullatenus diffamatam [*sic*], falso nequiter & maliciose ex odii fomite diffamauit, asserendo et publice predicando de eadem quod dicta Agnes crimen annone defraudate [incurrit], uidelicet ut ipsa ad mercatum annonarum publicum in dicta uilla Oxonie accedens cum uenditoribus granorum societatem coiens et colludens multum plus iusto precio pro granis eorum emendis sepius palam et fraudulenter optulisset, ut iuxta qualitatem precii huiusmodi brasium suum domi reconditum et inhorriatum [*sic*] precioque uiliori et minori emptum foro cariori uenderet pandoxatoribus, et quod dicta Agnes super premissis coram Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie conuicta recepisset sentenciam publicam, pretextu premissorum dictam maioris excommunicacionis sentenciam

[1] Michael Norton was town-clerk from early in 1417 to about midsummer 1445. His wife Agnes died in 1440 (*Book of Wills* p. 72); in her will her former husband is called Thomas Chaunter. From rentals and deeds we know that Thomas Chaunter, and subsequently Michael Norton, lived in Sleyng Lane (i.e. Brewers Street) towards the West end, and an entry in the *Book of Wills* (p. 82) indicates that William Somerset lived in the house next but one.

dampnabiliter incurrendo in amine sue graue periculum [et] querelantis preiudicium non modicum et grauamen; super quibus nobis humiliter supplicauit sibi per nos de oportuno in hac parte remedio prouideri. Nos igitur qui iuris legationis nostre et prerogatiue ecclesie nostre sancte Cantuariensis obtentu uniuersas causas singulorum subditorum suffraganeorum nostrorum, que per appellationem uel querelam ad nostram audientiam perueniunt, audire possumus et debemus, qui uices domini pape in dicta nostra prouincia gerere comprobamur, nolentes eidem parti querelanti in sua deesse iusticia, sicuti nec debemus, uobis communiter et diuisim committimus et mandamus firmiter iniungentes quatinus citetis seu citari faciatis peremptorie prefatam Elenam, uxorem Willelmi Summerset pandoxatoris predicti, quod compareat coram nobis aut nostre audientie causarum et negociorum auditore quintodecimo die post citationem sibi factam, si iuridicus fuerit, alioquin proximo die iuridico ex tunc sequente, ubicumque in nostris ciuitate, diocese aut prouincia Cantuariensi tunc fuerimus, prefate parti bnerelanti in huiusmodi querele sue negocio de iusticia responsura, ulteriusque factura et receptura quod iusticia suadebit. Uobis insuper, ut supra, mandamus quatinus in executione presencium hoc nostrum citatorium parti querelanti ostendatis omnino, et eidem tradatis ueram et plenam copiam eiusdem indilate, et octo denarios recipiatis pro eadem et non ultra sub pena contemptus; et quid feceritis in premissis nos uel auditorem nostrum huiusmodi dictis die et loco debite certificetis per uestras, seu sic certificet ille uestrum qui presens nostrum mandatum fuerit executus per suas, litteras patentes, sigillo autentico consignatas, istud nostrum originale mandatum uestro certificatorio annexum nobis sub pena predicta remittentes. Dat' in manerio nostro de Lamehithe primo die mensis Septembris anno domini MCCCCXXIII et nostre translationis anno decimo.

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[*A precept to the Town serjeants to distrain a jury of thirty who had previously been summoned.*]

w. iv. 149 ar. 27, 1424. Preceptum est subballiuis quod distringant Iohannem Shawe, Willelmum Howchins, Iohannem North, Henricum

Gedindon, Willelmum Baberfeld,[1] Iohannem Stoyle, Iohannem Whatele, Thomam Daguyle, Stephanum Braywell, Willelmum Bedewynde, Willelmum Burgate, Willelmum Euerarde, Iohannem Pece, Thomam Merton, Iohannem Horne, Iohannem Walker, Iohannem Marewyn, Willelmum Summerset, Iohannem Wodeward, Nicholaum Bishop, Ricardum Strikmede, Nicholaum Fayrewey, Willelmum Wynter, Walterum Bowyer, Iohannem Bristowe, Thomam Plomer, Iohannem Dolle, Iohannem Blakethorne, Stephanum Sutton, Thomam Whatele, recognitores prius summonitos inter Ricardum Laurence et Agnetem uxorem eius querentes et Iohannem Cantwell de Oxonia scoler et Aliciam que fuit uxor Walteri Benham deforciantes in quadam assisa nove disseisine de libero tenemento cum pertinenciis in Oxonia, et quod dicti recognitores interim tenementum illud uideant et quod quatuor tales in recognicione illa ponantur et illos ibidem tunc habeant ad faciendum recognicionem predictam. Dat' apud Oxoniam die Lune proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum secundo.

195

[*A draught of a writ such as the burgesses wished the King to send to the sheriff about toll in Oxford.*]

Henricus[1] dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hybernie uicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Cum nuper ad prosecutionem dilecti nobis Magistri Thome Chace cancellarii Universitatis nostre Oxonie proclamari fecimus in uilla nostra Oxonie quod statuta in Parliamento domini Edwardi quondam regis Anglie abaui nostri tam apud Eboracum quam Westmonasterium, ac quoddam aliud statutum per dominum Ricardum nuper regem Anglie secundum post conquestum apud &c. edita, per que inter cetera continetur quod &c. ; quia tamen nobis datum est intelligi quod ubi feodifirma uille nostre predicte a tempore quo non existit memoria leuari debet et consueuit inter cetera

Tw. iv. 105. c. 1429

[1] There can be little doubt that the original read *Herberfeld.*

[2] Thomas Chace was chancellor 1426-1431. In 1429 there was a dispute with the Town about toll,

de stallis piscenariorum, carnificum, cocorum, corbellis pistorum, fenestris regratariorum, quodque colore proclamationis per predictum Cancellarium facte carnifices, piscenarii neque alii homines ad uillam predictam cum aliquibus animalibus, carnibus, piscibus uiuis sive mortuis uenientes et declinantes theolonium neque aliquam consuetudinem pro eorum stallis, picagio, terragio seu pauagio dicte feodifirme annexis burgensibus nostris feodifirmariis uille nostre predicte prestandam soluere uolunt, sed in prestacione huiusmodi theolonii et consuetudinum nobis et dictis burgensibus nostris in hac parte prestandarum se reddunt contrarios et infestos quominus dicti burgenses nostri de feodifirma predicta respondere possunt, tam in nostri quam ipsorum burgensium exheredationem, unde nobis sit supplicatum de remedio in hac parte prouidere ; Nos exheredationem nostram euitare uolentes et statuta predicta per nullos nisi solummodo per nos et iuris nostri consultos interpretari, construentes quod non fuit intentio dicti abaui nostri nec nostri quod ipse abauus noster nec heredes sui nec aliqui domini spirituales sive temporales, nec quod cives seu burgenses regni nostri de aliquo theolonio, consuetudine, sive feodo, dicto abauo nostro seu heredibus suis neque predictis dominis ciuibus aut burgensibus prestandis, colore editionis statutorum predictorum, essent exheredati, tibi precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod in singulis locis infra uillam nostram predictam, proclamari et ligeis nostris ibidem notificari facias intentionem nostram predictam, omnibus et singulis carnificibus et piscenariis uille predicte ac aliis ligeis nostris ad uillam predictam cum aliis rebus uenalibus declinantibus [mandantes][1] quod se in solutione theolonii, consuetudinum et feodorum predictorum burgensibus nostris uille nostre predicte in hac parte prestandorum se pareant[2] et intendant, prout decet ; et quod tu quoties opus fuerit predictis burgensibus notris sis auxilians et intendens ; et non est intentionis nostre quod aliqua libertas tenentium de antiquo dominico corone nostre seu aliquibus tenentibus dominorum spiritualium uirtute statutorum predictorum [minuatur, sed][3] quod theolonium siue

[1] Twyne omits this word and reads *declinantes*.

[2] The construction is confused and *se pareant* is ungrammatical, but the meaning is plain.

[3] Twyne omits these words, but they or similar words are required.

aliqua consuetudinum predictarum ab eis minime capi debeat.[1]

196

[*Two draughts of a petition to the Council against the action of Thomas Chace, Chancellor of the University.*]

Fait a remembrer de lez oppressions, tortz et iniuries faitz as burgeys et tenantz notre seigneur le Roy de sa uille Doxford par Thomas Chace, chaunceller del Universite illeoques, ore de novell; queux si ne soient redressez et reformez la dite uille ne poet ster longement pur paier la feferme de dit ville, ne porter lez chargez come la dit ville ad porte devaunt come en taxes, talliagez, donnes, prestez et autrez chargez touchant mesme la ville, quant notre sovereigne sire ad besoigne. Tw. iv. 194. c. 1429.

Primerement lez mayr & burgeys notre seigneur le Roy de sa ville Doxford eux complegnent q' l'ou ils teignent la dite ville a feeferme pour lxiii l. vd.,[2] en aide de quel ferme ils & lour predecessores de temps dount memorie ne court auoient este seisiez pesiblement dez diverses commodites entre autres come de stallage, terrage, picage, pavage et autres maniers de custumes tanque ore tarde q' l'an darreine passe mestre Thomas Chace, chanceller d' Universite illeoques, par colour dez estatutz faitz a Westmynster & Everwyk', quex sount exemplifiez al pursuit de dit Chanceller, ad defendu lez pessoners, si bien denizeyns come foreyns, qils rien ne paent al Bayliffs de dit ville pour lour stallage, queux occupiount lour stalles en la royall chemyn, al graunt damage, arrerisment et overt disheritison notre sire le Roy et sez ditz feofermes annuelment al value de x marc' et plus, come pert par estretz deliverez as subbaillies du dit ville, queux sount deputez de lever lez ditez estretez; plese au votre tressage discretiones de considerer le cause pur quel lez

[1] Twyne's note is "The rest is wanting; this was not the coppy of the king's breife in deed ever granted or passed, but only a draught of such a brief as the townsmen had framed to themselves for the king to follow, if it had been granted".

[2] The feefarm was originally £63 0*s.* 5*d*; at this time it was £58 0*s.* 5*d.* The first lines of this petition are in the Town Archives (H.6.) on parchment.

dites statutz furent faitz, coment l'entent del fesa unce dicellez ne fuist a disheriter notre sire le Roy de nulle chose q'a sa corone appert, ne nulle cite, ne burgh, q'est tenuz de luy, ne seignur espirituell ne temporell q'ad ascun feir ou market deinz le royalme, mais soulement q' toutes maners de gentz par lour propre mayns sans ascun disturbance, nient contreesteant a son franchise ou libertie, puissent vendre en gros et a retail tous maners choses vendeblez deinz franchises et dehors, forsprys ceux queux sount forsprisez &c., et sur ceo de ouster le dit Chanceller de sa opinion, et issint q' lez bailliffs del dit ville purrent paier au Roy sa dit ferme a ycest fest de Chaundel, considerant q' tous lez ditez pessoners, si nestoit le dit Chauncellor, vodrent obeier & paier as bayliffs de dite ville pour lour stallage tout ceo q' de eux est demande ; la retraier et non payement en cell partie ne vault al dit Universite q' mays en disheritison de Roy come desous, et ycest contransie[1] avant ditez heures fust surde, come piert par copie de brief[2] a ycest annexe, et par ycelle bien appiert coment nulle disheritison est fayt au Roy el les ditz estatutz bein saluez.

Si le Chaunceller encountre lez premesses voet alleger q' est clerk del market, soit bein conu q' il nad nulle amerciment ne forfeyture ne profite, mays dont lavantage en cell partie apartient a lez ditz meyr et burgeys ; soit sa charte a luy fait par Edward tierce par vertue de submission son iuge.

Si ascun excesse ou extorsion en preignant le toll soit allege par le dit Chanceller, adonquez soit enquerez coment le Prior de St. Frisewit Doxford q' ad une foitz chescun an la dit ville en sa mayne, prent son toll &c. durant sa feir.

Auxint compleignent lez ditz meyr & burgeys, desicome le dit chaunceller de dit Universite nad ascun conusance de ple personell de nulle manere nature, si escoler ou servant descoler ne soit partie, lavantdit Chaunceller prent sur luy d'avoir pleine conesance et determination dez touz maners d'acciones de detes, en disheritison de Roy et cez dites burgeys, lou la dete surde de payn, cervoyse, vine, furmet, braz, char ou pesson, par colour q' il est gardaine d'assise de payne et cervoise, tout ceo q' ceo ne soit pour correction ne punition de

[1] Not in the Dictionary ; perhaps Twyne misread the word.
[2] Apparently the Latin writ which is printed next.

viteille, entre gentz de pays et hommes de la ville, l'ou null de sa iurisdiction est partie ; dount prient remedie &c.

Aliter. Suppliount[1] treshumblement lez poverez et foialx lieges notre sovereigne seignur le Roy, lez meyr & burgeys de la ville Doxford, q' come ils teignent la dit ville du Roy, au feferme pour lviii*l.* v*d.* a paer annuelment en lescheker notre dit sovereigne seignur, ou aillours a son assignement, et coment entre autres la dite feferme, de temps dount memoire ne court, soloiet estre leve des stalles des bochers, pessoners, sibien dez denizens come dez foreyns, et de tous autres choses vendablez veignantz au dit ville, come est bien conu a tout le pays environ ; et ore, tressagez et tresgracionsez seignurs, est ensy q' par colour d'une commission proclayme deinz la dite ville par Thomas Chace, chaunceller d' Universite D'Oxford, q' touz marchaundez, si biens alienz come denizeyns de quel pays q' ils soient, forsprys ceux q' sount enemies du Roy et du Royalme, purrent vendre en gros ou a retaill, sibien deinz la cite de Loundres come en touz autrez cites, villes, burghs et marches, deinz fraunchises et dehors, purrent vendre a lour volunte sanz empediment et desturbance dascun, sur certeinz peynes contenuz en mesme la comission, bles, vines, pessons, chare, mercez, draps, quir, lainz, avoir du pays, et tous autrez chosez, come en lez estatutz sur queux la dit commission fuist conceyve est contenuz, paiant au Roy et as autres lez custumez duez dez ditz merchandizes, les pessoners et bochers, occupant lez estalles esteantz en la royall chemyn, ne nulle autre person, q' vient au dit ville oue chivalx ou charectz chargez oue salt, vine, harange, oistres, muscles, mulewell, lynges, stokfysh rien ne payent pour custome, pour stallage, picage, pauage, terrage, ne null' autre custome, par maignetenance de dit chaunceller d' Oxford, au grant damage et arrerisement de dit feferme chescun an xl marc' et plus, et nulle amendement dez Universite et ville avauntditz, ne de la pays environ, mays pour continuer debate et descencion entre les parties avanditz, a cause que le dit chaunceller Doxford par sa volunte vodroit enheriter et avoyr le feferme avantdit, q' Dieu defense ; Please a voz tressagez discretiones de

[1] From this point to the end the original is in the City Archives (H.6.1.). It is on paper, much decayed.

considerer q' tout soit q' par lez estatutz avantditez fuist ordeigne, q' lez marchandises avantditez puissent fraunchement vendre en Loundres et touz autrez cites et villez deyns franchise & dehors lez choses susditz sanz desturbance, nientmayns lentent del fesance dez ditz estatutz ne fuist mye de disheriter le Roy, ne null seignur espriruell ne temporell, ne nulle cite ne ville q' est charge ou ascun feferme ; et sur ceo q' ils purrent avoyr une commission ou une breif al viscount D' Oxenford q' ore est et q' pour le temps sera de ouertement proclaymer deyns la ville q' chescun pessoner, bocher, et tous autrez desore enavant paiont lour custume pour stallage et autres en la dit ville resonablement usez as ditz mayr et burgeys et lez ministrez du roy illeoques, la proclamation fait par le dit Chaunceller Doxford fait nient obstant ; et q' a ceo faire quant mester sera, le dit vicount soit eidant et entendant lez contrariants en cell partie chastier par emprisonement.

Translation.

A record of the oppressions, wrongs and injuries lately done to the burgesses, tenants of the King of his town of Oxford, by Thomas Chace, chancellor of the University there ; of which if there is no redress or reform, the said town cannot long endure to pay the feefarm, or bear the charges such as the town has borne in the past in taxes, talliages, gifts, contributions and other charges touching the same town, when the king is in need.

Firstly, the mayor and burgesses complain that whereas they hold the town of Oxford at a feefarm of £63 5*d*., in aid of which they and their predecessors have been seised of all time peacably of diverse advantages, among others of stallage, terrage, picage, pavage, and other kinds of customs, until lately last year Master Thomas Chace, chancellor of the University there, by colour of the statutes made at Westminster and York, of which copies have been made at the prosecution of the said chancellor, has forbidden the fishmongers, whether of the town or foreigners, who occupy their stalls in the high street, to pay anything to the bailliffs for their stallage, to the great damage, injury and open disherison of the king and his feefarm yearly to the value of ten marks and more, as appears by estreats delivered to the under-

bailiffs of the town, who are deputed to collect the estreats; may it please you in your wise discretion to consider the cause for which the statutes were made, how the intent of making them was not to disherit the King of ought that belongs to his crown, nor any city or borough which is held of him, nor any lord temporal or spiritual who has any fair or market in the kingdom, but only that all manner of folk, in no way contravening their franchise or liberty, can by their own hands sell in gross or retail all kind of things which are sold within or without the franchises, excepting those things which are excepted &c.; and thereon to move the Chancellor from his opinion, and so that the bailliffs can pay to the king his feefarm this Candlemas day, having in consideration that all the fishmongers, were it not for the Chancellor, would be willing to obey & to pay the bailliffs for their stallage that which is demanded of them; the withdrawal of it and the non-payment is of no advantage to the University, but it is to the disheriting of the king as aforesaid, and this [ ] has already arisen, as appears by a copy of a writ annexed hereto; & therein is seen how no disheriting of the king is done and the said statutes well observed.

If against the premisses the Chancellor would allege that he is clerk of the market, be it known that he has no amercement, forfeiture or profit, but all the advantage belongs to the mayor or burgesses; let the charter of Edward III, made by virtue of the town's submission, be his judge.

If any excess or extortion in taking toll is alleged, then let it be enquired how the Prior of St. Frideswide, who has once every year the town in his hand, takes his toll during his fair.

Also the mayor and burgesses complain that although the Chancellor has no cognisance in any personal plea, unless a scholar or a scholar's servant is a party in the plea, yet the Chancellor because he is guardian of the assize of bread and ale takes upon himself to have full cognisance in all actions of debts which arise from bread, ale, wine, grain, malt, flesh or fish between countryfolk and townsfolk neither party being of his jurisdiction although he does not do so to correct or punish the food that is sold; of which they pray a remedy &c.

Another version. The poor and loyal subjects of our sovereign lord the king, the mayor and burgesses of Oxford,

humbly pray that whereas they hold the town at a feefarm of £58 0s. 5d., to be paid yearly at the Exchequer, or elsewhere by his assignment, and whereas the said feefarm was wont among other sources to be raised from the stalls of butchers and fishmongers, whether native or foreign, and from all other goods for sale that come to the town, as is well known to all the country round ; and now, wise and gracious sirs, so it is that by colour of a commission proclaimed in the town by Thomas Chace, chancellor of the University that all merchants, natives or strangers of whatever country they are, except those who are enemies of the king and the realm, may sell in gross or in retail, both in London and in all other cities, towns, boroughs, markets, within franchises and without, at their will without impediment or disturbance of any one, under certain pains contained in the same commission, may sell corn, wine, fish, flesh, mercery, cloth, leather, wool, goods sold by weight and all other things, as is contained in the statutes on which the said commission was conceived, paying to the king and to others the customs due from the said merchandizers, the fishmongers and butchers, occupying the stalls which are in the king's highway, and all others who come to the town with horses or carts loaded with salt, wine, herrings, oysters, mussels, cod, ling or stockfish pay nothing for custom, stallage, picage, pavage, terrage, or other custom, by maintenance of the said chancellor, to the great damage and injury of the said feefarm to the amount of 40 marks yearly and more, neither the town or the University or the neighbourhood having any advantage, but for the continuance of debate and dissension between the said parties, because the chancellor according to his will would inherit and have the said feefarm, which God forbid ; May it please you, wise sirs, to consider that by the said statutes it was ordained that the said merchandisers might freely sell in London and all other cities, within franchise or without, their goods aforesaid without disturbance and the intent of making the said statutes was not at all to disinherit the king or any lord temporal or spiritual, or any town that is charged with a feefarm ; and thereon that they may have a commission or a writ to the sheriff of Oxford, who now is or shall be from time to time, to proclaim openly in the town that every fishmonger, butcher and others shall henceforth pay their custom

for stallage, and other charges reasonably in use in the said town, to the mayor and burgesses and to the ministers of the king there, nothwithstanding the proclamation made by the said chancellor of Oxford; and that for this purpose the said sheriff shall, when there is need, give aid and support to chastise by imprisonment those who resist in this matter.

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[*A draught of a settlement between the Town and the University, such as the Town desires the Justices to issue.*]

Uppon [ ][1] disturbance nowe late made by the forsayde chancellor and schollers against the said meyr & burgeys and contrary to the oathes[2] of our sovereigne lord, her feefarme of bochers, fyshers and other vitayllers, foreyners and denizens, in the manner as it hath be used of time that no minde renneth by colour of statutes made at Yorke & at Westmynster in the dayes of Edward the third and Richard the Secund; Neverthelesse the foreseyde parties bene thus accorded by councel of both sides, the assent and avisement of one of the Judges of the common place[3] hadde the day and yeare aboveseid at Lundon, that is to say every man' of denizein and foreyn that occupieth any stalle or bord upon any ground or partie of the kinges ground or border within the towne and franchise of the same towne shall pay every day that he occupieth 1*d.*, and of every horslode that is sold in the market by forreyners [ ] and of every bocher stonding at Seint Mary churche i*d.* the day for stallage and occupienge of the kinges grounde, and of every cart of oisters charged with oysters, salt, wyne, herringes, fysh and other vittles ii*d.* for every day that the cart occupieth the kinges grounde, and of every horslode that is of a foreyn' that cometh with oysters

Tw. iv, 197. c. 1429.

[1] The original is in the Town Archives H.6 4., a slip of parchment much decayed, from which it appears that Twyne modernised the spelling; where the writing is legible the original spelling has been restored. The handwriting is such as was in use in the first half of the fifteenth century, and no doubt the document deals with the dispute of 1428 and 1429. In the original there is here an illegible word; Twyne omits it.

[2] Such is Twyne's version, but the word in the original does not look like *oathes*.

[3] Apparantly means "Common Pleas."

ob., and of every horselode of muscles that ys of a foreyn' comminge to the towne qua.[1]

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[*Part of the will of Robert Keneysham, beadle.*]

w. 23, 478. Testamentum Roberti Keneyshame bedelli Universitatis Oxonie quod conditum est die Sabbati proximo ante festum cir-
ec. 30, 1430 cumcisionis anno domini 1430, in quo corpus suum in ecclesia fratrum Minorum Oxonie in medio inter duo altaria subtus summam crucem in corpore ecclesie sepeliri precipit &c.; item legat fraternitati sancte Katharine[2] in suburbio Oxonie xx*d.*,
n. 4, 1431. &c. Cui testamento codicillum attexuit die Iovis proxima post festum Circumcisionis domini eodem anno in quo precipit corpus suum in capella beate Marie virginis in ecclesia sua parochiali sancte Ebbe sepeliri, cuius rectori Iohanni Dalton zonam suam argenteam precii ii marcarum in compensationem decimarum et oblationum suarum si quando dum superstes fuerat illarum forsitan eum ceperit oblivio, legavit &c.; illic eciam in fine meminit Ricardi Cumbe aque baiuli ecclesie sancte Ebbe.[3]

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[*Lease of a small lane in St. Aldate's parish to John Hide and others.*]

City Archives H. 11 ec. 19, 1434. Nouerint uniuersi quod inter Thomam Daggevile, maiorem ville Oxonie, Willelmum Brampton, Thomam Coventre, Willelmum Herberfeld & Iohannem North aldremannos, Iohannem Wilmot & Iohannem Quarame ballivos, Iohannem Bristowe & Iohannem Waryn camerarios & totam communitatem eiusdem ville ex parte una & Iohannem Hide dyer de Oxonia & Katerinam uxorem eius, Walterum, Iohannem, Thomam, Elizabetham, & Aliciam liberos eorundem Iohannis Hide & Katerine ex parte altera testatur quod dicti maior,

[1] Twyne adds "This was also I suppose a draught of that which they would have had, but it went not foreward".

[2] There is no other mention of this fraternity in mediaeval times. Wood suggests that the brethren lived in a house near Castle Mill (City of Oxford I, 314; II, 504), but there is no evidence.

[3] Twyne saw this will among the deeds of Olyver Smith.

aldremanni, ballivi, camerarii & communitas sub forma & condicionibus subscriptis concesserunt, tradiderunt & dimiserunt prefatis Iohanni Hide & Katerine uxori eius, Willelmo, Iohanni, Thome, Elizabethe & Alicie totam venellam vocatam le Hamele in parochia sancti Aldati Oxonie iuxta cimiterium eiusdem ecclesie, que venella iacet inter tenementum magistri hospitalis sancti Iohannis Oxonie ex parte orientali[1] & tenementum domine de la Wyke ex parte occidentali, ad includendum ad utrumque finem eiusdem, dum tamen via per portam in orientali parte ibidem fiat patens temporibus licitis & congruis ad tenementum Phillipi Fys ibidem ; habendam & tenendam prefatis I. & K., W., I., T., E., & Alicie ad totam vitam eorundum & eorum cuiuslibet diucius viventis, reddendo inde annuatim camerariis dicte communitatis octo denarios ad quatuor anni terminos ; [the tenants may not sublet without the leave of the comminalty, who also may distrain for the rent.] In cuius rei testimonium tam sigillum officii maioratus ville predicte de assensu dicte communitatis quam sigilla eorundem Iohannis & Katerine alternatim sunt appensa. Datum apud Oxoniam decimo nono die Decembris anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum terciodecimo.[2]

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[*An inhibition and a citation from the Dean of Arches, to be served on the Commissary.*]

[sancte][3] Marie de arcubus Lundon', uenerabilis uiri domini officialis curie Cantuariensis in ipsius absentia commissarius generalis, discretis uiris Ricardo Gildford, Iohanni [ ] Lincolniensis diocesis salutem in autore salutis. Ex parte Ricardi Bartolot, goldsmyth, sergeant uille Oxonie dicte diocesis, nobis extitit intimatum quod [licet existens bone] fame, opinionis illese ac conuersationis honeste, Tw. iv, 83. Dec. 28, 1434

[1] For the site of this house see *Cart. of the Hospital of St. John* vol. II, p. 133. The lane must have run north and south on the west side of Christ Church Almshouse.

[2] With the seal of the mayor, an ox in front of a tree. This, therefore, was the half of the indenture which belonged to the tenants.

[3] The original must have been defective. The gaps in Twyne's transcript have been supplied by guess with the words in brackets.

metuens tamen ex quibusdam causis probabilibus et verisimilibus coniecturis sibi circa premissa graue [dampnum, ne quis in ipsius] preuidicium circa premissa seu eorum aliquod quicquam attemptaret seu faceret aliqualiter attemptari palam et publice fuerit et sit ad sedem apostolicam [appellatum, reuerendus tamen] uir magister Iohannes Burbage, uenerabilis uiri domini cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie commissarium se pretendens, eundem Ricardum in quem nullam [habuit iurisdictionem, nullam] saltem in hac parte legittimam potestatem, non licite citatum, non monitum, non confessum nec convictum sed absentem, non per contumaciam, cause cognitionem [ ] absque causa rationabili seu legittima quacumque, etiam contra statuta concilii generalis excommunicauit in[1] scriptis, ac ipsum eundem Ricardum [excommunicatum esse fecit] nuntiari tam ex officio suo pretenso quam ad instanciam et procurationem magistrorum Michaelis Tregur' et Ricardi Tenet procuratorum [Uniuersitatis predicte in ipsius Ricardi] Bartolet preiudicium non modicum et grauamen. Unde ex parte eiusdem, sentientis se ex premissis grauaminibus omnibus & singulis et eorum quolibet [iniuriari . . . . . ad] curiam Cantuariensem legitime extitit appellatum. Quocirca uobis communiter & diuersimodo, curie auctoritate committimus et mandamus firmiter iniungendo [quod predicto cancellario] ipsiusque commissario pretenso et procuratoribus pretensis predictis ac ceteris omnibus et singulis, quibus ius exegit in hac parte, inhiberi eiusdem [curie auctoritate faciatis] ne pendente in eadem curia huiusmodi tuitorio appellationis negotio quicquam hac occasione in dicte partis appellantis preiudicium attemptent aut faciant [attemptari] prout iustum fuerit utriusque. Citetis etiam seu citari faciatis peremptorie prefatos magistros Iohannem Burbage commissarium [et predictos Michaelem et Ricardum quod] compareant dicto domino officiali, nobis, aut alio dicte curie presidenti in ecclesia beate Marie de Arcubus Londonie proximo [die iuridico in huiusmodi] appellacionis negotio processuri et procedi uisuri, facturi ulterius et recepturi quod iustitia suadebit. De diebus uero [quibus predictum] Iohannem commissarium pretensum ac Michaelem et Ricardum procuratores pretensos predictos personaliter citaueritis [quod compareant] dictis die et loco debite certifi-

[1] Twyne reads *sine* possibly right.

cetis per uestras seu sic certificet ille uestrum qui prius mandatum fuerit [assecutus per suas litteras]. Assignat' dict' London', quinto Kal. Ianuarii anno domini MCCCCXXXIIII.

201

[*A jury to be summoned at the Exchequer to decide whether the members of the University were duly assessed for a subsidy by Thomas Chace, late Chancellor.*]

Ricardus Restwold, Iohanni Hachet, Iohanni Romney, Galfrido Kaye, Iohanni Hill, Galfrido Nicolle et Iohanni Gebone, balliuis domini regis itinerantibus in comitatu predicto salutem. Ex parte domini regis uobis coniunctim et diuisim mando quod non omittatis propter aliquam libertatem quin eam ingrediamini et distringatis Stephanum Hatfeld, Nicholaum Drayton, Nicholaum Waddon, Iohannem Fitz Elys, Iohannem Daumers, Edmundum Forster, Ricardum Purcelle, Thomam Yerman, Thomam Horncastell, Iohannem Somerton, Willelmum Ardern, Iohannem Faulore, Nicholaum Wrenne, Iohannem Collyar, Iohannem Wyghthille, Willelmum Barcloc, Thomam Attehyde, Ricardum Marmyon seniorem, Thomam Hastinges, Ricardum Coteler, Willelmum Gayt et Iohannem Byngham per omnes terras et cattalla &c.; et quod habere possim corpora eorum coram baronibus de Scaccario domini regis apud Westmonasterium in crastino clausi Pasche ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum si diuersi homines, uidelicet familiares, scriptores, aluminatores (*sic*), pergamenarii, ministri et seruientes scolarium in Uniuersitate Oxonie in diuersis parochiis eiusdem uille et in suburbiis eiusdem existentes temporibus concessionis et solutionis duarum decimarum integrarum domino regi a laicis anno regni domini regis nunc octauo concessarum in dicta uilla Oxonie et in suburbiis eiusdem, quorum nomina sigillatim annotantur in diuersis schedulis ad dictum Scaccarium domini regis per Stephanum Braywell, Iohannem Shakell, Willelmum Wynter et Willelmum Hauyle nuper collectores integre decime dictarum duarum decimarum, ac Johannem Shakell, Johannem Herbeger, Thomam Hauylle et Robertum Sadeler nuper collectores secunde decime dictarum duarum decimarum liberatis, debite et proportionaliter per Thomam Chace

Tw. iv, 98. c. Feb., 1435

nuper cancellarium dicte Uniuersitatis ad decimas predictas pro portione bonorum suorum mobilium infra uillam et suburbia eiusdem tunc existentium taxati fuerunt et assessi, prout alii uicini et homines de eisdem uilla et suburbiis ad easdem decimas taxati fuerunt et assessi, necne, ut predicti nuper collectores[1], necnon ad ulterius inquirendum et faciendum tunc ibidem ea qui eis obicientur ex parte domini regis, et qualiter feceritis in premissis michi certificetis in castro Oxonie indilate cum hoc mandato &c.[2]

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[*A strip of land on the south side of Brasenose Lane is granted to Lincoln College in fee farm.*]

City Archives. H.11. Aug. 1, 1435.

Hec indentura facta inter Thomam Daggevile maiorem ville Oxonie, Iohannem Quarrame & Iohannem Wilmot ballivos, Willelmum Brampton, Thomam Couentre, Willelmum Herberfeld & Iohannem North aldremannos, Iohannem Bristowe & Iohannem Waryn camerarios & totam communitatem uille predicte ex parte una & magistrum Iohannem Beke custodem sive rectorem & scolares collegii beate Marie & Omnium Sanctorum Lincoln' in Uniuersitate Oxonie ex parte altera testatur quod dicti maior, ballivi, aldremanni, camerarii & communitas concesserunt, tradiderunt & ad feodifirmam imperpetuum dimiserunt prefatis custodi sive rectori & scolaribus in augmentum sive elargacionem collegii predicti quandam parcellam terre dicto collegio contiguam in venella sancte Mildrede Oxonie,[3] que quidem parcella terre continet in longitudine ab occidente versus orientem, incipient' [*sic*] ab angulo orientali cimeterii ecclesie nuper sancte Mildrede Oxonie centum & tres pedes, unde latitudo continet in dicto

[1] Some verb seems required; perhaps *asserunt*.

[2] Restwold was sheriff November 3, 1434 to November 7, 1435.

[3] This was evidently a strip of land on the south side of Brasenose Lane. As Lincoln College at this date did not extend eastward beyond Deep Hall, now the College kitchen, the distance of 103 feet must be measured westward from the N.E. corner of the kitchen. The situation of the strip as given in Clark's Hist. of Lincoln College, p. 4 is entirely wrong. It seems to have been wedge-shaped, being 13 feet wide at the west end tapering to a point at the east.

angulo tresdecim pedes, latitudo uero dicte parcelle terre quasi in medio continet undecim pedes & duos pollices, et latitudo dicte venelle a dicto angulo continet decem & septem pedes & nouem pollices, et latitudo eiusdem venelle in medio continet sexdecim pedes, et latitudo prefate venelle in fine orientali dicte parcelle terre continet virginti & tres pedes; habendam & tenendam dictam parcellam terre prefatis custodi siue rectori & scolaribus & eorum successoribus de prefatis maiore, balliuis, aldremannis, camerariis & communitate & eorum successoribus imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim imperpetuum camerariis dicte communitatis qui nunc sunt & qui pro tempore erunt ad opus dicte communitatis sex denarios annui redditus legalis monete Anglie ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli, [the Town may distrain for the rent.] In cuius rei testimonium tam sigillum commune communitatis predicte quam sigillum commune predicti collegii hiis indenturis alternatim sunt appensa. Dat' apud Oxoniam primo die Augusti anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum terciodecimo.

203

[*The pleading of John Tayllor against Robert Hill.*]

Tw. iv, 77. ? autumn, 1438.

Iohannes Tayllor queritur de Roberto Hill de placito deceptionis &c.; unde grauiter conquerendo dicit quod ubi ipse Iohannes iam tarde in festo Purificationis beate Marie virginis anno regni domini regis nunc quarto apud Oxoniam ad prosecutionem David Arnold coram Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie implacitatus extiterit pro xii marcis quas predictus David exigebat a dicto Iohanne Taillour in curia prefati Cancellarii; in quo placito predictus [David][1] constituit Ricardum Canton procuratorem suum et in quo placito dictus Robertus fuit retentus de consilio dicti Iohannis, promittendo de essendo sibi bonum et fidelem in hac parte; super quo dictus Iohannes plene confidens super fidelitate dicti Roberti ei ostendebat consilium suum et inter alia quandam litteram acquietancie de omnibus actionibus factam predicto Iohanni per predictum David; predictus Robertus, videns quod predictus David ab actione sua in placito predicto virtute acquietancie predicte expelli deberet, falso et deceptorie dictum Iohannem

[1] omitted by Twyne.

machinans gravari, fecit dictum Iohannem implacitari pro predictis xii marcis coram senescallo et marescallo domini regis apud Oxoniam in festo sancti Michaelis ultimo preterito ad prosecutionem dicti David, allegando quod dictus Iohannes debuisset debere dicto David denarios predictos occasione cuiusdam contractus inter eos habiti originem habentis post datam acquietancie predicte; causa cuius imaginacionis et deceptionis idem Iohannes coram prefato senescallo et mariscallo auctoritate curie predicte condemnatus fuit in xiii marcis vi solidis viii denariis predicto David, quos soluit, et pro eisdem imprisonatus fuit per xv dies falso et deceptorie ad damnum xx librarum. Et predictus Robertus venit & defendit &c., et dicit quod non fuit retentus de consilio dicti Iohannis in placito predicto modo quo dictus Iohannes superius supponit. Et sic ad patriam.[1]

[1] This is probably the pleading in the Mayor's Court or the Hustengs Court. The complaint is not that the case was transferred to another court, but that the attorney or proctor revealed to the other side his client's line of defence, so that the other side in prosecuting in the Marshalsea made such a pleading that the letter of acquittance was of no value. It is evident that David Arnold must have been of the jurisdiction of the Chancellor; but this was no reason why he was bound to have his case tried in the Chancellor's court. A member of the University might prosecute in a civil court, if he thought it to his interest, though on the other hand if prosecuted he could not be compelled to answer in a civil court against his will, if the case was of that kind that the Chancellor had power to try it. Twyne adds *tempus non liquet; videtur sub Henrico iv.* Probably we may identify the Richard Canton who appeared as counsel in the Chancellor's court with a man of that name of whom we learn the following facts in the Calendar of Papal Letters. In Feb. 1413, he was bachelor of canon and civil law, rector of St. David's, Bridell, in Wales, and had licence to hold a second benefice. In Aug. 1432, being master of the college of St. Mary by the church of St. David's, licentiate in civil law, he had licence to be absent from all his benefices for seven years while he studied at a University. In 1445 he was doctor of civil law, rector of Newport, canon of St. David's, clerk of the Papal *camera.* From the Patent Rolls we learn that he was Doctor of Canon Law in 1452 and died in 1465, when he held the custody of the temporalities of the see of St. Asaph. The date might be 1432-9 while Canton was at Oxford. The Marshalsea court could sit at Oxford only when the king was in Oxford or within the verge. Such seems to have been the case in 1438, the king being at Woodstock at the end of September and at Oxford the beginning of October; but the words *anno regis quarto* suggest a date about 1427.

204

[*Deed saying that the assessment of Oxford for tenths is to be reduced.*]

Carta Willelmi domini de Lovell, Ricardi Restwalde et Thome Feteplace, militum pro comitatu Oxonie in ultimo Parliamento, pro relaxacione x librarum ix*s.* ix*d.* a summa lxxxxi librarum vii sol., x den., que villa Oxonie importabiliter (ut illic dicitur) in decimis et quintis decimis oneratur &c. Dat' apud Rutherfeld Grey vicesimo die Maii anno Henrici VI octavo decimo.[1] Tw. 23, 465. May 20, 1440

205

[*The Town grants to the parishioners of St. Michael at South Gate a tower by the Gate.*]

Omnibus ad quos presentes littere indentate peruenerint salutem. Sciatis [quod][2] nos Robertus Walford maior ville Oxonie, Thomas Daggefeld, Iohannes North, Ricardus Spragot aldermanni, Iohannes Hyde, Willelmus Haus ballivi, Thomas Stanfeld & Iohannes Barton camerarii ac tota communitas ville Oxonie dedimus, concessimus & hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus Iohanni Bodeley & Iohanni Kent procuratoribus ecclesie parochialis sancti Michaelis ad portam australem ville Oxonie, Thome Wythig aldermanno, Iohanni Bristow, Iohanni Mersshefeld & Georgio Skydmore parochianis ibidem unum (*sic*) turrim cum suis pertinentiis situat' in muro ville predicte inter portam predictam ex parte occidentali[3] & ecclesiam predictam ex parte orientali ; habendam & tenendam predictam turrim prefatis I., I., T., I., I., & Georgio, successoribus & assignatis eorum imperpetuum sub ista condicione quod predicti procuratores soluerent pre manibus prefate communitati ville Oxonie quadraginta solidos sterlingorum ; City Archives H. 14 Sep. 24, 144

[1] If Twyne's figures are correct the assessment was reduced to £80 18*s.* 1*d.* But in the Letters Patent of May 14, 1442, the sum is stated to be £80 0*s.* 8*d.* (see Cal. of Pat. Rolls of 20 Hen. VI).

[2] omitted by the scribe.

[3] The MS. reads "Aust' occidentali", the former word being written over an erasure.

et ulterius predicti procuratores & successores sui pro tempore existentes ac toti parochiani[1] reddere debent prefate communitati annuatim imperpetuum duodecim denarios sterlingorum soluendos ad festa Pasche & sancti Michaelis archangeli per equales porciones camerariis ville pro tempore existentibus. Et predicti Iohannes B. & I.K. procuratores, T.W., I.B., I.M. & Georgius Skydmore volunt & concedunt [&c.] quod, si solucionem predictam annualem reddendam non soluunt ad festa predicta tunc bene liceat[2] camerariis ville predicte in dicto turri intrare vel in uno[3] messuagio in parochia predicta in quo prefatus Iohannes Mersshefeld iam inhabitat & situatum est inter ecclesiam predictam ex parte boriali & parvam venellam vocatam Schelfyngstole[4] ex parte australi distringere et districciones sic captas asportare, effugare et retinere quousque de dicto redditu [&c.] plenarie sit satisfactum. Et ad [&c. warranty and sealing,] datum apud Gilhaldam ville Oxonie die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quarto.[5]

Brygges.[6]

206

[*Writ that suit at the Hustengs Court is not to be demanded from All Souls College for the houses and lands that it has received from the King.*]

City Archives D. 5, 1 et. 17, 1446

Henricus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie & dominus Hibernie maiori et balliuis uille sue Oxonie salutem. Cum secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie non debeamus sectam ad curiam alicuius facere occasione terrarum & tenementorum quorumcumque in manu nostra existencium ac illi quibus huiusmodi terras et tenementa concesserimus

[1] The scribe means *tota parochia* or *omnes parochiani.*

[2] liceant, MS.

[3] unno, MS.

[4] The name of a lane on the east side of Grandpont, where now is the entrance to Christ Church meadows.

[5] With a small seal.

[6] William Briggs was town-clerk in 1445 and 1449 (see Boase, Reg. Colleg. Exon p. 308; and *Munimenta Academica* p. 597). He is not in Wood's list (*City of Oxford* II, 56).

ea adeo libere & ab omni secta quieta tenere debeaut ac si ea in manu nostra teneremus, ac Thomas Chicheley clericus, Iohannes Birkehede & Robertus Danuers ac Iohannes Bolde iam defunctus quatuor tenementa cum pertinenciis in Oxonia que nuper fuerunt Iohannis Sprunt ac quinque messuagia & sex tenementa cum pertinenciis in eadem villa que nuper fuerunt Willelmi Hales & Matilldis uxoris eius per cartam suam nobis nuper dimiserint, liberauerint & sursum reddiderint, habenda & tenenda nobis, heredibus & assignatis nostris imperpetuum, nosque dimissioni, liberacioni & sursum reddicioni huiusmodi nobis ut premittitur factis per litteras nostras patentes nostrum liberum adhibuerimus assensum, ac integre & plenarie aggreauerimus eisdem, postmodumque nos mesuagia & tenementa predicta certis de causis nos intime mouentibus custodi & collegio animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum de Oxonia per litteras nostras patentes dederimus & concesserimus, habenda & tenenda sibi & successoribus suis imperpetuum iuxta formam fundacionis & statutorum collegii predicti regend' de nobis & heredibus nostris absque aliquo nobis seu heredibus nostris predictis inde reddendo, prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur; vobis mandamus quod non distringatis custodem collegii predicti ad faciendum sectam ad curiam ville nostre predicte occasione mesuagiorum & tenementorum predictorum per nos sibi ut predictum est concessorum quouismodo; et districtionem si quam eisdem custodi & collegio occasione premissa feceritis sine dilacione relaxetis eisdem. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvii die Octobris anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.[1]

GODYNG.

207

[*The election of burgesses for Parliament.*]

Hec indentura facta inter Edwardum Langford, vicecomitem Oxonie, ex una parte et Iohannem North maiorem ville Oxonie, Iohannem Barton et Thomam Wymond ballivos eiusdem ac totam communitatem ville predicte ex parte altera testatur Tw. 23, 462 c. Jan. 1447

[1] In accordance with this privilege, the Warden of All Souls does not appear in the lists of *sectatores* in Nos. 218 and 220.

quod dicti maior, ballivi et tota communitas predicta virtute breuis domini regis eisdem directi ad eligendum duo burgenses magis discretos ad veniendum ad parliamentum domini regis tentum apud Cantebrigiam[1] die sancte Scholastice anno regni sui vicesimo quinto elegerunt Thomam Dagfeld et Robertum Walford comburgenses suos personas idoneas et discretas ad comparendum &c.

208

[*Summary of a writ of Henry VI for information about the misdeeds of Thomas Ashefeld, clerk.*]

Tw. 23, 484
July 16, 1447

Breue Henrici VI regis Anglie directum custodibus pacis infra villam Oxonie, datum apud Westmonasterium xvi die Iulii anno regni xxv ut certificent regem de singulis indictamentis factis coram ipsis de quibusdam proditionibus, feloniis, transgressionibus et aliis malefactis, unde Thomas Ashefeld clericus indictatus coram ipsis fuerat &c. Arguebatur enim robberie (ut vocant) eo quod vi et armis domum Edwardi Fysher apud Oxoniam ingressus fuerat et inde 200 ulnas pancer' felonice furatus erat et asportaverat[2] &c.

209

[*The ordinance of the chest of five keys.*]

Vellum Book
I. 450
Oct. 7, 1448

In the wurchip of God be had,[3] and for the gode rewle, encrease and the comyn welth of the town of Oxenford, the Munday next after the fest of Saynt Fayth[4] the virgine the yere

[1] The Parliament sat at Bury St. Edmunds.

[2] A writ of Henry IV in a similar case is printed in *Oxford City Documents* p. 237; it it taken from Twyne iv, 156.

[3] This copy is in a hand of about 1630. The original exists no longer, and evidently when this transcript was made it was difficult to read. Perhaps the original read " to be had."

[4] There is some error about this date. John Fitz-Aleyn was bailiff on Oct. 25, 1448, and Jan. 4, 1449 (*Cart. Hosp. of St. John* I, pp. 288, 289). But Feb. 10, 1449, he was an alderman, evidently by the death of Thomas Dagvyle; but Robert Wode was not an alderman until after that date (Merton, Cambs. deed 1608, Boase Exeter Coll. p. 309). Perhaps the matter was raised on Oct. 7, 1448, but not decided until after Feb. 10, 1449.

of owre Lord 1448, and the yere of owre lord the king Harry the sexte xxvii, before Richard Spraget mayre of ye towne of Oxenford, aldermen, and other of the said counsell of the sayd towne, comyn the comyns of the sayd town shewyng and certyfying how that there was great excesse & custome expensis for the alleccion of aldermen and chamberlayns that were chosyn out of the sayd commyns by making of festis and dynerys, whereby they were gretely proverchid and distresid, and to tyme comyng more likely [*blank*] to be [and there][1] throw the wurship of the towne shuld byn loossid and distresid; wherefore they besouthe remedy; whereupon we the sayd mayor, Robarthe Walford, Thomas Wythyg, John Fittz-Alyn, & Robarth Wode aldermen, Oliver Urry one of the baylys, John Clyff & John Bolt chamberlayns of the sayd town with all the counsell and the assent of all the whole comens ordeine & stabulish for us and owre successours thes ordinances, hereafter for ever to be had, as here followeth, for ever more; First when any of the IIII^{or} aldermen dissesyn, that man that shalbe chose by alleccion to be alderman to fulfill the number of IIII^{or}, as here hath ben used of hold tyme, that he shall pay & ley downe x*li.* of lawfull money of England upon the Schekyr befor the mayre and his commyns, and so the same x*li.* to be putt forth wyt in a cover[2] of fyrr of Spredoes making yt bound with yryn with five Wardys, twoe of them with hangyng lockys at the handys of the sayd coffer; also the two men that byn chosen to be chamberlayns for the yere in the town of Oxenford, that they pay & ley down iiii*li.* of lawfull money of England uppon the Scheker in the Yeldhall before the Mayre and all his commyns upon the leccion that they byn chosen, or[3] they take there othis for there offices, and so the same iiii*li.* to be putt in the foresaid cofer; and so all the foresayd money yerely and dayly to be payd to the sayd cofer, when dayes of alleccions fallyn to chose aldermen & chamberlayns, & so to be usid as long as aldermen & chamberlayns byn usid to be chosen within the said town of Oxenford by powre of owre charter, custambley of hold tyme usid yerely; and so the same money to be kept trewly for the wurchip and the profitt of the town of Oxenford, that is to be sey by five men

[1] The scribe has left a blank; these two words are a guess for what was illegible. [2] *i.e.* coffer. [3] *i.e.* before.

that shallyn kepe the cofer & bere the keyis ; and the mayre for the tyme being shalbe overseer & se that the sayd cofer be set in safe ward ; and so none of the sayd money be take out without the Mayre and the avyse & concenting of xii the worthiest & saddist of the counsell, and also by the concenting & the vyse of xxiiii hildist & saddist & most discretys men of the said commyns, and by them spendy as they semd yn most needfull most grettist awayle & most wurchip to the said town of Oxenford, and in especiall to mayneteyne the libertie & the francheys of the said town to use by our sovereigne lord the king's progenitours and by him confirmid ; and as for keeping of the kayes of the foresaid cofer we will that one bayly and one chamberlayne, three commens of the wisest and the saddist that can be chose, and they to be swore uppon a booke to be trew kepers of the sayd money in the foresaid cofer, so that he be not taking away without the mayre, xxxvi persons before rehearsed ; and if he so be that they all [do not][1] accorde [upon the][1] expens of the same, that then the said money to be delivered & disposid by the consent of the most partie of the foresaid xxxvi persons ; also we will the aldermen, baylyeffs and chamberlaynes that shalbe chosen yerely to be swore upon a booke when they take their oaths for there offices that they should never break the ordinances aforesaid upon payne of loosyng of his franchise and putting out of the counsell ; alsoe wee wull that all them that shall be made franchised men from henceforth be swore upon a booke that he never breake the ordinances afore rehersed upon payne of imprisonment & loosing of his franchise. In wittnes of all the premisses we Richard Spraget, maire of Oxenford, sett to the seale of our office, and all we foresaid commyns put to the present comyn seale. Geven at Oxenford in the Gildhall the day and yere aforesaid.

210

[*A certificate of the Commissary that John Frankelen has become a servant of a clerk.*]

Tw. iv, 54
Sept. 10, 1449

Universis et singulis iusticiariis, uicecomitibus, prepositis,

[1] The scribe leaves two blanks. The words within the brackets are a guess.

balliuis, ministris, seu officiariis et aliis quibuscumque Willelmus Dowson, sacre theologie doctor, commissarius uenerabilis uiri magistri Gilberti Kimer cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie in dicta Universitate generalis salutem in omnium saluatore. Cum cancellarius dicte Universitatis habeat & debeat cognoscere in omni causa quocumque nomine censeatur seu conseri poterit, et corrigere, ubi una pars est de iurisdictione predicti cancellarii, exceptis felonia, mahemio, assisis et placitis de libero tenemento, sicut manifeste patet in cartis regiis sibi concessis et confirmatis, tam ex officio seu ad sectam domini regis et heredum suorum quam ad sectam partis uel alio modo quocumque ubi magister uel scolaris seu seruientes magistrorum et scolarium vel aliqua alia persona que aliquibus privilegiorum uel libertatum dicte Universitatis gaudere debeat, quos predictus Cancellarius uel successores sui aut eorum commissarii siue locum tenentes pro talibus calumniare uoluerint, est aut erit altera pars; ita quod nullus iusticiarius ad placita coram domino rege seu heredibus suis tenenda assignatus uel assignandus, iusticiarius de communi banco, iusticiarius ad assisas capiendas uel gaolas deliberandas uel custodes pacis seu iusticiarii seruientum, laboratorum, et artificum seu alii iusticiarii uel iudices quicumque, Senescallus uel Marescallus uel clericus mercati hospicii domini regis uel heredum suorum, uicecomes, maior, baliuus seu alius officiarius uel minister regis uel heredum suorum, quicumque de huiusmodi placitis, querelis, contractibus, articulis, causis, materiis uel aliis rebus seu eorum aliquo, exceptis preexceptis, in presentia domini regis uel absentia uel heredum suorum se in aliquo intromittant. Et si iidem iusticiarii aut alii ministri predicti seu eorum aliquis in presentia uel absentia domini regis uel heredum suorum super aliquibus premissis, exceptis preexceptis, inquirere seu aliqualiter cognoscere uel intromittere presumpserint in futurum se,[1] iidem iusticiarii et alii ministri et officiarii predicti ad certificacionem, notificacionem, seu significacionem cancellarii Universitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerit aut eius commissarii siue locum tenentis, inquisicionibus et cognicionibus huiusmodi ac cuicumque processui et executioni inde qualitercumque faciendis omnino supersedeant, et se inde

[1] This word is inserted by Twyne above the line; probably it should come before *intromittere*.

ulterius in aliquo nullatenus intromittant. Nouerit igitur Universitas uestra Iohannem Frankelen, aliter Glasier, de Oxonia fuisse et esse seruientem magistri Thome Chalke, sacrorum canonum doctoris et socii collegii sancte Marie Wynton' Oxonie. Quapropter de omnibus materiis, causis, querelis et placitis, exceptis preexceptis, uersus personam suam dignemini supersedere. In cuius rei testimonium eidem Iohanni, ut premissa omnibus elucescant, sigillum officii cancellariatus Universitatis predicte presentibus est appensum. Dat' Oxonie decimo die Septembris annis domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo nono, regnique regis Henrici sexti post conquestum uicesimo octavo.

211

[*The Town grants the Trinity Chapel to Robert Kelyngton for his life.*]

City Archives G. 4. 2 Dec. 4, 1452.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum peruenerit Ricardus Spragot maior ville Oxonie, Robertus Walford, Thomas Withyg, Robertus atte Wode & Iohannes Clerke aldremanni, Iohannes Swetloue, Willelmus Newman ballivi, Iohannes Dobbys, Iohannes Offord camerarii & tota communitas dicte ville salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis nos prefatos maiorem, aldremannos, ballivos, camerarios & communitatem dedisse, concessisse & hoc presenti scripto nostro indentato confirmasse domino Roberto Kelyngton capellano capellam sancte Trinitatis vocatam le Trinite extra portam orientalem in parochia sancti Petri in oriente Oxonie cum omnibus terris, tenementis, gardinis, proficuis & emolumentis, oblacionibus & suis pertinenciis ad dictam capellam pertinentibus ; habendam & tenendam predictam capellam cum omnibus terris & tenementis, gardinis, clausuris, redditibus & emolumentis, oblacionibus & suis pertinenciis ad dictam capellam pertinentibus prefato domino Roberto ad terminum vite sue ad seruiendum deo, gloriose & beatissime Trinitati & ad orandum pro bono statu dicte ville & communitatis eiusdem & pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum in dicta capella, et idem dominus Robertus omni anno durante vita sua die Sabati proximo post festum sancte Trinitatis celebrare faciet exequias & missam in die sequente solempniter cum nota pro animabus defunctorum dicte

communitatis. Et predictus dominus Robertus omnia tenementa ad dictam capellam pertinencia bene & competenter reparabit, sustentabit & manutenebit durante dicto termino. Set si aliquod tenementum ex casu vel vetustate ruina deciderit, extunc predictus dominus Robertus habebit meremiam (*sic*) de dicta uilla per liberacionem maioris qui pro tempore fuerit ad construccionem & edificacionem huiusmodi tenementi; & eciam dictus dominus Robertus subportabit omnia onera ad dictam capellam pertinencia per totum dictum terminum, nec licebit prefato domino Roberto arbores prosternere in clausuris & gardinis nisi ad reparacionem & edificacionem ibidem. Et prefatus maior, & successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint, debet videre statum & reparacionem dicte capelle & tenementi ibidem ad minus semel in anno. Et nos prefati maior, aldremanni, ballivi, camerarii, communitas & nostri successores qui pro tempore fuerint predictam capellam, terras, tenementa, gardina, clausuras, redditus, proficua et emolumenta, oblaciones cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ad dictam capellam pertinentibus prefato domino Roberto ad terminum vite sue in forma premissa contra omnes gentes warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium uni parti huius scripti indentati penes prefatum dominum Robertum remanenti sigillum officii maioratus ville Oxonie est appensum, alteri vero parti eiusdem scripti penes nos prefatos maiorem, aldremannos, ballivos, camerarios & communitatem remanenti prefatus dominus Robertus sigillum suum apposuit. Dat' Oxonie in Gilhalda eiusdem quarto die Decembris anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tricesimo primo.[1]

212

[*An agreement between Oseney and the burgesses, owners of the Castle Mill on the one hand, and the bakers of the town on the other hand.*]

This amicable concord tripartite made at Oxon' the last daye of the moneth of February in the yeare of King Henry Tw. iv. 208. Feb. 28, 1455

[1] With a small red seal. In 1447 the Trinitarian Friars had leased their chapel and lands to the mayor and burgesses of Oxford (*Vict. County Hist.* p. 151). The tenements of the Trinitarians were on the south side of High Street, extending from East Gate to Rose Lane.

the VI after the conquest the xxxiii betweene the abbott and convent of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Oseney against Oxon', the fermors of the moietie of the kinges two watermills with the appurtenances under the Castle of Oxford, and the Mayor and Burgesses of the saide Towne of Oxon', fermors of the other moietie of the saide mills of the one part, and the common bakers, as well white as browne, of the Towne of Oxford on the other part, of and uppon diverse striffes, contentions, discordes and debates betweene the parties aforesaid, raised and of long time continued, for the takinge of toll at the said mills; that is to saye of iii quarters one whole bushell, and likewise of every quarter their grounde one dishe of assise full of corne,[1] and over and above all this that the bakers did find the millers in all expenses, yea even with candells, which seemed to be very absurde to many; and to take away this absurdite, by the mediation of the Reverend and discrete man Mr. George Nevyll chancellor of the Universitie of Oxon' it is concluded, composed & in amicable and freindly manner concluded & agreed betweene the parties aforesayde in this manner, that is to saye that hereafter the sayde fermors & their successors shall take of the bakers & their successors gryndinge at the saide mills for the gryndinge of every quarter the moietye of one bushell that is to saye for two quarters one whole bushell for all; besides that the saide bakers gryndinge in the night time shall finde candells where the day before might have sufficiently served their turne, besides also man or men to carry the corne and recarry the meale with horses, which the saide bakers and their successors shall fynde at their own proper charges & expenses. And the foresayde fermors and their successors shall finde millers,[2] which millers or one of them shall helpe the sayde loader or loaders to lay and lighten the sacks together with all other costs and expenses to the saide mills necessary and convenient. And if it shall happen the miller or millers aforesayde or any of them to be lawfully convinced of falsehood, he or they shall never after serve in the said mills; and that if by their or any

[1] really "meal"; see the next deed.

[2] This English version omits the distinction between *molendinarii* "head millers," and *molatores* "labouring millers" in the original.

of their negligence any damage shall come to any of the saide bakers or their successors, he by whose negligence this shall happen unto the said baker shall make due satisfaction and recompensation; and if the sayde mills or either of them shalbe in makinge, amendinge or repayinge or any other way defective so that they cannot serve the said bakers, whereby want of bread may be in the sayde towne, the saide bakers, as of ancient time hath byn used, shall come to the sayde fermors or their assignes and shall proffer one peny called a gristpenny, desiring leave to grind elsewhere, and in this case it shall be granted unto them but otherwise not at all, upon payne of forefayture of such meale so grownde elsewhere to the use and commoditie of the said fermors and their successors, and to be so seized as often as any meal shalbe so forefeyted. Furthermore the sayde fermors and their successors, as of antient time hath byn used, shall by their steward keepe court-leetes and viewe of frankepledge within the libertie of the said mills and of all suites and suiters of the same court with all other their appurtenances and within the same libertie commorant or abidinge of all pleas and complaints within the said libertie arisinge and the transgressions and transgressors, the defaults and forfeytures, within the same libertie accordinge to the custome of the kingdome shall punish and correct without any contradiction whatsoever. In witnes whereof to one part of this writinge tripartite remayninge with the said abbott and covent as well as the seale of the mayor and burgesses of the towne aforesaide, as the seale of the sayde bakers are putt to; to the other part remaininge with the sayde mayor and burgesses as well the common seale of the saide abbott and covent of the monastery aforesaide as also the seale of the said bakers are annexed; but because the said bakers in their art have not a seale, therefore the seale of the chancellor of the Universite of Oxon' aforesaide to both partes aforesaide have caused to be putt. And to the third part remayninge with the sayd bakers as well the common seale of the abbott and covent aforesaid as the seale of the mayor and burgesses aforsayde are annexed. And we George Nevyll chancellor aforesayde at the speciall request and intreatie of the bakers aforesaide to the parts aforesaide of this indenture as is aforesaide ye seale of our

office have annexed. Gyven the day and yeare first above written.[1]

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Town Archives, K. 1, eb. 27, 1455

CREDO IN DEVM PATREM OMNIPO[2]

Hec amicabilis concordia tripartita facta apud Oxoniam penultimo die mensis Februarii anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo tercio inter abbatem et conuentum monasterii beate Marie uirginis de Oseneya iuxta Oxoniam firmarios medietatis duorum molendinorum aquaticorum regalium cum pertinenciis subtus castrum Oxonie ac maiorem et burgenses eiusdem uille Oxonie alterius medietatis eorundem molendinorum firmarios ex una parte et communes pistores tam albos quam nigros uille Oxonie parte ex altera, de & super diuersis rixis, contencionibus, discordiis et debatis inter partes predictas exortis et[3] diu continuatis pro captura tolneti ad eadem molendina, videlicet quod, ubi ex antiqua consuetudine tolnetum capiebatur in granis de quolibet quarterio ibidem molato tercia pars unius busshelli, videlicet de tribus quarteriis unum busshellum integrum, et similiter de quolibet quarterio molato I tribulum de assisa farine plenum, et ultra hoc predicti pistores inueniebant molatores in omnibus expensis, eciam cum candelis, quod absurdum uidebatur multis; et ad huiusmodi absurditatem tollendam per mediacionem reuerendi et discreti uiri magistri Georgii Neuell alme Uniuersitatis Oxonie cancellarii inter partes predictas transactum,

[1] A note, apparently by Smith of Univ. College; "this composition seems to be a translation and the language too modern to be spoke at that time; sed tamen quaere." This guess is correct; the original deed was in Latin and is here printed from the Town Archives. Twyne states that the document was produced when there was a dispute whether Dr. Owen was exempt from grinding at the Castle Mill because he was a member of the University. This was November 12, 1528 (see Merton deed No. 2701). Perhaps the English translation was made at that time.

[2] The City has two copies, in fact the two heads of the tripartite indenture. These words are written along the indented edge, and the same words were written along the indenture between these two copies and the foot of the deed.

[3] Both copies read *exortas et diu continuatas.*

compositum et amicabiliter concordatum est in hunc modum, videlicet quod de cetero predicti firmarii et eorum successores capient de predictis pistoribus et eorum successoribus ad eadem molendina molantibus pro molitura cuiuslibet quarterii medietatem unius busshelli, videlicet pro II quarteriis unum busshellum integrum pro omnibus, preterquam dicti pistores molantes in nocte inuenient candelas ubi die precedente potuit eis uel eorum alicui satis comode deseruiri, preter eciam hominem vel homines ad portandum grana et reportandum farinam una cum equis, que dicti pistores et eorum successores inuenient sumptibus suis propriis et expensis; et predicti firmarii et eorum successores inuenient molendinarios cum molatoribus, qui molatores vel eorum unus adiuuabit dictum portitorem vel portitores ad deponendum et leuandum saccos, simul cum omnibus aliis custibus dict*is* molendin*is* necessariis et oportunis. Et si contingat molendinarios vel molatores predictos vel eorum aliquem de falsitate legittime conuinci, nunquam postea seruiet in molendinis predictis; quod si ex eorum vel alicuius eorum negligencia dampnum inferatur alicui pistorum predictorum vel eorum successoribus, ipse ex cuius negligencia hoc acciderit eidem pistori debite satisfaciet et recompensabit; et si dicta molendina vel eorum altera fuerint in facienda (*sic*), emendand' vel reparand' vel alio modo defectiua sic quod dictis pistoribus non possit deseruiri, per quod defectus panis sit in uilla, dicti pistores sicut ab antiquo debent venire ad dictos firmarios vel eorum assignatos et proferant unum denarium vocatum Grystpeny, petendo licenciam molandi alibi, et in hoc casu eis concedatur, alio modo nequaquam sub pena forisfacture huiusmodi farine sic alibi molate ad usum et comodum firmariorum predictorum et eorum successorum applicandum tociens quociens fuerit huiusmodi farina forisfacta. Preterea dicti firmarii et eorum successores sicut ab antiquo per suum senescallum tenebunt visum franci plegii et curias suas infra libertatem molendinorum predictorum de omnibus sectis et sectatoribus eiusdem curie cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis et infra libertatem eandem commorantibus de omnimodis placitis et querelis infra eandem libertatem emergentibus, et transgressores, transgressiones, defectus et forisfacturas infra eandem libertatem secundum consuetudinem regni punient et castigent sine contradictione aliquali cuius-

cumque. In cuius rei testimonium uni parti huius scripti tripartiti penes predictum abbatem et conuentum remanenti tam sigillum maioris et burgensium ville predicte quam sigillum pistorum predictorum sunt appensa; alteri uero parti penes maiorem et burgenses remanenti tam sigillum commune abbatis et conuentus monasterii predicti quam eciam sigillum pistorum predictorum sunt appensa; sed quia dicti pistores de eorum arte sigillum non habent, ideo sigillum cancellarii Uniuersitatis predicte utrique parti predicte apponere procurauerunt; tercie uero parti penes pistores predictos remanenti tam sigillum commune abbatis et conventus predictorum quam sigillum maioris et burgensium predictorum sunt appensa. Et nos Georgius Nevell', cancellarius antedictus, ad specialem rogatum et requisicionem pistorum predictorum partibus predictis huius scripti ut supradictum est sigillum officii nostri apposuimus. Dat' die et anno suprascriptis.[1]

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[*A Court of the fullers and weavers.*]

City Archives, D. 5, 2, Sept. 14, 1457

Oxon', curia telariorum & fullonum ibidem & de procinctu eiusdem infra quinque leucas virtute litterarum patentium domini regis tenta in festo exaltacionis sancte Crucis anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum xxxvi°.

Gardiani	Ric. Sutton	Ioh. Yevan
	Ioh. West	Rob. Downton
Scrutatores	Will. Adam	Ioh. Selby
	Ioh. Cawsy	Will. Fuller
Nomina telariorum infra villam	Phil. Marchamp	Ioh. Lawmpray
	Ioh. Kente	Ianyn Cawsy
	Ioh. Catesby	Ric. Ferthyngston
	Walterus Weston	Andreas Fuller
	Thomas Luter	Ioh. Flekman
	Sara Kente	Ioh. Ewent

[1] The deeds are written in a graceful hand and might easily be taken at first sight to be of the last half of the fourteenth century. One copy has the seal of the Town, the other being lost; the other copy has the seal of the Town and the seal of the Chancellor. It thus appears that the Town has lost the copy that it ought to possess but has acquired the other two copies.

Wulvercote	Rob. Frebody	Ioh. Dykon
	Will. Weffar	Ric. Browne de Hamton
	Rob. Weffar	Rob. Musket
	Ioh. Horne[1]	Ioh. Eland

Ioh. Stanley
Ioh. Quenteyne
.... Underway[2]
.....
.....

Gardiani — Thomas Gilbert, Ioh. Lampray
Scrutatores — Walterus Weffar, Ioh. Flekman

Compotus Ricardi Sutton & Johannis West erit in die sancti Luce.

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[*The mayor and six burgesses of Oxford at the Coronation of Edward IV.*]

Quomodo[3] maior Oxon cum sex burgensibus vestitis in una secta se habebit pro clameo suo habendo in coronacione regis. Tw. iv. 132 June 28, 1461

First be it understood that at the coronation of kinge Edward the forth, John Clerke fishmonger, that tyme mayor of Oxford, with vi burgesses clothed in one suite rod up to London. And they lett make a bill of the clayme of his service in the king's butterie to my lord Steward, whose office is to admitt everie officer to his office at the feste, under the forme that foloweth: the superscription, "Unto the full noble and gracious Lord the heigh steward of England. Shewen to your good and gracious lordshipp the mayor and burgesses of the town of Oxford, that where they and theyre predicessours, mayors and burgesses of the sayd towne, for the tyme beinge by authoritie of divers graunts and confirmacions, graunted, confirmed unto them by the right noble progenitors of our leigh the kinge that now is, have used and enjoyed, from time that noe mynde of man you[4] had unto the contrarie, for to serve our liege lord the kinge for the tyme beinge in

[1] In the margin *mortuus est.*

[2] The paper is torn and some names are missing and probably the word *fullones* was in the margin; John Stanley and all the following seem to be fullers. The fullers were united with the weavers in 1439 (*Cal. of Letters Patent*, p. 347).

[3] Twyne says he took this from an old book in the City Records before which there was a Calendar and a Crucifix.

[4] *you* may be a misreading of Twyne for *ys*.

his Buttlarie with his citizens of his citie of London at and in his feste of coronation under semable maner and forme as he you[1] served by his sayd citizens at and in the same fest. Wherefore please it you, good noble good lord, to accepte and admitte John Clerke mayor of the citie of Oxford and Richard Spragett, Richard Bramwich, John Lowe, John Seman, Thomas Tanfilde and William Blakburne, burgesses of the sayd towne, for to occupie the said office and to serve with the citizens of the said citie of London in the butterie of our liege lord the kinge, that now is, at and in the feaste of present coronation in seemable maner and forme, as the sayd citizens of the sayd citie shall occupie and serve, and like as the predicessors of your said supplicants, mayor and burgesses of the sayd towne, in tyme past have used for to doe with all maner of fees, wages and profits unto them pertayninge by vertue of the sayd office, at the reverence of God & for charitie."

And at the fest was my Lord George, the king's brother the heigh steward; and for he was but yonge and tender of age, my Lord Wenloke was assigned to hime for to receive the bills; and to hime was assigned of counsell Thomas Younge, a famous learned man to the which though[2] the sayd mayor and his burgesses put theire bill afor rehersed, and they were gladly and worsipfully resyvyd and admitte by our liege Lord's owne mouth; and of the kinge had great thanks for theyre clayme; and one the morrowe at viii of the clock the sayd mayor and burgesses were brought to the treasurer of the king's hall by the sayd Lord Wenlocke and Thomas Yonge; they certified the sayd tresurer, whose name was Sir John Skott knight, how that the kinge had admitt the sayd mair and burgesses for to serve in his Buttillarie. And then the sayd tresurer comaunded officers for to ordayne a place for the mayor and his burgesses, and made them sitt to meate, and worshipfully served and attended by officers. And when they had eaten, the sayd tresurer brought them into the buttlerie sayinge theese words to the cheefe butler of that contrie, Richard Forries:—"Comyn my brother the mayor of Oxford for to discharge you of your office at this tyme of this

[1] See footnote No. 4 on preceding page.

[2] Probably a misreading of Twyne; perhaps the original was *then* or *therefore* or *thus*.

coronation." And he welcomed him well and gladly ; and the tresurer lefte us there with the chardge. And the buttler delivered each of the burgesses an aupron and well and goodly enformed us in the sayd office ; and bad us comaunde him or any under hime there and wee should have our comaundmente ; and soe we had. And when the kinge was up, the mayor had for his fees III ashen cupps that the kinge was served with and great thanks and well comended of our leige lord the kinge. God preserve hime and save the crowne. Amen.

THOMAS TANFELD,[1] town-clerk.

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[*The Town leases to Richard Busterd land between the Castle ditch and Tirlok's Inn.*]

City Archives H. 18 Sept. 10, 1461

Hec indentura facta inter Iohannem Clerk maiorem ville Oxonie, aldremannos, ballivos, camerarios & totam communitatem ville predicte ex una parte & Ricardum Busterd & Iohannem uxorem eius ex parte altera testatur quod predicti maior, ballivi, camerarii & communitas concesserunt, tradiderunt & ad firmam dimiserunt prefatis Ricardo & Iohanne quendam fundum vacuum longitudinis sexaginta duodecim pedes & latitudinis in medio fundi virginti & tres pedes iacentem inter fossatam Castri Oxonie ex parte occidentali & gardinum de Tirlokesin[2] ex orientali ; habendum & tenendum predictum fundum cum suis pertinenciis prefatis R. & I., heredibus & assignatis suis a festo sancti Michaelis proximo futuro usque ad finem termini nonaginta nouem annorum, reddendo inde annuatim prefatis camerariis & eorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus octo denarios sterling-

[1] Tanfeley, MS. "By a curious and economical custom, the king presented to the Mayor of Oxford, as his fee . . . . . the three (maple) cups he had just received from the lord of the manor of Bilsington". (Round, *The King's Serjeants*, p. 176). Of those who accompanied the mayor to the Coronation, Spragett was an alderman, and Bramwich a bailiff; Seman and Lowe had held the office of bailiff, but Blackburn was not bailiff until next year.

[2] Tirlok's Inn or Trillek's Inn is the same as New Inn Hall. It was an inn belonging to the family of Trillek, which William of Wykeham bought and turned into a hall.

orum ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli. Et si contingat predictum redditum octo denariorum ad festum predictum aretro fore non solutum per unum mensem extunc bene liceat prefatis camerariis in quodam mesuagio[1] predicti Ricardi situato inter tenementum Iohannis Treguran ex parte orientali & tenementum prioris sancte Frideswide ex parte occidentali distringere [&c.] quousque de dicto redditu plenarie sit satisfactum. Et predicti Ricardus & Iohanna & assignati sui predictum fundum cum suis pertinenciis bene & sufficienter sustentabunt & reparabunt durante termino predicto. In cuius [&c. alternate sealing]. Dat' Oxonie decimo die Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum primo.

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[*A letter from the mayor of Oxford to the mayor of Bristol.*]

Tw. iv., 175
1447—1473

To all true Christians to whom this present letters shall come and in speciall to the right worshipful maire, shireve, and the bailyffes of the towne of Bristowe, Richard Spragat mayr of the towne of Oxford sendith gretinge in our Lord. And forasmuch as after clere concyens every true Christian ys bounden to gyffe evydent knowledge to every matiere of trouthe, ye shall understonde that where that I am enformyd by Maister John Martyn, Maister of the University College of Oxford, the whiche ys a man off grete worship and of noble fame within the Universite of Oxford and eke withoute, that one Richard Chaundeler, late of Oxford, chaundeler, toke of hym and of the fellowys offe the same college a tenement of theires in Oxford for to hold and occupye from the fest of the Annuncyation of oure Lady last past to the same fest next for to come, that ys to say, by an hole yere yeldyng for the yere

[1] It is possible to identify this tenement, for in 1493 Giles Pulton, grandson of John Treguran, held a messuage in St. Peter le Bailey, having the churchyard on the east and a tenement of Richard Busterd on the west (New Coll. Cartulary I. 191). The tenement of Busterd would therefore be on the north side of the road and would run back to the piece of land which he leased from the Town. It may be noticed that this deed proves that in 1461 Bullock's Lane (or Bulwarks Lane) did not exist; for the land leased to Busterd extends from the garden of New Inn Hall up to the Castle ditch.

to the seide maister & fellowys xxviis. viiid., by vertu of the which the forseyd Richard occupyed the seyd tenement halfe yere complete and yit occupyeth and kepeth the kayes styll; and for the none payment and the said halfe yerys rent gaderer of the seid college toke a cawdron for a distresse, the which was preysid at iis. ivd., and anone as this distresse was takyn the sayde Richard voided untruely away by nyght. Wherefor at instance & speciall request of the seide Maister & felowys I have in siche manere & fourme made serche & examination of the certeynte of thies premisses, so that we thereupon of treuthe, in eschewyng of ambiguytes and all dowtys to be had in this matier, testefye therein unto yow that the seide Richard toke the tenement and departyd as it ys above rehersid and the rent noght paide nor the kay delyvred.[1]

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[*The List of Suitors of the Hustengs Court.*]

D.5 1. Sept. 30, 1465

Curia[2] balliuorum cum hustengo tenta ibidem die Lune proximo post festum sancti Michaelis coram Nicholao Croke & Andrea Wem balliuis de nouo electis anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quinto.

Nomina sectatorum curie Husteng'

Iohannes dominus Wenlok miles, mia. xiid.

Will. Witham, Ioh. Radyng clericus, Will. Chadworth sen., Will. Chadworth jun., & Will. Danvers } xiid.

Ioh. abbas de Oseneya, ponit loco Oliuer Urrey

Will. abbas de Abendon, po. loco

Rob. abbas de Eynesham, po. loco

[1] Spragat was mayor seven times between 1447 and 1473. John Martin was Master of University College from 1441 to 1474.

[2] This is on paper. The records of the court for this day consist of nothing more than the list of suitors. Then follow the courts of Oct. 7, Nov. 4, Nov. 25, Dec. 2, Dec. 9, and Dec. 16; of these, the second and the fifth are "curia ballivorum cum hustengo"; the others are "curia ballivorum". They contain nothing but the names of the parties who were at law. At the foot is "vii° die Octobris Nicholaus Nycolas intrat gildam per plegium Thome Girdeler & Thome Jenkyns et dat ixs. vid".

Ioh. prior sancte Frideswide, po. loco
Prior studentium canonicorum xii*d.*
Alicia abbatissa de Godstowe, po. loco
Elianora, priorissa de Stodeley, po. loco
Cristina, priorissa de Littillmore
Iohanna, priorissa de Nonheton vi*d.*
Custos collegii Mertonis, po. loco
Will. Lamptone, mag. collegii Ballioli, mia. xii*d.*
Ioh. Person, prepositus collegii Regine, mia. xii*d.*
Ioh. Merton, magister collegii Universitatis, mia. xx*d.*
Rector collegii Excestrie, mia. xii*d.*
Ioh. Tristhorp, rector collegii Lincoln, po. loco
Will. Tybert precident (*sic*) collegii b. Marie Mag. po. loco
Will. Lambton, Rob. Abdy clericus, Will. Kylbek mia xii*d.*
Feoffatores Philippi Pollton, mia. xii*d.*
Will. Godeyer' clericus, mia. xii*d.*
Ioh. Wallyngford clericus, mia. vi*d.*
Walterus Bate clericus, mia. viii*d.*
Ioh. Skirmot, mia. [*blank*]
Ioh. Barentyne armiger, mia. xii*d.*
Ioh. Durest, mia. xx*d.*
Ioh. Barry, mia. xx*d.*
Benedictus Stokys, mia. xii*d.*
Petrus Marmyon, mia. xii*d.*
Thomas Hayward, mia. xii*d.*
Iohannes Treguran, mia. xx*d.*
Alicia Denton, mia. xii*d.*
Will. Pydyngton capellanus, xii*d.*
Ioh. Hamwell, viii*d.*
Ioh. Came, viii*d.*
Henricus Adam, po. loco
Henricus Boke, viii*d.*
Iohannes Kepe, viii*d.*
Humfridus Euererd, viii*d.*
Robertus Berford, vi*d.*
Galfridus John', po. loco
Thomas Mannyng, vi*d.*
Robert Wright, viii*d.*
Thomas Derlington, Willelmus Pende, viii*d.*

Ricardus Kymer, viii*d.*
Ioh. Marchamp,[1] viii*d.*

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[*A draught of an appeal to the Lord Chancellor by the burgesses of Oxford.*]

A tres reuerentisme & tres graciouse seignur & piere en dieu leuesqz de Bathe, chauncell' d'Engleterre. Tw. iv, 266 c. 1467—1470

Supplie treshumblement votrez pouerez oratours &c.doxford, qe come diuersez riottes, felonies, robbories & autres malefaitz illeoques ia tard furent tressouent faitz, pur quex destre [ ][2] & lez malefesours en ceste partie destre punys & correctez deuaunt lez iustices du pes del counte doxford inquisiciones furent prisez par lez serementz dez bones & loialx gentz del dit ville doxford, et entre autres malefesours une [ ][3] fuist accuse & endite deuaunt lez ditz iusticez dez certeines pointez de felonie selonk son desert & noun pas de malys, et puys le dit [ ][4] soy renda a la ley & fuist acquite dez ditz felonies par une enquest favorable, fait a son denominacion ; et ore sodeynement ad sue en foreyn connte parenter sez amys brief de conspirac' enuers lez ditz voz pouerez oratours lou ils vnques ne viendrent pas & eux sount mys en exigent nient sachaunt del dit suyt a l'entent pur finalement destruer & anientiser les ditz voz oratours & ouert cause sil

[1] A *sectator* was an owner of a freehold who was not a burgess. In this list one is a knight, one a squire, many are heads of religious houses, some are trustees or feoffees, and many are members of the University. The burgesses who owned freehold houses are not on this list. It is possible to identify many of the tenements that were owned by these suitors. John Barentyne owned the New Inn or Crowne at North Gate, afterwards known as the Blue Anchor. Lord Wenlok had a house at Carfax at the S.E. corner which passed into the possession of Oriel. Durest's house was the Roebuck. Goodyere's house was behind 50, Cornmarket (see *Cart. Hosp. St. John*, II, 266). Bate's house was on the east side of All Saints church, and became the property of Lincoln College. For the houses held by Lambtone, Abdy and Kilpeck see *Oxford Balliol Deeds* p. 193.

[2] An illegible word.

[3] The name has been blotted out.

[4] The name looks like William, but has been blotted out.

ne soit remedie par vos tresgracieuse seignurie qe nulle enqueste en temps auenir poet dir la verite pur le Roy sur tiels felonies & riottes quel serroiet, qe deu defende, en destruccion sibien del Universite illeoques come de dit ville, Please au votre tresgracieuse seignurie de considerer lez premessez & sur ceo graunter que lez ditz voz pouerez oratours purrouent auoir une brief sur une certeyn peyn vous a limites direct al dit [ ] de venir en sa propre person deuaunt vous pur y estre examinez de cause de la suyt [ ][1] & qe une supersedeas soit par vous agarde direct' al visc' lou le dit forein suyt est allegge de surseier del exigend', pur dieu & en oeuere de charite & en saluacion del Uniuersite & ville susditz.[2]

Translation.

To the Bishop of Bath, Chancellor of England. Your poor orators the burgesses of Oxford pray that whereas diverse riots, felonies, robberies and other evil deeds were often done there of late, for the ending of which and for the punishing and correcting of the evil-doers inquisitions were taken before the justices of the peace by the oath of the people of Oxford, and among other malefactors [ ] was accused and indited before the justices of certain points of felony according to his desert and not by malice, and afterwards the said [ ] surrendered himself to the law and was acquitted by a favourable inquest which was made on his nomination; and now suddenly he has sued in another county among his friends a writ of conspiracy against your poor orators at a spot where they never came, and they are put in exigent, knowing nothing of the said suit, to the intent that they may be brought to nought, and it is clear if there be no remedy by your lordship that in future time no inquest can speak the truth on such felonies and riots; and this would be, which God forbid, to the destruction of both the University and the Town; may it please your lordship to grant that your poor orators can have a writ with a penalty, fixed by you, directed to the said [ ] to come before you to be examined on the matter of the sueing

[1] An illegible word.

[2] This is an original deed bound into the volume; it is on paper. The Bishop of Bath was Lord Chancellor Mar. 4, 1432 to May 13, 1443, and June 20, 1467 to Sept. 20, 1472.

of the writ and that a supersedeas be sent by you to the sheriff, where the said foreign suit is alleged, to surcease from the exigent.

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[*The list of town officers and of suitors for the year 1469.*]

D.7.2.
Oct. 9, 1469

Electio[1] officiariorum die Lune viz. nono die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum nono coram Iohanne Dobbus maiore ville Oxonie, Stephano Havell & Iohanne Atkyns de novo[2] electis pro anno proximo sequente

Aldermanni: Ricardus Spragat, Iohannes Clerk, Willelmus Dagvile, Iohannes Seman.

Constabularii: Will. Parker, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Pippard, Ioh. Pershore.

Supervisores nocumentorum: Ioh. Smyth skynner, Ioh. Smyth baker, Thomas Dudley, Will. Sprygge.

Taxatores domorum: Ioh. Smyth skynner, Thomas Dudley.

Custodes quinque clavium: Ioh. Smyth baker, Thomas Halleman, Ioh. Dawson, Will. Blakborn, Thomas Awfyn.

Custodes clavium ciste communis: Ioh. Ketyll, Ric. Wereden.

Scrutatores carnium: Thomas Hardyman, Will. Lane.

Scrutatores piscium: Thomas Tanfeld, W. Blakborn sen.

Serviens maioris: Ric. Hewys.

Subballivi: Walterus Vaughan, Ric. Amersden.

Clamator: Ioh. Been.

Clericus ville: Thomas Tanfeld.

Receptores redditus de le Swyngilstok: Thomas Hallman, Stephanus Tyler.

Camerarii: Ioh. Dawson, Thomas Bartlot.

Consilium Maioris:

Ric. Spragat	Thomas Dudley	Thomas Halman
Ioh. Clerk	Thomas Sherman	Ric. Busterd
Will. Dagvile	Ioh. Page	Ioh. Norwood
Ioh. Seman	Ioh. Smyth baker	Edwardus Wodward

[1] This is on a folded sheet of paper, apparently two leaves from a book. The watermark is a crown with a cross above it, the three arms of the cross being spearheads. The writing is of the fifteenth century.

[2] Not "anew" but "recently". They had not held office before.

Thomas Halle	Nicholaus Howgh	Nic. Seman
Ioh. Barton	Will. Sprygge	Thomas Hardyman
Ioh. Lowe	Will. Blakborn	Nic. Robyns
Ioh. Smyth skynner	Ioh. Hunche	Ioh. Adam
Will. Stokys	Nic. Croke	
Rogerus Spendyng	Andreas Wem	

Sectatores curie husteng a festo sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edward IV nono usque idem festum extunc proximo sequens coram Iohanne Dobbus maiore, Stephano Havell & Iohanne Atkyns ballivis de novo electis.

Iohannes dominus de Wenlok, miles
Iohannes abbas de Oseneya po*nit* lo*co* Ric*ardum* Hewys
Iohannes abbas Abendon po. lo. Ric. H.
Willelmus abbas de Eynesham po. lo. Ric. H.
Iohannes prior sancte Frideswide po. lo. Ric.
Prior studencium canonicorum in Oxonia
Alicia abbatissa de Godstow po. lo. Ric.
Elianora priorissa de Stodeley po. lo. Ric.
Cristina priorissa de Litillmore po. lo. Ric.
Elizabeth priorissa de Nunheton
Custos collegii Martonis po. lo. Ric. H.
Iohannes Segden magister collegii Ballioli
Iohannes Perysson prepositus collegii Regine
Iohannes Martyn magister collegii Universitatis Oxonie
Iohannes Philippes, rector collegii Excestrie
Iohannes Trysthorp, rector collegii Lincoln po. lo. Ric. H.
Willelmus Tyberd presedens collegii Marie Magd. po. lo. Ric.
Robertus Abdy clericus & Willelmus Kylbek
Feoffatores Philippi Pollton nuper clerici
Willelmus Godeyere clericus
Iohannes Wallynford clericus po. lo. Ric. H.
Iohannes Skyrmot armiger po. lo. Ric.
Iohannes Barentyne armiger
Iohannes Durest po. lo. Ric. H.
Willelmus Pullton po. lo. Ric. H.
Iohannes Treguran
Alicia Denton
Willelmus Pydyngton capellanus
Iohannes Hamwell po. lo. Ric. H.
Benedictus Stokys

Iohannes Came[1]
Petrus Marmyon
Iohanna Adam
Henricus Roke
Iohannes Kepe
Humfridus Evererd
Robertus Berford
Margeria Mannynge
Robertus Wryght bedellus
Ricardus Kymer
Iohannes Marchamp
Ricardus Wartowr
Walterus Bate clericus
Thomas Willcokk' clericus
Thomas Egecombe clericus po. lo. Ric. H.
Will. Shirwod clericus
Iohannes Carpenter bruer[1]
Robertus Wilkynson[1]
Iohannes Trederfe prest po. lo. Ric. H.
Thomas att Wod po. lo. Ric. H.
Willelmus Wescote
Thomas Mustell.

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[*The Town officers for 1474.*]

Electio officiariorum die Veneris septimo die Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum xiiii tempore Willelmi Dagville maioris & Willelmi Plompton & Ricardi Weredon ballivorum. Oct. 7, 1474

Aldermanni: Ric. Spragat, Ioh. Clerk, Ioh. Dobbus, Ioh. Seman.

Constabularii: Ioh. Kesten, Henricus Yvery, W. Caplane, Will. Waryn.

Supervisores nocumentorum: Ioh. Smyth skynner, Ioh. Smyth bacar, Thomas Dudley, Ioh. Atkyns.

Taxatores domorum: Ioh. Smyth skynner, Thomas Dudley.

Custodes ciste communis: Ioh. Rogers, T. Mauncell.

[1] Has been scratched through.

Custodes ciste quinque clavium: Thomas [*sic*], Iohannes Smyth bacar, Will. Plompton, Will. Blakborn jun., Thomas Hunt.

Scrutatores carnium: Rob. Fissher, Will. Gybb.

Scrutatores piscium: Ioh. Ketyll, Will. Blakborn.

Receptores redditus de Swyngilstok: Ioh. Atkyn, Ioh. Kesten.

Serviens maioris: Ric. Hewes.

Subballivi: Walterus Vaughan, Ric. Amersden.

Clericus ville: T. Tanfeld.

Clamator: Ioh. Ben.

Camerarii: Will. West, Will. Lane.

Concilium maioris:

Ric. Spragat	Nicholas Howgh	Ioh. Atkyns
Ioh. Clerk	Will. Spryg	Ioh. Adams
Ioh. Dobbus	Ioh. Smyth baker	Thomas Bartelot
Ioh. Seman	Will. Blakborn	Ioh. Dawson
Will. Plompton	Nic. Croke	Rob. Heth
Ric. Werden	Andreas Wem	Rob. Yerk
Thomas Halle	Thomas Hallman	Ioh. Havell
Ioh. Lowe	Ric. Busterd	Thomas Awfyn
Ioh. Smyth skynner	Ioh. Norwod	Nic. Robyns
Thomas Dudley	Edwardus Wodward	Ric. Kent
Ric. Brownwich	Nic. Seman	Thomas Balle
Thomas Sharman	Stephanus Havell	

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[*Part of an indenture about Hinxey Hall.*]

w. 23, 477. n. 19, 1486

These indenturis made the 19 day of January anno Henrici VII primo bitwyxte John Eggecombe of Oxford on that one part and Mr. John Carewe, principall of Henxheyhall on that othir part witnesseth that the seyde John Eggecomb hath delivered unto the sayde Mr. John Carewe a licence ad celebrandum in oratorio, a chalice of sylver parcell gilte ponderant' V uncias, a massebok that beginneth in secundo folio in the Kalender of Marc' "prima necat &c." to be delivered againe when they shalbe asked for[1] &c.

[1] Seen by Twyne not in the Town Archives but among Olyver Smyth's deeds. The original was probably in English, but Twyne was not

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[*Mention of a letter to the Mayor of Oxford by D. Cutfeld.*]

A letter in Englysh written by one D. Cutfeld with this superscription "To his honorable father Rycharde Howse mayer of Oxfordc or to the right honor' Aldermen or to ech of them in his absence be thys delivered in haste". There is mention of one William Holden, smith, dwelling in St. Peter's in the east neere to Depehall.[1] Tw. 23, 487. 1489—1496

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[*A transcript of a lawsuit about Portmeadow.*]

Placitum de termino sancti Hillarii anno Henrici VII post conquestum nono, rotulo CL. Tw. 23, 484. Jan., 1494.

Oxon. Ricardus Kent maior ville Oxonie, Iohannes Hulle et Iohannes Whyte ballivi eiusdem ville, Iohannes Andrewes et Willelmus Pury de eadem villa summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Willelmo Thornebury de Wulgarcote de placito quare ceperunt averia ipsius Willelmi Thornebury et ea iniuste detinuerunt contra vadium et plegios &c., nempe quod decimo die Augusti anno eiusdem regis octavo apud Wolgarcote in quodam loco vocato Postmaneyt ceperunt quinque vaccas et quinque bouiculos ipsius Willelmi Thornebury &c.

Deinde in responsione maioris et ballivorum sic occurit:— iidem defendentes dicunt quod ipsi ceperunt averia predicta

careful to reproduce the spelling in such cases. About this time the Prioress of Littlemore settled on John Eggecombe a quit rent of half a mark due to her from Hinxey Hall (Hist. MSS. Comm. vol. iii p. 318), of which it appears that he was the owner.

[1] Twyne adds "written about the time of Henry VI"; but Richard Howes was mayor in the years beginning Michaelmas, 1489, 1490, 1495. The Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John mentions "William Holden alias smith" as dwelling in the parish of St. Peter in the East in 1482 and 1487 in a house between the Bell on the west and Wilby Hall on the east (Cart. Hosp. of St. John iii 276 &c). It is now the site of the south west corner of the quadrangle of Queen's College. It would not be far from Deep Hall, which is now occupied by the western portion of University College.

apud Oxoniam in comitatu predicto in quodam loco vocato Postmaneyte continente cccc acras terre, absque hoc[1] quod ipsi ceperunt aueria predicta apud Wolgorycote prout per narracionem predictam supponitur et hoc parati sunt verificare &c.

225

[*Ordinances for the Hurers or Cappers.*]

Twy. iv, 130. Mar. 25, 1499. In[2] the name of our Lord, Amen. In the yeare of our Lord, MDI[3] the xxv day of March, befor us William Atwater, doctor of divinitie of Oxforde and comissarie in the Universitie of Oxforde unto the reverende father and lord, Lord John Mortone, archbysshoppe of Canterburie, prieste cardinall and chaunceller of the sayd Universitie of Oxford, appeared Richard Grimmsbey, master of the societie of barbours in Oxford, and with him three stagers[4], that is to say John Maurley, John Hurdsonne, and John Camney, and William Shoesmith and Francis Stidesberie, wardens of the same societie, with all the whole bodie of the sayd occupation, and then alsoe with them Robert Aconn, John Furneys, John Collar, and James Capper, hurers[5] alias cappers; and whereas the above sayd barbours and surgens alleged and said theyre that of old antiquitie all such hurers or cappers ought to be of theyre societie, to bere and pay with them as brithen of one societie and felowship, the sayd hurers, alias called cappers, theyre bine present, and then

[1] "And it is not the case that"; this is the translation of *absque hoc quod*.

[2] As this document occurs in Twyne next to No. 125, of which the original was in Twyne's possession, we may assume that he owned the original of this also. Possibly they were both in one book or one roll.

[3] As Cardinal Morton died in September 1500, the date cannot be 1501. John Lethom was proctor of the University from Whitsuntide 1498 (*Ep. Ac.* p. 653, O.H.S.); so the date must be 1499, i.e. MID.

[4] The word probably means "senior members". The phrase "old stager" is given in N.E.D. at the end of the sixteenth century.

[5] *Hure* does not necessarily mean a *knitted cap*, but the *hurers* of our deed made caps of that kind. Hearne (vol.x, p. 275) says that when he was youug, Servitours used to wear "thrum capps or bonnets", and possibly it was the general custom for scholars in the Middle Ages.

they not worilie[1] moved by the allegacion of the old custome putt, of theyre free liberties of will, condescended to be brithen of the said societie of barbours, and they desired the above sayd master, staigers and wardens of the said craft to take them as brithren of one societie and felowship. Whereupon the said Master and staigers and wardens and peers and all the Pomes[2] desired us the above sayd commissarie after the forme within forth written to admitte them into the sayd felowship of barbers; and we taking of the sayd Richard Grimmesbey, Robert Accom, John Furneys, John Collar, and James Capper in oath accordinge to the ordinance, within writtin to be observed, as well as certayne oaths hereafter writtin, there admitted the same Richard, Robert, John, and James as brithren of the sayd societie of barbours. The ordinacions concerning hurers in especial bine theese; inprimis, all the sayd hurers that dwell within the precincts of the Universitie of Oxford shalbe obedient to the Master and come att his callinge or warninge to any place assigned by the Master, and beare and pay, and observe all the within forth writtin ordinacions in such things as concerneth them, and over that theese especial ordinacions concerning hurers or cappers under penalties limited; and they shall enjoy all the liberties and prerogatives of the same craft under forme within forth writtin, as well in givinge theyre voices to the election of the Master and wardens as other in all things as barbours and surgens. Alsoe the [*here a gap*] . . . . . of capps dwellinge within the procincts of the Universitie of Oxford shall take worke of any foriner as longe as they may have sufficient worke of knittinge of the hurers of this societie in Oxford under payne of 1*s*, as often as any offendeth; whereof 4*d*. to the Chaunceller or his commissarie, 4*d*. to the Procurators, and 4*d*. to the boxe; and yf any foriner bringe worke to be knitt in Oxford after he be once lawfully warned, he shall forfett the stuff to the Chaunceller and his person to be comitted to prison. Alsoe theyre shall none hurer, ne non of the sayd societie, entise away any brother or sisters servante of the societie, ne sett any such a worke within the procincts of the Universitie, unlesse then the servante be lawfully departed from his Master that he was

[1] sic. [2] For *peers* see No. 125. No such word as *pome* can be found.

with, under payne of vis. viii*d.*, whereof 20*d.* to the Chauncler (*sic.*) or his commissarie, 20*d.* to the Procurators, 20*d.* to the Master Regents for wine, and 20*d.* to the Ladie boxe. Alsoe in case any Master will not contente or pay his servante wages or dutie, the servante shall first complayne and sowe it to the master and wardens of the societie and then the master and the wardens shall see them have theire dutie, and els they shall bringe the matter to the Chauncellor after it hath bine first shewed among themselves, and then justice to be ministered. And likewise yf any servante missbehave hime or doe not his dutie to his master, yf the Master and wardens cannot reforme it, the matter shall be brought to the Chanceller. Alsoe there shall non of the sayd societie rebuke other, ne disprove theyre worke in lesse then[1] it be first shewed to the Master and wardens, and there to approve it good or disable it, under payne of a 1*s.* to be devided as it is above specified. Alsoe it shall not be lawfull for any hurer, within the procincts of Oxford dwellinge, to sell a old capp new dressed for a new capp under payne of forfeitture of the same to the Chaunceller and one pounde of waxe to our Ladie light. Alsoe it shall not be lawfull any man to sett up shop of makeinge of caps or of wayfers or of grinding of rasers within procincte of the Universitie of Oxford without he agree and have the consente of the Master and wardens of the crafte and pay to our Ladie boxe twentie shillings, one pounde of waxe and a dinner, and to the Chaunceller or his commissarie 4*s.*, and to the mayor of the towne of Oxford 2*s.*, to other four aldermen 4*s*, to the bayliffs 2*s.*, and the procurators 4*s.*, and to masters regente for wine 3*s.* 4*d.*, under payne of 40*s.*, whereof 10*s.* to the box, 10*s.* to the Chanceller and procurators, 10*s.* to the mayor and aldermen, and 10*s.* to the regents and bayliffs of the towne for wine, provided alway that yf any person that will sett up a hurers shopp have bine a prentise of this societie in Oxforde, then he shall enjoy the liberties that any aprentise of barbours shall, as it appeareth within forth.[2] Alsoe hurers or cappers shall observe and keepe all the ordinacions for payments and

[1] "unless that"; so also in No. 125.

[2] These words make it almost certain that No. 125, as regards its present form, was made in this year.

duties, amercments and penalties, as be within forth written for barbours. Alsoe in case the knitters marre cap or any worke or make not of good and customable fashion for the buyers, they shall unknitt it again and knitt it anew at theyre prise[1] costs, or els pay for the stuffe and take the capp to themselves. Alsoe any hurer or capper shall pay for knittinge of capps or other worke after reasonable custome and noe man to goe beyond that reasonable custome to the hinderance of his neighboure or brother, under payne of 6*s.* 8*d.* to be applied to the Chaunceller or commissarie, procurators, regents, and to our Ladie boxe as is above sayd. Alsoe yf any jorneyman come to this towne of Oxford to seeke worke of hurers, yf he be not sett aworke the masters of the occupation shall give hime money to bringe hime twentie miles of his way. Alsoe there shall none hurer occupie barbours crafte by his owne person, ne by servante, nether barbers hurers crafte, unlesse then he hath bine a prentise in both crafts within the procincte of Oxford, under payne of 20*s.*, whereof 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Chanceller or commissarie, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Procurators, and use viii pounde to our Ladie light; provided alway that noe man shall sett up shop of makeinge of capp or hurers within the procinct of the Universitie aforesaid, unlesse then first to be admitted as a freeman in the towne of Oxford. Furthermore for a firmacion and establishinge of this union of hurers and cappers to the societie of barbours, the whole society instantly desired us Mr. William Atwater the afforsayd commissarie and Mr. Hugh Brusey and Mr. John Lethome, procurators of the sayd Universitie assistente to us, to ratifie under the seale of the Universitie all these ordinances and injunctions of hurers alias called cappers to one societie. And [*a gap*] . . by the assent of the congregation of [Masters][2] regents to these presents have done the seale of the University to be sett one.

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[*The Vice-Chancellor writes to the Mayor of Oxford, demanding that Robert Parrett, accused of felony, should be delivered, to stand his trial before the steward of the University.*]

Robertus They sacre theologie humilis professor, reuerendi Tw. iv., 175
Sept. 22, 1505

[1] must mean *privy*, but the word is unknown. [2] A gap in MS.

in Cristo patris ac domini, domini Ricardi permissione diuina Herefordensis episcopi, alme Universitatis Oxonie cancellarii commissarius generalis, Iohanni Hedde maiori uille Oxonie et balliuis eiusdem uille salutem. Notum uobis facimus Robertum Parrett[1] burgensem ville predicte super felonia ut asseritur coram uobis indictatum et carceribus per uos iam mancipatum esse seruientem de feodo sufficienti cuidam scolari huius Universitatis. Qua de re ulterior processus contra dictum Robertum Parrett super crimine predicto dignoscitur pertinere ad senescallum Universitatis predicte iuxta tenorem priuilegiorum dicte Universitatis et etiam iuxta nostram compositionem mutuam. Idcirco iuxta uigorem eorundem priuilegiorum necnon compositionis memorate requirimus uos quatenus liberari faciatis nobis predictum Robertum Parrett, ut deinceps crimen pretensum coram senescallo ut equum est qui uoluerit prosequatur, retinendo apud uos hoc presens breue manu mea propria conscriptum sigilloque meo consignatum, in testimonium nostre exactionis. Dat' xxii° die mensis Septembris anno regni regis Henrici VII uicesimo primo.

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[*The Chancellor claims from the mayor and bailiffs the person of Robert Hay, barber of Gloucester College, who had been imprisoned.*]

'w. iv., 54. pt. 22, 1505

Ricardus episcopus Hereford, cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie, maiori et balliuis uille Oxonie salutem. Cum diuersi progenitores domini regis nunc quondam reges Anglie per litteras suas patentes quas dominus rex nunc per litteras suas confirmauit, concesserunt inter alia quod ubi Cancellarius et scolares, officiarii et ministri sui et eorum seruientes occasione exercitii franchesiarum suarum et executionum earundem fuerunt et de die in diem existunt indictati, rectati, et appellati de diuersis proditionibus, insurrectionibus, feloniis et mahemiis[2] et inde male tractati, arestati, imprisonati et imposterum coram iudicibus secularibus allocuti et ad mortem adiudicati aliter quam retroactis temporibus fieri consuevit, in

[1] Probably Robert Perott, organist of Magdalen College; the name was spelt indifferently Parrett, Perott, Porret, &c.

[2] mahennio, MS.

uerisimilem destructionem Uniuersitatis predicte; illique reges huiusmodi malicie obuiare et Uniuersitatem predictam quatenus potuerunt illesam conseruare uolentes, de gracia ipsorum regum concesserunt eisdem Cancellario et scolaribus et eorum successoribus in perpetuum quod si Cancellarius, commissarius, locum tenens, magister, scolaris, officiarius uel minister dicte Uniuersitatis aut seruiens alicui eorum pro tempore existens coram iusticiariis ad placita coram domino rege tenenda, iusticiariis ad assisas, iusticiariis ad gaolas deliberandas, iusticiariis ad proditiones, felonias et alia malefacta audienda, terminanda assignatis et assignandis, iusticiariis pacis seu aliis iusticiariis seu coronatoribus, senescallis et marescallis hospitii ipsorum regum uel heredum suorum quibuscumque, aut coram maiore et balliuis predictis uille Oxonie per laicas gentes infra eandem uillam uel quatuor hundreda eidem adiacentia residentes uel possessiones infra eandem uillam et hundreda habentes de aliquibus proditionibus, insurrectionibus, feloniis uel mahemiis infra comitatus Oxon' et Berk' ante illa tempora factis uel ex tunc in posterum faciendis indictatus, rectatus uel appellatus existat uel in posterum indictari, rectari uel appellari contigerit et postmodum uigore huiusmodi indictamenti uel appelli arrestatus uel imprisonatus fuerit infra precinctum Uniuersitatis predicte, Tunc si Cancellarius, commissarius, seu locum tenens dicte Uniuersitatis pro tempore existens ipsum calumniare uoluerit, ipse in cuius custodia huiusmodi imprisonatus uel arrestatus existit corpus eiusdem arrestati uel imprisonati statim post huiusmodi calumniam factam Cancellario, commissario, senescallo aut alicuius eorum locum tenenti liberari faciat sub pena forisfacture cc librarum ad opus domini regis soluendarum, prout in litteris predictis plenius continetur; et iam nos Cancellarius predictus intellexerimus quod quidam Robertus Hay de Oxonia in comitatu Oxon' tonsorum unus ex familia collegii Gloucestr' coram uobis prefatis maiore et sociis uestris iusticiariis domini reges ad pacem infra precinctum uille predicte de quibusdam feloniis indictatus existit ut dicitur, et per uos prefatos balliuos captus, imprisonatus et sub custodia uestra detentus, uobis et cuilibet uestrum mandamus quod corpus prefati Rogeri Hay quocumque nomine censeatur in indictamentis predictis

Roberto Tehy commissario nostro generali in Uniuersitate predicta uel eius in hac parte deputato per indenturas inter uos et prefatum commissarium in hac parte factas distincte et aperte sine dilacione liberetis sub pena in predictis litteris contenta, ita quod idem Rogerus Hay stare possit recto in hac parte coram dicto senescallo, si uos uel aliquis alius uersus eum loqui uoluerit et non coram alio iudice. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii Cancellariatus predicti presentibus est appensum. Datum xxiiii die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici septimi uicesimo primo.

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[*Precept to the mayor and constables of the University to summon a jury to appear before John Brooke, the king's clerk of the market.*]

Tw. iv., 86. Oct. 7, 1508. Preceptum est maiori et constabulariis[1] Uniuersitatis Oxonie ex parte domini regis quod venire faciant coram Iohanne Brooke armigero et clerico mercati hospitii domini regis ac scrutatore omnium victualium, mensurarum, et ponderum per totum regnum Anglie tam infra libertates quam extra xxiiii probos et legales homines de visneto ibidem septimo die Octobris anno regni regis Henrici VII post conquestum vicesimo quarto ad audiendum et faciendum omnia et singula que ex parte domini regis eis iniunguntur secundum formam statuti ac etiam omnia nomina vitellariorum iur[atorum], cum omnibus mensuris et ponderibus in eadem existentibus et hoc prec[epto], ut sibi certific[etur] ; et hoc non omittatis, nec unus vestrum omittat propter aliquam libertatem sub pena x librarum.

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[*Part of a writ for a session of the peace.*]

Tw. 23, 471. 1510. Breue de sessione pacis anno Hen. VIII secundo; et in dorso ipsuis breuis nomina vicecomitis Oxonie, duorum ballivorum ville Oxonie, ballivi Hundredi extra portam bore-

[1] There were no constables of the University. It has not been possible to discover whether John Brooke was clerk of the market in 1508.

alem ville Oxonie, quatuor constabulariorum Oxonie, duorum[1] constabulariorum Hundredi, unius constabularii de North-osney, alterius constabularii de Southosney et constabularii de Bynsey.

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[*A letter of the King stating that those who dwell in colleges and halls are exempt from the subsidy granted by Parliament.*]

By ye kinge

Tw. iv., 69. Probably Mar. 20, 1512

Trusty and well beloued we grete you well, and whereas we be enformed that ye, beinge appoynted commissioners for ye sessinge of ye subsidy to us granted by speciall act in our last parliament uppon every person of this our realme except such as be reserved by ye said act, be in doubt whether you shoulde charge ye persons of colledges, halls, hostels and other places of schollers of that our University or no, we lett you wete that here hath bene with us Richard Johnson who hath on ye behalf of ye sayd University declared ye sayde act in such wise that it is thought to us & our Councell that inasmuchas colledges, halles, hostelles and other places of ye sayde University be exempt by ye sayde act by speciall prouiso, that as well ye persons resiant within ye places ought in like wise to be exempt. Wherefore we will and commande you no further to charge ye sayde schollers but to suffer them to enioy ye benefitt of ye prouiso conteyned in ye sayde act accordingly as you tender our pleasure. Yeven under our signet at our mannour of Grenewich ye xx day of March.

To our trusty and well beloued Dr. Willeford and Dr. Dook', commissioners assigned for ye seasynge of our subsidy within our University of Oxford and to either of them.[2]

[1] Probably two because there were two manors.

[2] The Parliament which met on February 4, 1512, granted the king a subsidy, the commissioners for the University being Dr. Edmund Wyllesford and Dr. John Cockes. There was at Oxford at this time a Dr. Richard Doke who was Vice-chancellor in 1519, but he was not a commissioner of any of the subsidies granted in 1512, 1513 or 1514. In the Act for the subsidy in 1512, exemption is given to colleges, halls and hostells in the two Universities. It is probable therefore that this letter was written in March, 1512, and that Twyne misread *Cook'* as Dook'. The King was at Greenwich or near it on March 20, 1512, and also March 20, 1513.

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[*Writ that Magdalen College is to be exempt from two tenths and fifteenths, granted to the King by Parliament.*]

Tw. iv. 69 June 12, 1512

Henricus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie collectoribus prime integre quintedecime duarum quintarum decimarum et decimarum nobis per communitates regni nostri Anglie in parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium quarto die Februarii ultimo preterito tento existentes concessarum et eorum subcollectoribus infra ciuitatem Oxonie et eorum cuilibet salutem. Licet communitates regni nostri predicti in parliamento nostro predicto existentes duas quintasdecimas et decimas certis terminis in quadam indentura super inde confecta specificatis soluendas nobis concesserunt ut in indentura illa plenius liquet, nos tamen in eodem parliamento auctoritate nostra regia providimus quod nulla terre, tenementa, neque etiam hereditamenta nec possessiones alicui collegio vel aule in aliqua Universitatum Oxonie uel Cantabrigie sive collegio sancte Marie de Eton aut collegio sancte Marie Winton' iuxta Wintoniam in manum mortuam data, appropriata sive spectanctia aut aliqua bona seu catalla eorundem collegiorum sive alicui eorum pertinentia[1] ad dictam quintamdecimam sive quintasdecimas aut pro dicta quintadecima seu quintisdecimis aut cum aliqua parcella eorundem onerarentur seu onerabilia existerent, sed quod dicta collegia et quodlibet eorundem per quodcumque nomen aut quocumque nomine collegia predicta censeantur aut eorum aliquod censeatur de dicta quintadecima et quintisdecimis et eorum qualibet penitus exonerarentur et acquietarentur, actu indenture predicte aut aliquo alio actu sive actibus premissa concernentibus in parliamento predicto edito sive edendo non obstantibus. Quare uolumus et firmiter precipimus quod presidentem et scolares collegii sancte Marie Magdalene in Uniuersitate nostra Oxonie ad contribuendum solutioni prime quintedecime et decime dictarum quintarum decimarum et decimarum pro[2] bonis suis temporalibus seu mobilibus aut tenementis seu redditibus suis infra uillam predictam contingentibus minime compellatis sed ipsos inde erga nos quietos

[1] *pertinentium*, Twyne.

[2] Twyne inserts *ipsos* before *pro*.

et exoneratos esse permittatis infra uim et effectum prouisionis nostre predicte et districtionem si quam prefatis presidenti et scolaribus aut terrarum seu tenementorum eorundem presidentis et scolarium tenentibus inde feceritis seu aliquis uestrum fecerit sine dilacione relaxetis seu relaxes iisdem. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Iunii anno regni nostri quarto.

Inferius hoc modo. Collectores infrascripti onerantur de decem libris pro bonis, catallis, terris et tenementis presidentis et scolarium collegii beate Marie Magdalene in Oxonia sic ad predictam quintamdecimam et decimam infra uillam Oxonie et suburbia eiusdem taxatis et assessis, ut dicti collectores dicunt super sacramentum suum ac per quandam provisionem in breui infrascripto[1] annotatam.

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[*A draft of a papal appeal by Richard Gybbes, town-clerk of Oxford.*]

In dei nomine Amen. Coram uobis autentica persona et testibus fidedignis hic presentibus ego Ricardus Gybbes, unus administratorum bonorum et catallorum que fuerunt Ricardi Millett nuper de Oxonia predicta defuncti legitime constitutus, dico, allego & in hiis scriptis propono quod cum fuerim & sim integri status, bone fame & opinionis illese ac conuersacionis honeste, nulla sentencia suspensionis, excommunicacionis seu interdicti iur*is* uel hominis innodatus seu inuolutus aut aliquo graui crimine irretitus in premissorum pacifica possessione sic existens, metuens tamen ex quibusdam comminacionibus, causis probabilibus et uerisimilibus coniecturis michi, statui, iuri & possessioni premissis graue posse saltem de facto preiudicium grauari in futurum & presentium &c., ne quis uel qui quauis auctoritate, uice, nomine uel mandato ex officio indic*iali* mero, mixto seu promoto uel ad instanciam partis aut quocumque alio quesito colore in premissis & circa eorum aliquod, in iudicio uel extra, procedat uel procedant, attemptet uel attemptent, faciat aut faciant aliqualiter attemptari, monendo, citando, suspendendo, excommunicando, priuando, suspensum, excommunicatum seu priuatum denunciando, Tw. iv. 264 1519

[1] *infrascriptum*, Twyne.

spoliando, sequestrando, spoliari, sequestrarive mandando, inquirendo, pronunciando, arestando, inuadendo, disponendo, interloquendo, intimando, statuendo, interdicendo, infamiam, crimen, seu scandalum imponendo, comminando, amonendo, molestando, inquietando, perturbando, decernendo, mandando, diffiniendo, sentenciando ac exsequendo, seu qualitercumque me grauando aut alias contra me, personam meam, statum meum & res meas, administracionem predictam, omnesque michi adherentes & adherere uolentes in hac parte clam uel palam indebite procedendo quouismodo seu eosdem grauando ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam et dominum nostrum papam directe et pro tuicione cur*iam* Cantuar*iensem* in hiis scriptis prouoco & appello ac apostolos primo, secundo & tercio instanter, instancius & instantissime peto michi tradi & liberari cum effectu, subiciens & supponens me, statum & possessionem predict*os* omnesque michi adherentes & adherere uolentes in hac porte proteccioni, tuicioni & defensioni curie & sedis predictarum. Protestor palam, publice & expresse me uelle hanc prouocacionem meam innouare, corrigere et emendare eidemque addere & ab eadem detrahere ac in competenciorem formam redigere, si oporteat, pro loco & tempore oportunis, & eandem omnibus & singulis quorum interest uel interesse poterit in hac parte in futurum rite & legitime notificare & intimare & in euentu futuri grauaminis appellare pro loco & tempore oportunis & eandem prosequi cum effectu, iuris beneficio in omnibus semper saluo.[1]

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[*Mention of a writ to aid the bailiffs.*]

Tw. 23, 484
Oct. 9, 1521

Breue regis Henrici VIII vicecomiti Oxonie et Berks', nempe quod ipse et ministri sui assistentes sint ballivis ville

[1] This is an original document which has been bound into the volume; it is written on paper. Richard Millet, mayor of Oxford, seems to have died about Feb., 1519; Richard Gibbs was Town-clerk at the time (*Records of the City of Oxford*, by W. H. Turner, pp. 19, 20). About 1520 there was a lawsuit between Richard Gibbs as executor of Richard Millet and Robert Hill about a house called the Red House, now in All Souls College (Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 528, no. 12). As the case turned upon the will of Richard Millet, it would be tried in the Archdeacon's court, and the appeal would be either to the Court of Arches or to the Papal Court.

Oxonie, Nicholao Cere et Rogero Newenton,[1] ad leuandum pro eis omnia et omnimodas firmas et debita que eis debentur tam infra libertates quam extra &c. ; dat' Westmonast' ix die octobris anno regni xiii.

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[*A draught of a suggested agreement between the Town and the University.*]

Where[2] afore this time diuers debates and [between] the mayer and comminaltie of the towne of Oxford [on the one part, and the masters and] scholars of the Uniuersitie of the said towne [on the other part ·] execution of diuers liberties, priuiledges and [ ] assise of bread, wine and ale and the punishment [ ] as should be of their priuilege of the Uniuersitie, and also for holdinge of pleas personally betweene persons priuiledged of the said Uniuersitie and other persons of the comminaltie of the said towne, for the pacification wherof and for a finall concord and quietnes to be had and continued betweene the saide parties, their heires and successours for ever, it hath pleased the king's most royall majestie of his great benignitie and goodness with the full assent, consent [ ] of the said parties [ ] in forme following that is to say that the Chaunceler of the Uniuersitie and his commissary for the time beinge with four head officers, rulers, and governours of Colledges within the said Uniuersitie associated and adjoyned unto them shall have at all times from henceforth the assise of bread, wine and ale, the order and correction of the weights and measures concerning the same bread, wine and ale and correction of corrupt fleshe and fishe and also have and keepe yearly two letes or lawdayes in the yeare at time due and accustomed in the Guylde hall of the said towne

Tw. iv, 121
c. 1527

[1] Bailiffs for the year beginning Michaelmas 1521 (Wood City of Oxf. III, 28).

[2] In Records of the City of Oxford (pp. 42, 56) we see that in 1523 and 1527 it was maintained by the Town that the Chancellor could not legally impanel a jury of Townsmen. This deed must be of that time.

under condition that the mayer of Oxford for the time beinge be associate and adjoyned with them at every the said letes or lawdayes because that the inhabitants of the said towne cannot be impaneled to appeare before any forraigne judge or justices but only before the mayer as it dothe appeare by their charters to them graunted, and fines, paynes, forfeitures, amercements and all other issues and profitts that is found at the two lawe dayes or at any other time or times in the yeare whatsoever they shalbe, for any matter or cause or thinge whatsoever, shalbe estreted the same and deliuered to the bayliffs for that time and yeare beinge, for to releive and gather to their use in releife of parte of their charge of the feefarme of the saide towne; and the said mayer, bayliffs, burgesses and comminaltie, and their successours yearly shall pay or cause to be paide to the Chaunceler or commissary of the said Uniuersitie for the time beinge, if they require it, five pounds sterlinge at two tearmes in the yeare, that is to say at the feast of Easter and St. Michaell the Archangell by euen portion, for the which said yearly five pounds the said Chauncelour or commissary and their successours shall find one honest preist dayly to pray for our soueraigne lord kinge Henry the eight and his successours kings of this realme for ever, because that the mayer and burgesses be alowed five pounds for their feefarme in the kings's exchequer at Westminster, because the saide Uniuersitie shall haue the assise of bread, wine and ale and other liberties aforesaide, as is above expressed.

Prouided alwayes and is full condescended and agreed by their the said parties, for them and their successours that if the Chauncelour or commissary of Oxford for the time beinge or any scholler or other of their priuiledges or any colledge or hall within the said Uniuersitie buy any bread, ale or beere out of the said towne or of any other person but only of a freeman of the said towne that then the said Chauncelour, commissary and schollers and other persons aforsaid from thenceforth shall not meddle with the said assise of bread wine and ale or beere nor keepe any lawdayes as is aforsaid. And if the said Chauncelour, his commissary or any other above rehearsed take any money or other reward for settinge any assises otherwise than they ought to doe that then the said Chaunceler, commissary and four heads and governours

of colledges associate unto them for the time beinge, shall forfeit and pay xx*li.* for euery such offence committed and done, the one halfe of which forfeitures shalbe unto our soueraigne lord the kinge and the other halfe unto the mayer and comminaltie of the towne of Oxford, the same to be recouered by action of debt, byll, plaint, wrytt or information in any of the king's courts at the shuite of any person that will or shall pursiu for the same against the said persons or any persons or any of them offendinge as aforesaid, in which action or shuits the partie defendaunt shall not be receiued to wage their lawe nor any protection or esseyn to be allowed in the same. And also it is further ordered and decreed that those persons hereafter specified and none other shall from henceforth be accepted and taken as priuiledged persons of the said Uniuersitie that is to say the Chauncelour and commissary, all doctours, maisters and all other graduats and schollers and clerks beinge and dwellinge within any colledge or hall of the Uniuersitie, the Steward, Under-steward, and serving men, their bedells, stationers, bellringers, their manciples, cooks and barbers dwelling within their colledges or halls and other their seruants dwellinge within their colledges and halls. And if any of their saide priuiledged persons now beinge or hereafter in time to come shall happen to be married or keepe household or exercise any manner of handycrafte or occupation or occupie any merchandise by way of merchandisinge or sell or occupie any maner of victualls within the said towne or suburbs of the same, that then the said same person or persons so priuiledged of or by the said Uniuersitie shall forfeit and loose all suche merchandise, victuall or other things that he or they shall merchandise with, excepte he or they be free of the guyld of the said towne of Oxford, and that all such goods and merchandise and other things soe hereafter to be forfeited,[1] and that it shall be lawfull for the mayer or bayliffs or burgesses of the said towne and suburbs and their successours to seaze, arrest and take the same goods and merchandise or victuall soe forfeitted towards the payment of the king's feefarme of the saide towne of Oxford, as by their graunts more plainly doth appear.

[1] Evidently some words are missed at this point. See also Tw. iv. 107.

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[*Notice to the curate of St. Martin's that John Lankeshire is to be cited.*]

w. iv., 14 ?] Sept., 1532.

Curato ecclesie sancti Martini.

Tibi precipimus & firmiter iniungendo mandamus quatenus Iohannem Lankeshire, glover, personaliter cites quod compareat coram nobis in collegio Cantuarie die Lune proximo sequente hora prima, auditurus & accepturus ea que sunt iuris, causamque rationabilem si quam habeat dicturus, quare ad graviora contra eum procedere non debeamus in forma iuris propter eius multiplicem contumaciam in non comparendo legitime citatus & preconizatus. In cuius rei testimonium nomen nostrum hic scripsimus. Dat' die Sabbati [*sic*], anno domini MDXXXII.

per me doctorem Thorneden, commissarium Oxon.

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[*Notice to the curate of St. Martin's that the suspension of John Lankeshire and also his citation are to be published in church.*]

w. iv, 14. t. 12, 1532.

Curato eeclesie sancti Martini in Oxonia seu eius vices supplenti.

Auctoritate domini Cancellarii huius alme Uniuersitatis Oxonie denunties esse suspensum ab ingressu ecclesie Iohannem Sandys alias Lankashire parochie tue inter divinorum solemnia cum maior ibidem fuerit populi multitudo, propter suam manifestam contumaciam in non comparendo coram nobis certis die, hora et loco legitime monitum diutiusque expectatum. Cites insuper seu citari facies dictum Iohannem Sands alias Lancashire, quod compareat coram nobis seu quocumque commissario generali Universitatis predicte aut alicuius loco fungente ubicumque tunc fuerimus vel aliquis eorum fuerit infra precinctum sepedicte Uniuersitatis die Lune proxima, hora prima pomeridiana, ad allegandum causam racionabilem, si quam habeat, aut pro se dicere sciat quare crescente sua iterata contumacia non debemus aduersus eum ad graviora procedere ; & quid in premissis feceritis, dictis die, hora & loco, seu citra, certificetis, vel ille certificet qui nostrum presens mandatum fuerit realiter executus sub

pena contemptus. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus iuxta morem exigentibus nomen nostrum subscripsimus. Dat' in collegio Cantuarie, xii die Octobris anno MDXXXII.

per me doctorem Thorneden, commissarium Oxon.

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[*Letter of Henry VIII directing that none shall be admitted to degrees in medicine who have not obtained the vote of the Professor of Medicine.*]

Tw. iv. 198 March 22, 1535—6.

Henricus octauus dei gracia Anglie et Francie rex, fidei defensor, dominus Hybernie, ac in terris supremum ecclesie Anglicane sub Cristo caput, dilectis et fidelibus subditis nostris, cancellario, doctoribus et ceteris scolaribus in Uniuersitate nostra Oxonie studentibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Cum nuper, uisitantibus nobis Universitatem nostram prelibatam auctoritate nostra regia et in ecclesiam Anglicanam in terris suprema, commissarii nostri in ea parte deputati inter cetera inibi reformacione digna compererint quosdam rei medice studiosos quidem sed non admodum peritos aut in ministrandis medicamentis expertos, egrotantibus et diuersa ualitudine laborantibus manus admovere & medicamenta ministrare solere, ex quo egrotantes huiusmodi non raro in uite discrimen et quandoque perniciem adducebantur, et ideo ut tam temerarii ausus facilius extinguerentur, quos ex eo partim dimanasse compererunt quod quidam, in artibus dumtaxat magistri, in re medica cognitionem admodum tenuem, praxim uero nullam habentes, uelut duces ceci, passim ignaros iuxta ac cecos quosque ad gradus atque practicandum in arte huiusmodi admittebant et presentabant, ac proinde uolentes de remedio in hac parte oportuno prouidere nostra auctoritate inter alia sanxerint et iniunxerint ne quisquam de cetero ad praxem sive ad gradus quoscumque in arte medica in Universitate nostra predicta admitteretur, nisi qui a dilecto nobis Iohanne Warner in medicinis doctore ac publico prelectore medicine in dicta Academia eiusque in eodem prelectionis officio successoribus quibuscumque pro tempore existentibus examinatus, ad hoc habilis et idoneus iudicetur et approbetur; cui etiam Iohanni Warner eiusque in antedicto prelectionis munere successoribus et nullis aliis

examinationem et presentacionem quorumcumque in arte huiusmodi gradus deinceps sumpturorum cum iuribus et emolumentis consuetis pertinere, etiam debere, perpetuis futuris temporibus decreuerunt et statuerunt. Nos uero commissariorum nostrorum huiusmodi in ea parte prouidentiam tam salutiferam et publice profuturam merito approbantes et ratam habentes, pensantesque etiam peritis in hac medendi arte et iudicium difficile et periculosum experimentum esse, considerantes etiam quam ingenti et nullo modo reparabili periculo experimenta in hac medendi arte ab imperitis huiusmodi artis proponantur et practizentur, uobis per hec scripta stricte precipimus et mandamus quatenus iniunctiones nostras prelibatas executioni debite demandantes neminem uel ad praxim uel ad gradus quoscumque in arte medica de cetero in Uniuersitate predicta admittatis nisi quem publicus et communis prelector rei medice in Uniuersitate huiusmodi pro tempore existens suo calculo et suffragio ad id habilem et idoneum iudicauerit et approbauerit, contra uero facientes si quos inueneritis acriter coercendo et puniendo. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum quo ad causas ecclesiasticas utimur presentibus apponi mandauimus. Datum xxii° die mensis Martii anno dominis MDXXXV et regni nostri xxvii.

THOMAS CRUMWELL
GULIELMUS PETREUS[1]

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[*A lease of St. Frideswide's Fair.*]

City Archives H. 21, ec. 17, 1542

This Indenture made the xvii day of December in the xxxiii[th] yere of the reigne of our souerayn lord Henry theight by the grace of God [&c.], between Mr. John Olyuer, doctor of Civil Lawe and Deane of the King's College within the Uniuersitie of Oxford, commonly callyd Kyng Henry theight

[1] Twynne adds :—"Under, a broken seale of red wax, sealed only on one side, with the kinges image holding a sword in his right hand and a globe in the other hand, the pictures of three or four mittred Bishops kneelinge at his right hand and of the Lords temporall kneelinge at his left hand. Dr. Clayton, Physicke Professor in Oxon, shewed me these patents. But this was certainly borrowed *ex archivis domus congregacionis* and never restored again".

his College and the Canons of the same College of the one partie and Robert Smyth one of the Sextens of the same College of the other partie, witnesseth that the said Deane and Canons with one consent [&c.] have dymysed, grauntyd and to ferme lette [&c.] unto the said Robert all that their grownde where the fayre of the said College callyd Fredeswydys Fayre within the Town and Universitie of the said Oxford hath heretofore bene and now is accustomably usyd to be kept; allso an howse there callyd the Civile Schoole with all the howsys, shoppys, stallys, stallagis and standing within the said Towne of Oxford now made and buyldyd or hereafter to be made and buyld (*sic*) for the said fayre with all singular rents, customys, tollys, taxes and tallages with all other commodities, profyttys and aduantages whatsoever they be & that shall hereafter happen to fall in or at the tyme of the said fayre (the court of Pepowders there yerely to be holden and kept by the Stuard of the said College or his deputys by the space of viii dayes in the tyme of the said Fayre with thadvantages and profytts of the same court unto the said Deane and Canons and to their successors exceptid alwayes and reservyd); to have and to hold all and singular the premisses, except before exceptyd, unto the said Robert Smyth and to his assignes from the feast of saynt Michaell tharchangell next ensuyng the date herof unto thend and terme of fourtye yeres then next folowyng [&c.]; yeldyng and paying therfore yerely to the said Deane and Canons [&c.] fowre powndys of good and lawful money of England at the feast of saynt Clement the bysshoppe only. And the said Robert and his successors shall fynde and make a drynkyng in the Yilde Halle and paye the Sergeants fees and also provyde for bourdys, studdys, pollys and all other necessaries for the said Fayre whatsoever they be at his and their own costys and charges. [If the rent is unpaid the Deane and Canons may reenter on their property.] Provydyd always that the said Robert Smyth and his assignes at his and their proper costes and charges shall prepare and ordayn an honest place for the Stuart of the forsaid Court of Pepowders, where he or his depute may sytte drye to kepe the said Cowrt at the tyme of the said Fayre duryng the said viii dayes and in such place mooste convenient where the said Stuart or his depute shall

apoynt within the said Fayre during the said terme ; provydyd also that if the said Deane and Canons or their successors shall at any tyme, duryng the said terme, have nede of the said howse callyd the Civile Schole or of any of the shoppis beforesaid for workmen to worke in or otherwise to occupy the same, that then hit is agreed betwene the said partyes that the said Deane and Canons & their successors at any tyme of the yere except the tyme of the Fayre shall according to their demaunde have and occupye the same. In witness wherof as well the said Deane and Canons as the said Robert Smyth to thes indentures have sett to their seales.[1]

[1] St. Frideswide's Fair in a short time was surrendered to the king with the other properties of King Henry the Eighth's College and was sold by the Crown to the burgesses of Oxford early in the reign of Edward VI for more than £300. The deed of purchase is entered in the Vellum Book in the City Archives.

CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS.

CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS.

[*Mich. 1306—Mich. 1307; Twyne xxiii, 226.*]

Excerpta variis computis camerariorum Oxon.

Expense facte per Radulfum de Stokes et Ricardum de Berkle camerarios ville Oxonie a die sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi xxxiiii finit'[1] usque ad diem sancti Michaelis proximo sequentem, tempore Iohannis de Dokelinton, maioris Oxon.

Item in II kongris missis cancellario Universitatis in festo Omnium Sanctorum xx*d.*; item in II lupis aquaticis missis cancellario Universitatis ad *sanctum* Nich*olaum* iis. iv*d.*; item in II lupis aquaticis missis cancellario Universitatis die Sabbati in vigilia sancti Gregorii[2] xxix*d.*; item in uno capreolo misso cancellario Universitatis eodem tempore xii*d.*

Item in denariis expend' circa reparacionem ville muri ultra id quod habuerunt de muragio[3] x*s.*

[*Mich. 1308—Mich. 1309; Twyne xxiii, 229.*]

Computus camerariorum Radulfi de Stokes & Ricardi de Berkle de anno secundo Edwardi II.[4]

Item in II pikerellis missis magistro W. de Bosco cancellario quarta septimana quadragesime iiii*s.*; item in uno lupo aquatico misso magistro Willelmo de Bosco cancellario circa festum sancti Martini iiii*s.*; item solut' Radulfo le Wal[5] pro uno pikerell ab eo empto et misso domino regi apud Wodestok

[1] Perhaps Twyne's error for *finiente*. The years of Edward I ended on November 20.

[2] In 1307 the eve of St. Gregory (i.e. March 11) was a Saturday.

[3] No grant of murage at this time is known.

[4] This might mean that the year began Mich. 1308, or that it ended then. But as William de Bosco did not become Chancellor until April 1308, the year must be Mich. 1308 to Mich. 1309.

[5] Ralf le Wal had a tenement close to Folly Bridge on the banks of the river (*Hundred Rolls*, ii, 789; *Cart. St. Frid.* i, 182).

xxs.[1]; item pro exennio misso apud Wodestok domino regi xxis.; item datum portitori ad deferendum illud exennium ad Wodestoke iiiid.; item expense facte circa reparacionem muri apud le Wyhous[2] iuxta fratres minores &c.

[*Mich. 1310—Mich. 1311; Twyne xxiii, 227 & 241.*]

Computus Ricardi de Berkle & Ricardi de Stauntone camerariorum ville Oxonie a die sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi quarto usque ad idem festum proximum sequens tempore Philippi de Wormenhale tunc maioris Oxonie.

Item in II pikerellis missis Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie in festo sancte Katharine virginis iis. xd.; item in cuniculis & perdicibus emptis et missis cancellario Universitatis Oxonie ante festum Purificacionis beate Marie virginis iiis.; item in uno ligno meremii empto ad reparandum novam portam[3] super magnum pontem xiid.; item solut' pro factura unius serure nove ad eandem portam iis.; item solut' uni carpentario ad attachiandum dictam seruram super eandem portam & emendandum defectus eius porte vid.; item solut' pro ferro empto de Dadinton[4] et fabro pro gaddis factis de eodem ferro ad eandem portam xiiiid.; item in II lagenis[5] vini missis magistro

[1] Perhaps a mistake for xxd.; see the next account where the price is about 17d. The Patent Rolls and Close Rolls record no visit of the King's Chancery to Woodstock during these twelve months, but the King often came to Woodstock for a few days at Christmas or Easter, and as the business of the Chancery was to a great extent suspended at those seasons, there would be no trace of the visit on the Rolls of the Chancery.

[2] The name probably means "weighing-house". There was a Wyhous at North Gate (see under 1323) and this one was probably at West Gate. The rental of Town Property, printed in Oxford City Docs. (O.H.S.) p. 302, mentions a small house just within West Gate which belonged to the City.

[3] The *nova porta* is identified by Twyne with the gate at Friar Bacon's study. This, no doubt, is correct; in the record of a Mayor's court we have "Swineshull extra novam portam in com. Berks" (Tw. xxiii. 326).

[4] Richard de Dadington is described as ironmonger in a deed of about 1277 belonging to St. Michael's church.

[5] *lagena* was a gallon.

Waltero Giffard[1] tenente locum Cancellarii die Pentecostes xii*d.*; item hominibus locatis ad trahendum stagnum[2] extra portam orientalem Oxonie vi*d.*; item in diversis expensis circa reparacionem prisone de novo facte pro mulieribus publicis[3] prout patet per particulas earundem expensarum liis. ob. qua.

Item in alia membrana anno quarto Ed. II.

In II pikerellis missis cancellario Univ. Oxon prima dominica quadragesime iis.; item liberatum Philippo de Mixbury[4] pro expensis suis in eundo usque in Cantiam ad cancellarium regis ad impetrandum ibidem breue domini regis custodibus nundinarum sancti Botolphi pro thelonio & alia consuetudine indebita, pro qua iidem custodes burgenses nostros ibidem distrinxerunt vs.

. . . . . .

[Receipts.] De intrantibus in gilda Oxon hoc anno xxi*lib.* vs. iv*d.*

[*Mich. 1311—Mich. 1312; Twyne xxiii, 227.*]

Computus camerarii Ricardi de Staunton de anno quinto regis Edwardi.

Item liberatum pro pietancia fratribus predicatoribus tempore quo communitas celebrare fecit pro anima Petri de Gaveston,[5] i marc'; item liberatum dictis fratribus predicatoribus de denariis quos expenderunt ultra pietanciam eis datam vs. iv*d.*; item in xii lagenis vini emptis et missis fratribus predicatoribus tempore quo communitas celebrare fecit pro

[1] Walter Giffard is wrongly placed among the Chancellors in Le Neve's list, through a misunderstanding of this passage.

[2] Probably a pool on the north side of East Gate formed by the stream which flowed from Crowell down the moat.

[3] By a lease of 1393 the City grants to Richard Cudlington a tower on the west side of North Gate, known as le Mayden chamber, evidently the north part of the prison (Tw. xxiii. 177). See below under the years 1317 and 1326.

[4] Miebury, MS. If this is, as Twyne says, before Michaelmas 1311, the journey must have been between Sept. 20 and Sept. 24, when the king was at Eltham; at no other time in the year was he in Kent.

[5] Gaveston was executed June 19, 1312; his body was taken to the church of the Dominican Friars at Oxford; ultimately it was buried at King's Langley.

anima domini Petri de Gaveston ad ecclesiam eorum[dem] fratrum vs.

Item liberatum Roberto de Welles pro expensis suis apud Henle cum carta communitatis ad calumniandum ibidem libertatem nostram coram Iohanne de Foxle et socio suo iusticiariis assignatis iiis.

[*Mich. 1315—Mich. 1316; Twyne xxiii, 228.*]

Computus camerariorum Iohannis de Couele et Henrici de Edrope, anno Edwardi regis nono,[1] tempore Iohannis Dokelintone tunc maioris Oxonie.

Primo, liberatum predicto maiori pro expensis domus sue eodem anno cs.; item in uno carcosio bovino misso Iohanni le Brabanzon[2] ad inceptionem suam die Martis ante festum sancte Frideswyde xiiis. iiii*d.*; item in ii porcis tunc missis eidem vis. viii*d.*; item liberatum Willelmo de Spaldinge pro expensis suis, profecturo usque Henle pro libertatibus ville ibidem calumniandis coram iusticiariis assignatis die Lune post Epiphaniam domini iis.; item in petris emptis & arena & terra rubea empta pro quodam defectu in muro ville Oxonie emendando iuxta parvam portam versus fratres predicatores xvii*d.*

[*Mich. 1316—to Mich. 1317; Tw. xxiii, 226.*]

In rotulo de anno x regis Edwardi; camerariorum alter fuit Ricardus de Edrope, alter Iohannes de Couele.

Item in conductu unius garcionis deferentis litteram maioris[3] Ade de la Fenne[4] pro eo quod procuratores Uniuersitatis abstulerunt tolum farine ad molend*ina*, ix*d.*

[1] This cannot mean the year that ends Mich., 9 Ed. II (*i.e.*, 1315); for John de Dokelington was not mayor that year.

[2] Roger le Brabanzon was Chief Justice of the King's Bench; he died in 1317 and Master John le Brabanzon was one of his executors (Cal. of Patent Rolls, p. 114).

[3] Twyne writes *maiori.*

[4] Adam de la Fenne was sergeant for Queen Margaret and collector of her rents in the towns of Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford (*see* Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1313—1317, p. 410). One half of the Castle mills belonged to Queen Margaret, the other half to the town. Perhaps the proctors of the University claimed that the toll of flour belonged to the assize of bread.

Item in cxx pikerellis emptis de Galfrido de Stoke pro stagno communitatis instaurando ad portam orientalem vis. vi*d.*

Item in xxviii pikerellis emptis apud Boymulle ad idem v*d.*

Item pro stagno predicto mundando per vices ii*d.*

Item in minutis piscibus & auterell'[1] emptis pro dictis piscibus pascendis in stagno predicto per plures vices ivs. v*d.* ob. qua.

Item solut' pro petra empta de Henrico de Couele pro emendacione pontis orientalis xxxiiis. iv*d.*

[*Mich. 1317—Mich. 1318; Twyne, xxiii, 228.*]

Computus Iohannis de Couele et Iohannis Batys, camerariorum, anno xi Ed. II, tempore Willelmi de Burnecestre, maioris Oxon.

Item solut' Iohanni de Falele pro denariis quos soluit clericis iusticiariorum assignatorum upud Henle post festum Epiphanie domini pro allocatione carte libertatis ville Oxonie vis. viii*d.*; item pro piscibus emptis pro esca ad pisces in stagno extra portam orientalem xii*d.*; item pro esca ad pascendum pisces in stagno communitatis per diversas vices iiis.; item in ii equis conductis ad ducendum illum qui se fecit regem[2] attachiatum usqne Northampton xvi*d.*; item in operariis conductis ad mundandum prisonam mulierum publicarum xvi*d.* ob.; item in una serura et clave emptis ad catenam ferream porte borealis firmandam x*d.* ob. qua.

[*Mich. 1318—Mich. 1319: Tw. xxiii. 157 and 236.*]

Expense Iohannis [*blank*] unius camerarii ville Oxonie facte a festo sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi xii usque ad idem festum proximum sequens.

In uno lupo aquatico et ii anguillis missis Cancellario Universitatis Oxonie ante festum sancti Thome apostoli iiis.

Item in pane et vino missis domino Willelmo de Hardene

[1] An unknown word. Perhaps the original was "entralibus".

[2] He was arrested at Oxford soon after Whitsunside, 1318; see Wood-Gutch, Annals of the Univ. of Oxford, I. p. 397.

apud Maiorhalle[1] die Mercurii proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli iis.

Item liberatum Willelmo de Burcestre & Thome de Alestone burgensibus profecturis Lundon pro stapulo mercatorum in Anglia ordinando per preceptum domini regis xxs.

In piscibus emptis pro piscibus pascendis in stagno extra portam orientalem xviiid.

Item piscatori Couemtr' pro stagno extra portam orientalem trahendo ixd.

Item in ii lagenis vini rubri missis fratri Cancellarii[2] Oxonie eodem tempore ixd.

Item liberatum Iohanni Hampton[3] maiori pro expensis suis apud Eboracum[4] pro presentacione sua regi iiii marcas.

Item Iohanni Mimecan pro quodam brevi impetrando Cancellario & Universitati Oxonie apud Eboracum pro villa Oxonie xlixs.[5]

Item in clavis emptis pro emendacione porte orientalis, ob.

Ibidem in redditibus de illo anno, sic :—

De pisce vendito de stagno extra portam orientalem xxs.

De pisce vendito de eodem stagno viz. de uno pisce, dim. marc.

[*Mich. 1320—Mich. 1321; Twyne xxiii. 244.*]

In rotulo de anno 14 Ed. II.

In missis diversis Rogero de Mortimer avunculo et Rogero de Mortimer[6] consanguineo apud Oseney xxv die Augusti in

[1] Mauger Hall, now the Golden Cross in Cornmarket, was sometimes spelt in this way. William de Harden was appointed by the king on many commissions, especially in Hampshire. It is not known what his work was at Oxford at this time.

[2] The Chancellor was John Lutterel. The wine was 4½d. a gallon; compare the price paid in 1312.

[3] John Hampton was mayor for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1319; but he would leave Oxford before Sept. 29, on his journey to the king.

[4] The king was at Newcastle on Tyne on Sept. 28, 1319, at York, Oct. 5.

[5] No doubt the writ of Oct. 25, 1318; see above p. 30.

[6] They had attended the Parliament at Westminster (see D.N.B.) and were, no doubt, returning westward; the price of the wine was 4½d. a gallon.

pane iiis., in xxvii lagenis & una quart' vini emptis xs. ii*d.* qua.; in portagio predictorum ibidem ii*d.* ob.

[*Mich. 1321—Mich. 1322; Twyne xxiii. 237.*]

In rotulo de anno 15 Ed. II.

In quodam exhennio facto domino Ade de Brom die Sabbati proxima post Epiphaniam, viz. in pane vi*d.* ob., in vino xiii*d.* qua., in una pixide de pincnade, summa iiiis. vii*d.* ob. qua.

Item habentur quedam de emendacione et reparacione pillorie et nove porte &c.

[*Mich. 1323—Mich. 1324; Twyne xxiii. 237.*]

In rotulo de anno 17 Ed. II.

De Henrico Fabro pro la Wyhous ex parte occidentali porte borealis iiiis.; de fratribus ordinis sancte Trinitatis pro tenemento quod Ricardus de Wenge[1] tenuit xiiis. iv*d.*; de eisdem fratribus pro una placea ex parte australi porte orientalis vs. iii*d.*; et de Isabella de Weston pro parte cuiusdam venelle[2] in Shydyerd iis.; et de abbatissa de Godestowe pro parte dicte venelle versus vicum sancti Edwardi iiiis.; et de scolaribus ad Parvam Portam pro solario xiiis. iv*d.*; et de Ricardo de Osney pro una taberna sub aula communi ii marcas; et de Iohanne Stene pro alia taberna sub aula predicta ii marcas.

[*Mich. 1324—Mich. 1325; Twyne xxiii. 237.*]

In rotulo de anno 18 Ed. II.

In uno congro empto et misso Cancellario Universitatis Oxon' tercio die Novembris iis.; item in volatilibus emptis et missis domino Ade de Brom persone ecclesie beate Marie die Lune tercio die Decembris[3] xvi*d.* ob.; in pane empto et misso domino Ricardo de la Bere[4] venienti apud Oxoniam ad

[1] See above p. 27, for the situation of this tenement.

[2] This lane, being the continuation of Merton St., was closed between Shidyerd Street and St. Edward Street at an early date.

[3] Dec. 3, 1324, was a Monday.

[4] One of the king's justices.

mensuras tendandas mense Februarii vi*d.* ob.; item solut' Thome de Legh clerico pro expensis suis apud Lundon ad querendum ii brevia, unum pro armatis hominibus non habendis de Oxonia, et aliud pro libertate allocanda de mensuris; et pro uno equo allocato, existent' apud Lundon per x dies xiiis.; in uno bussello et una lagena et uno potello aeneo emptis apud London et per ipsum Thomam ductis apud Oxoniam de pondere lxix librarum, viz. pro qualibet libra iiii*d.*; item in uno bussello ferreo empto pro mensuracione mensurarum apud Oxoniam quarto die Marcii xiv*d.*

De expensis circa adventum domine Isabelle regine Anglie, mense Januarii; in iii lupis aquaticis emptis et missis eidem regine apud Islep xxxs.

[*Mich. 1325—Mich. 1326*; *Twyne xxiii. 237.*]

In rotulo de anno 19 Ed. II.

Sub titulo de exhenniis:—item episcopo Exon in pane vs., in vino vis.; item in pane misso domino Ade de Brom, rectori beate virginis die Iovis in vigilia decollationis sancti Iohannis Baptiste.[1]

Sub titulo expens' necessar':—in uno homine locato per iii dies pro fossa de Crowelle usque ad portam orientalem Oxonie mundanda viii*d.*; item in emptis bordis pro ostio taberne prope ostium de le Gildhall; item ii portitoribus pro uno barello ferri continente xvi lagenas[2] et pane[3] portando apud Oseney ad opus episcopi Exon; item in factura murorum camere puellarum ad portam borealem et in una serura ad ostium camere eiusdem xii*d.*; item in uno ligno empto pour le portecolis ad portam borealem vi*d.*; item pro sclat et crestes,[4] pro domo mulierum et gaole [*sic*] porte borealis Oxon xiv*d.*; item in vigilia Exaltacionis sancte Crucis attornato Oxon' pour le kuckyngstool iiis. iv*d.*; item cuidam clerico pro uno essonio

[1] Aug. 28, 1326, was a Thursday.

[2] The wine, which cost 6 shillings, would amount to 16 gallons, if the price was 4½*d.* a gallon. This visit of Bishop Stapledon to Oxford was unknown to Preb. Hingeston-Randolph: see his Register of Bp. Stapledon p. xxviii.

[3] panem, MS.

[4] ridge-tiles.

intrando pour le tumbrell iis. ; item liberatum Nicholao de Pyppeslyn[1] clerico pro responsione brevis de le tumbrell iiis. iv*d.* ; item in meremio empto pro domo ultra[2] le portecolis ad portam borealem pro sclattis &c. xvis.

Mem. quod Petrus de Ewe socius Thome le Iremonger recepit viiis. de principali de camera ad Parvam Portam versus fratres predicatores. Item Willelmus de Burncestre recepit de Thoma quondam clerico mercati Oxonie[3] de eodem tempore xs. de muragio.

[*Mich. 1326—Mich. 1327* ; *Twyne xxiii, 236.*]

In rotulo computus camerariorum sub Edwardo II, anno incerto.[4]

Agens de itinere maioris Oxon electi versus Lundon, sic ait :—

In expensis factis apud Oxoniam pro providentia versus Lundon &c. in pane de providentia, in cervisia de providentia, in vino de providentia, in focalibus et carbonibus de providentia &c. ; item die dominica in vigilia Purificacionis in pane, vino, cervisia, focalibus et carbonibus de stauro. Item in grossis carnibus de stauro. In panno et Tar' et panno de serico pro prudentia maioris lxvis. viii*d.* ; in panno pro prudentia

[1] Perhaps an error for Nicholas de Pyppesbyri; there was a man of this name in Oxford, but Pyppeslyn is unknown.

[2] *ultra* in medieval Latin means "above".

[3] It is not known that there ever was an official known as "clerk of the market of Oxford" until after 1500. A murage had been granted to Oxford on Dec. 12, 1321, and was continued to the end of the reign. It may be that as the murage was collected from goods sold in the market, a special official may have been appointed to collect the murage, and his title may have been *clericus mercati.*

[4] As the accounts state that February 1 was a Sunday the choice is 1316, 1321, or 1327. The first year is too early, for Andrew de Wormenhale was not bailiff until the year beginning Michaelmas 1316. The mention of the costly robes for the mayor and six companions certainly suggests that February 1, 1327, is the right date on which day Edward III was crowned. As the deposition of Edward II was completed on Jan. 24, and Edward III began his reign on January 25, there was plenty of time for the Mayor of Oxford to receive a summons to be present at the Coronation on February 1.

Willelmi de Burcestre, Ricardi Cary, Iohannis Barmdel[1] et Iohannis de Croxford vi *lib.* xs.; item solut' apud Lundon Thome de Gisurs pro delicto[2] eidem commisso apud Oxon in despectum libertatum Lundon per Andream de Wormenhale et alios eiusdem ville Oxonie vi *lib.*; in robis clerici[3] et armigeri maioris xxxvis. viii*d.*

[*Michaelmas 1327—Mich. 1328; Twyne xxiii, 231.*]

In computo Roberti de Watlyngton nuper receptoris muragii anno Edwardi III primo.

Item solut' vicecomiti de arreragiis de Bollehalle[4] pro magistro & scolaribus domus de Merton de dono eiusdem magistri lvs.

Item solut' Henrico de Stodle ad deferendum Andream de Wormenhale maiorem electum apud Nottingham[5] pro presentacione ipsius maioris & pro expensis ipsius maioris in redeundo post electionem lxvis.; in expensis Philippi de Ewe, Iohannis le Peyntor et aliorum apud Bereford[6] pro carta allocanda xiiis.; item in expensis Willelmi de Shareshulle[7] apud Oxoniam secundo die Nouembris ad consulendum super reformacione pacis inter abbatem[8] & homines ville Oxon' viiis.; in pisce empto & misso cancellario Univ. Oxon eodem die xxiii*d.*; item solut' Ricardo Smalleke querenti Iohannem de Croxford minorem[9] et Willelmum de Shareshull pro die amoris inter abbatem de Abyndon et communitatem Oxon x*d.*; item

[1] There was no such name at Oxford; perhaps for John Blundell. He and Andrew de Wormenhale were the executors of the will of Robert de Wormenhale as early as 1324.

[2] debito, MS.

[3] No doubt the town clerk and the mayor's serjeant.

[4] Bull Hall in Pembroke St., still the property of Merton College.

[5] Andrew de Wormenhale was mayor for the year beginning Michaelmas 1327; the king was at Nottingham from September 30 onwards.

[6] Probably a person not a place, William de Bereford, well-known as a judge.

[7] William de Shareshull, one of the king's justices, resided in Oxfordshire.

[8] The Abbot of Abingdon.

[9] John de Croxford jun. is mentioned several times in the Patent Rolls as sitting upon commissions in Oxfordshire together with William de Shareshull.

in expensis Willelmi de Shareshull apud Oxoniam apud Maugerhall iiis. vi*d.*; item solut' uni garcioni eunti pro Willelmo de Shareshull quod non veniret apud Oxoniam pro periculo scolarium iii*d.*; item solut' pro factura tabularum ad ecclesiam beate Marie virginis xi*d.*; in emendacione serure pro ostio meretricum iii*d.*

[*Mich. 1328—Mich. 1329; Twyne xxiii, 229.*]

Computus camerariorum de anno III Ed. III.

In expensis Ricardi Cary[1] maioris, ballivorum ac aliorum de societate apud Wallingford quando summoniti fuerunt essendi coram rege et consilio suo ibidem ad sectam cancellarii et Universitatis Oxon xixs. viii*d.*

Item in eadem membrana memorandum de expensis factis per Willelmum de la More seniorem collectorem pontagii[2] in villa Oxonie anno tercio regni regis Edwardi III. Illic agitur de reparacione pontis orientalis.

[*Mich. 1329—Mich. 1330; Twyne xxiii. 230.*]

In membrano de anno quarto Edwardi III. Computus camerariorum Ade de Tershawe et Willelmi le Irmonger.

Item in uno novo ostio turris apud novam portam facto et aliis expensis ibidem iiis. i*d.* ob.; item in emendacione tabularum ad ecclesiam beate Marie cum meremio empto ad easdem iiis. vi*d.*; et (*paulo post*) item in emendacione tabularum ad ecclesiam beate Marie viz. in theles empt' viii*d.*, in lates v*d.*, in gaddes v*d.*, in meremio empto, pro clavis ad idem i*d.*, item in uno carpentario operante circa idem per unum diem pro stipendio et potura iv*d.* ob.; item solut' Alicie de Eynesham pro pane empto et misso Roberto de Stonore[3] ad inceptionem suam vis. viii*d.*

[1] Richard Cary was mayor for the year beginning Michaelmas 1328; William de Burcester for the next year. The king was at Wallingford November 8—12, Dec. 8, 1328, and March 28—April 25, 1329; the last is no doubt the occasion here mentioned.

[2] A pontage for six years was granted to Oxford October 22, 1328, for the repair of the bridges over the Thames and the Cherwell (Cal. of Letters Pat. p. 326).

[3] Probably a son of John de Stonore, the chief justice.

Et in dorso illius membrane inter arreragia computi sic :— item de tabulis ad ecclesiam beate Marie xliiis.

[*Twyne xxiii. 229.*]

In quadam membrana de anno incerto cui titulus, receptus Ricardi de Hoggeston camerarii.

Item de tabulis carnificum ad ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum vs. ob.

Item in una lagena vini potata in nova camera per maiorem et comitivam suam post recessum de Lundoniis super avisamento in negotiis tangentibus Universitatem & communitatem.

[*Mich. 1338—Mich. 1339; Twyne xxiii. 161 and 230.*]

In computo R. de Kirketon & G. de Shipton camerariorum ville Oxon anno Edwardi III. duodecimo.[1]

Item die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti David in expensis ad domum maioris pro die amoris inter Universitatem & communitatem de ii brevibus, viz. unum de assisa cervisie & aliud de mactacione bestiarum grossarum in pane ii*d.*, in vino xii*d.*, in ostreis ii*d.*, in allecibus ii*d.*, in stokfysh ii*d.* ob., in plays iii*d.*, in lampronibus ii*d.* ob., in uno pickerello xv*d.*, in anguillis vi*d.*, in fructu i*d.* ob.

In alia membrana de anno xii.

Item in vi tabulis pro stallis carnificum ad ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum xxi*d.* ; in meremio empto pro lathes & pynnes viii*d.* ; [item II carpentariis][2] pro factura dictorum stallorum per i diem et dimidium xii*d.* ; item in dictis stallis portandis de alto vico usque ad clausum [*blank*] et in reportandis iv*d.* ;

[1] This might mean either the year beginning Mich. 1338, or the year ending Mich. 1338. It is apparently the former, for the dispute about the slaughtering of great beasts was in 1339. On January 20, 1339, the king commanded a proclamation should be made, forbidding the slaughtering of great beasts within the Town (Cal. of Pat. Rolls p. 186); on February 18, 1339, the king issued a writ to the bailiffs to aid the Chancellor and mayor in their inquiry about slaughtering beasts within the walls (Pix N 10) ; on July 30, 1339 the Chancellor and the Warden of Merton are commanded to carry out the king's edict that beasts shall not be slain within the walls.

[2] A blank in Twyne.

item in tabulis emptis pro stallis carnificum vii*d.*; item solut' Stephano Dyverton pro pavimento porte borealis de gilda[1] Hugonis Mussewyk iii*s.*; item eidem Stephano pro eodem de gilda Iohannis Glasiere et Roberti Were xxii*s.*; item eidem Stephano pro eodem de gilda Iohannis Lokynge xi*s.*; item solut' eidem pro custodia maris[2] in hospitio Battes x*s.*

[*Mich. 1339—Mich. 1340; Twyne xxiii, 230.*]

In alia membrana de anno XIII Edwardi III.

Item solut' hominibus euntibus apud Pontypount pro glacie frangenda tempore fluminis[3] x*d.*; item solut' pro brevi perquirendo ad libertatem ville allocandam apud Suthampton pro barbicanage[4] in octabis sancti Hilarii iv*s.*

[*Mich. 1344—Mich. 1345; Twyne xxiii, 228 and 231.*]

In rotulo camerariorum Durandi de Bugwell & Willelmi de Saundford de anno 18 Edwardi III, maiore tunc existente Henrico[5] de Stodlegh.

Item in uno jentaculo facto in taberna sub Gilda Aula per maiorem et Adam de Dene[6] in omnibus xii*d.*; item in uno jentaculo facto apud Battes pro maiore et aliis de communitate die Iovis proxima post festum sancti Barnabe in omnibus

[1] *gilda* must mean the fee paid for admission to the gild, i.e. the merchant gild. In the 16th century those who had been apprentices paid a smaller fee, and probably it was so in the 14th century; thus three of the four paid a fee of 11/-, but Hugh Mussewyk only 3/-. It was not an uncommon thing in the Middle Ages that a fee of this kind should be assigned to some good object; it was often so with fees for graces in the University. The mending of the road at North Gate would devolve on the City, as owners of the land on either side.

[2] Twyne adds "Quid ista sibi velint non assequor". It is hard to say what is meant by *maris*. Battes Inn was subsequently the Fleur de Luce, near Carfax.

[3] "in time of flood." Probably floating ice was collected against the bridge.

[4] Oxford traders must have been charged a fee for barbicanage at Southampton, although they were exempt by their charters.

[5] Twyne writes *Iohanne* in error.

[6] Adam de Dene was under-sheriff of the county in 1345 (*Book of Wills*, p. 25).

computatis iis. ix*d.*; item solutum pro speciebus expens' ad domum Ricardi de Selewode per maiorem et procuratores Universitatis Oxonie viii*d.*; item in vino potato apud Battes[1] in presentia maioris et Ricardi Cary vii*d.*; item in expensis factis ad unum jentaculum in taberna Walteri Purtyll pro maiore, Ricardo Cary, Adam de Dene et aliis die dominica proxima post festum Nativitatis beate Marie virginis, primo in pane ii*d.*, in cervisia iv*d.* ob., in II aucis viii*d.* &c.; item pro speciebus pro maiore et cancellario in Gilda Aula iiii*d.*; item in expensis factis per vices ad domum maioris tempore discordie inter clericos et laicos iiii*s.* viii*d.*

In expensis pro quadam refectione, illic fit mentio panis Gallici.[2] Item solut' cocis, viz. Ricardo Gerewey et aliis pro carnibus et piscibus ab eisdem emptis tempore discordie inter clericos et laicos ville Oxonie ad opus maioris et aliorum xxi*d.*

In rotulo de eodem anno :—Iidem receptores computant de xiii*lib.* v*s.* viii*d.* de redditu hoc anno, et de v*lib.* xivs. de exitu del Baskett hoc anno, et de xxi*lib.* xv*s.* de diversis ingredientibus in gildam hoc anno, et de xi*s.* ii*d.* de tabulis bocherie hoc anno &c.

Notandum quod hunc annuum redditum de exitibus del Baskett singulis annis reperio in computis camerariorum tam ante conflictum quam post. Ita in rotulo camerariorum de anno secundo Henrici iv "in receptis de farina corbellorum apud le Castle myll v*lib.* xii*s.* viii*d.*"

[*Mich. 1351—Mich. 1352; Twyne xxiii. 229.*]

In alia membrana de anno xxv[3] Edwardi III.

Item recept' del baskets hoc anno xxxiii*s.*; de tabulis carnificum ii*s.* ob.

In titulo necessariarum expensarum :—

Primo computat in uno potello vini potato per maiorem et Rogerum Elmerugge[4] apud Maugerhall v*d.*; item, expense

[1] Battes Inn was opposite the Gild Hall.

[2] A kind of fancy bread.

[3] According to Twyne's usual reckoning this should be the roll for the year ending Michaelmas 1351, but as Jan. 1 was a Sunday, we know that the year must end Michaelmas 1352.

[4] Roger Elmerugge was made sheriff of the county in 1360.

pro clerico mercati; primo datum Iohanni de Ampelford,[1] clerico mercati, pro se et familia sua xliiis. viid.; item in expensis eiusdem Iohannis die dominica[2] in festo Circumcisionis domini apud Battesyn in pane xxd. &c.

[*Mich. 1354—1355; Tw. xxiii. 229.*]

In quadam membrana de anno nescio quo.[3]

Item in expensis factis circa maiorem, Iohannem de Stodle, Robertum Mauncel, Iohannem clericum, camerarios et alios tempore quo ipsi fecerunt litteram procuratoriam episcopo Lyncolniensi pro relaxatione interdicti ab ipso petenda, in pane iid. &c.

Item in emendacione domorum iuxta Excestrehall[4] xvid.

[*Mich. 1356—Mich. 1357; Twyne xxiii. 231.*]

In rotulo camerariorum Iohannis de Wyndesore & Iohannis de Hertwell, maiore tunc existente Iohanne de sancta Frideswyda anno 31 Ed. III.[5]

Item in vino potato per maiorem et Stephanum le Bedel sedentes super affer' labor' ivd. ob.; item solutum Iohanni Burton bedello Universitatis Oxon pro perquisitione brevium iusticiariis labor' directorum pro mensuris per preceptum maioris viiis.; item solut' Roberto Croidon vexanti versus Lundon pro perquisitione brevium pro communitate viiis.

[*Mich. 1358—Mich. 1359; Twyne xxiii. 232.*]

In rotulo de anno 32 Ed. III; in exitu del Basket hoc anno xxiis. ixd.

Item in bordis emptis ad tabernam subtus Gildam Aulam xvid. &c.

[1] John de Ampelford occurs as "clerk of the market of the king's household" on October 10, 1351, and October 4, 1353 (Cal. of Letters Patent, pp. 151 and 505).

[2] January 1, 1352, was a Sunday.

[3] The substance of the entries shows that the date must be 1355.

[4] i.e. some outbuildings under the Town wall, opposite Exeter College.

[5] John de St. Frideswyde was mayor for the year beginning September 29, 1356, but not the next year.

In quadam membrana computi camerariorum absque titulo aut alicuius certi temporis mentione,[1] tamen sub Edwardo III, sub titulo exhenniorum:—Primo computat in vi lagenis vini emptis ad tabernam Roberti Croydon, precium lagene viii*d.* ob., et missis domino Radulfo Spygurnell ad domum Willelmi Gyngyvere iv*s.* iii*d.*

[*Mich. 1359—Mich. 1360.*]

De anno 33 Ed. III.

Primo computat in expensis necessariis, viz. solut' Willemo Chynnore pro returno cuiusdam brevis domini regis molendinario Castri Oxonie concessi iii*s.* iv*d.*

Item in singulis antiquis rotulis camerariorum semper occurrit stipendium iii*s.* iv*d.* molendinariis castri pro eorum caligis allocatos.

[*Mich. 1360—Mich. 1361; Twyne xxiii. 232.*]

In rotulo computi de anno 34 Edwardi III.

Primo solutum pro II lagenis vini potatis per maiorem & Iohannem Laundels[2] in ecclesia sancti Martini ii*s.*; item solut' cancellario Universitatis pro expensis Iohannis de Bourton Londoniis ad rotulos labor' Scaccario domini regis presentandos xxi*s.* viii*d.*

[*Mich. 1361—Mich. 1362; Twyne xxiii, 233.*]

In rotulo computi de anno 35.

Item solut' pro expensis equorum burgensium Oxoniensium apud Bampton tempore sepulture[3] Iohannis Laundels xv*d.* ob.; item pro navigio ibidem xiv*d.*; item solut' pro navigio apud Babbelakehithe die sepulture Radulfi de Grey[4] xvi*d.*; item

[1] William Gyngyver owned the Golden Cross in 1365 and in 1362; it is uncertain how much earlier he owned it. Ralph Spygurnell was Warden of the Cinque Ports, but was also a justice of the king between 1360 and 1370.

[2] Sheriff of the county; he ceased to be sheriff November 21, 1360.

[3] John Laundels ceased to be sheriff November 21, 1360; but he was alive on November 17, 1361 (Cal. of Close Rolls, p. 219). He owned the manor of Bampton Talbot.

Probably at Standlake which belonged to the Greys.

solut' hominibus venientibus ad frangendum waram molendini Oxon iiis. ivd. per preceptum maioris.

Notandum quod singulis annis maior Oxonie Lundonias ad prestandum juramentum domino regi proficiscitur; quod in antiquis computis sic vides:—Item in solutione maiori de feodo suo vexanti versus Lundon ad profrum suum lxs. et in convivio in redditu a profro suo thus much &c.

[*Mich. 1362—Mich. 1363; Twyne xxiii, 233.*]

In rotulo de anno 36 Ed. III.

In vino et speciebus pro commissario et procuratoribus Universitatis in domo Thome Couele per preceptum maioris xivd.; item solut' pro factura oratorii Gilde Aule omnibus computatis vs. xd.; pro I serura & I clave, II staples et I haspe ad novam portam ville ixd.; item solut' per preceptum maioris Iohanni Bourton bedello pro expensis circa negotia ville vis. viiid.

[*Mich. 1363—Mich. 1364; Twyne xxiii, 233.*

In rotulo de anno 37 Ed. III; camerarii fuerunt Iohannes de Somerford et Iohannes le Leper.

Pro emendacione porte nove iiiis. ixd. ob.; item solut' Iohanni Bourton bedello per duas vices vexanti Lundon ad brevia impetranda pro utilitate communitatis per preceptum maioris xiiis. iiiid.; item solut' heremite de Grauntpount in emendacione pontis australis de quadam scola[1] per camerarios ad opus communitatis empta xiiis. iiiid.

Auditores istius computi fuerunt ipse Ricardus de Wodehay maior Oxonie, Iohannes de Stodle, Iohannes de Hertwell, Iohannes de Bedeford cum aliis burgensibus die Martis proxima post festum sancti Leonardi.

In expensis factis circa Iohannem de Euesham, escaetorem domini regis, Ricardum le Forester, aldermannos et multos alios in sessione super aquas per preceptum domini regis die Martis proxima post festum sancte Petronelle virginis omnibus computis xixs. xd. ob.

[1] This school was at the N.W. corner of Peckwater Quad.

[*Mich. 1364—Mich. 1365; Twyne xxiii, 234.*]

In rotulo computi camerariorum de anno 38 Ed. III.

In expensis factis die Martis in septimana Pentecostes circa Iohannem Baldyndon, Robertum Tresilian, clericum Castri et alios in presentia maioris,[1] Iohannis Stodle, Iohannis Hertwell et aliorum in vino xviii*d.*

In rotulo de anno 38 Ed. III. :— item solutum heremite de Grauntpount in emendacione pontis ibidem xiii*s.* iv*d.*

[*Mich. 1365—Mich. 1366; Twyne xxiii, 234.*]

In rotulo de anno 39 Edwardi III.

Item solut' pro emendacione scolarum in parochia sancti Edwardi vii*s.* viii*d.*; in expensis factis in Gilda Aula pro cancellario, magistro Willelmo Curtenay et Ricardo Wynewyke, magistro Iohanne Codeford et aliis in presencia maioris,[2] Ricardi Wodehay, Iohannis Hertwell, ballivorum et aliorum de communitate in speciebus xxii*d.*, in vino III lagenis et potello ii*s.* v*d.* ob., precium lagene viii*s.* ob.; item in una lagena vini potata in taberna Iohannis Stodle tempore sigillacionis commissionis maioris nuntii vi*d.*; item solut' Ricardo Morton versus Lundon pro expensis ad breve impetrandum Thome de Ludlowe et sociis suis justiciariis ad audiendum et terminandum in comitatu Oxonie assignatis ad libertatem ville Oxonie allocandam viii*s.*; item in una lagena et potello vini potato per maiorem et aldermannos pro Iohanne Borton in taberna Iohannis Croidon[3] xii*d.*

[*Mich. 1366—Mich. 1367; Twyne xxiii, 234.*]

In rotulo de anno 40 Ed. III, sub titulo expens' necess'.

Primo computat in ii lagenis musti potatis in domo Thome Couele per cancellarium, vicecomitem et maiorem ii*s.*; item

[1] This roll might be for the year ending Mich. 38 Ed. III (1364), or the year that began on that date. Richard Wodehay was mayor from Michaelmas 1362 to Michaelmas 1365. Twyne asks what is meant by *clericus Castri*. Probably it means the clerk of the county court which was held in the Castle.

[2] John de Stodley was mayor for the year beginning Michaelmas 1365.

[3] John Croidon held the Swindlestock at the time of the riot of St. Scholastica's day.

expens' per Iohannem Baldyndon, maiorem et alios in taberna Bartholomei Taverner xvi*d.* ; item solut' heremite de Grauntpount de redditu unius scole xiiis. iv*d.* ; item in vino et wygges expens' in taberna Iohannis Gibbes[1] per Robertum Whyghthull et alios xiii*d.*

[*Mich. 1367—Mich. 1368*; *Twyne xxiii, 234.*]

In anno 41 Ed. III.

Dat' Ade clerico Castri, attornato communitatis apud Kaversham iiis. iv*d.*, et in vino ii*d.* ; in speciebus et in vino expensis pro cancellario Oxonie in recessu suo versus Parliamentum xivs.

[*Mich. 1368—Mich. 1369.*]

In rotulo de anno 42 Ed. III.

In fructu et vino expend' in Battesyn per Thomam de Brighton, iusticiarium domini regis, vicecomitem et alios in presentia maioris ivs. iv*d.*

[*Mich. 1369—Mich. 1370.*]

In rotulo de anno 43 Ed. III.

Item, dat' operariis abbatis Osney apud Osneyeslocke in presentia maioris et aldermannorum iis. ; item solut' pro vino per cancellarium et maiorem in Gilda Aula potato scilicet i galone et potello xviii*d.*

[*Mich. 1370—Mich. 1371 ; Twyne xxiii, 235.*]

In rotulo de anno 44 Ed. III ; in titulo expense necessarie.

Item solut' pro factura cuiusdam muri et unius ostii defractorum noctanter per scolares de Excestrehall iis. xi*d.* ; item in vino potato per maiorem, Iohannem de Stodle et alios burgenses tempore sigillacionis commissionis dictorum maioris et Iohannis burgensium parliamenti scilicet in Gilda Aula et in taberna Thome le Taverner xvi*d.*

[1] Knaphall, alias the Falcon, was at one time held by a Gibbes, as also was Ducklington's Inn.

Maior fuit Willelmus de Codeshale,[1] prout in eodem rotulo liquet.

Mentio fit vini potati in taberna Bartholomei le Taverner.

Item, solut' Ricardo Morton vexanti versus Lundon pro brevibus assiss' impetrandis et pro quodam brevi cancellario Universitatis Oxonie directo de inhibendo ix*s.* iiii*d.*; item solut' maiori versus Lundon vexanti ad litteram patentem et brevia pro muris ville reparandis impetrandum[2] xx*s.*; item in expensis factis pro senescallo Osney & Iohanne de Baldyndon, Roberto de Wyghthulle, maiore, aldermannis et ballivis tempore quo idem senescallus portavit dictis maiori et aldermannis v marcas de dono dicti abbatis ad muros ville reparandos, scilicet in Battesyn in vino xxvii*d.*

[*Mich. 1371—Mich. 1372; Twyne xxiii, 235.*]

In computo de anno 45 Ed. III.

In wigges et ii lagenas vini missis domino Iohanni Mombray[3] apud Battesyn per maiorem ii*s.* vi*d.* ob.; item solut' pro emendacione cuiusdam scole in Shidyerd[4] ii*s.*; item solut' Ricardo Morton pro brevibus impetrandis ad libertatem ville allocandam coram iusticiariis de assis' in quadam assisa inter Ricardum le Forester et Ricardum Damory de tenemento in suburbio Oxonie extra portam borealem vi*s.* viii*d.*; item liberatum Ricardo clerico Iohannis de Northampton per preceptum maioris ii ulnas panni lanei pro una tunica pro labore suo ad omnia testamenta a tempore prime pestilentie coram maiore

[1] He was mayor for the year beginning Michaelmas 1370, and together with John de Stodley represented Oxford at the Parliament of February 1371 (Wood's City of Oxford, iii, 46).

[2] January 30, 1371, the king issued letters patent granting a commission with powers to repair the walls (Cal. of Letters Patent, p. 39).

[3] No doubt John Moubray who was appointed on many commissions; on September 1372, he was a justice of assize in Oxfordshire and other counties (Cal. of Close Rolls p. 466).

[4] In the Middle Ages there was much uncertainty about the names of streets; thus St. Mary's Street sometimes means School Street and sometimes High Street; the school that was owned by the Town was not in Shidyerd Street proper, but in Bear Lane which had no definite name.

Oxonie probata in magno papyro[1] Gilde Aule Oxonie intranda iiiis. iiii*d.*

[*Mich. 1383—Mich. 1384; Twyne xxiii, 239.*]

In rotulo de anno 8 Ric. II.

In exhennio facto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo,[2] viz. in pane iis. viii*d.*, et pro xxxi lagenis vini xxs. viii*d.*, et in pikes xxvis. viii*d.*, et in aliis piscibus vs.

Item pro expensis Edmundi Gyffard[3] in Caryesyn quando placitum terre fuit inter Edmundum Franceys et Thomam Cherdesle, omnibus computatis ivs. ii*d.*; item alias pro expensis eiusdem Edmundi quando concordia facta fuit inter communitatem et custodem de Merton Hall.

[*Mich. 1391—Mich. 1392; Twyne xxiii, 238.*]

De anno 16 Ric. II.[4]

In primis computat de uno exhennio facto duci Gloucestrie existenti una vice apud prioratum sancte Frideswyde Oxonie viz. in pane, vino, cuniculis, caponibus et gallinis &c. xxviis. iv*d.*; item in exhennio facto duci Lancastrie existenti una vice apud Caryesyn[5] in pane, vino et piscibus, omnibus computatis xxxvis. xi*d.*; et in expensis Ricardi Overton una vice

[1] Now known as Liber Albus or The Book of Wills.

[2] The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a visitation of his province during 1382-1389. He was in the diocese of Exeter in 1383 and 1384; and a document in Wilkins's *Concilia* shows that he was at Bristol in 1384 or 1385. Apparently he conducted a visitation in Oxfordshire about the same time.

[3] Eschaetor of Oxfordshire.

[4] It is uncertain whether this account is for the year beginning or the year ending at Michaelmas 1392. The accounts of Queen's College record that the Duke of Gloucester was in Oxford about Sept. 21, 1392, and the Duke of Lancaster about June 9, 1393. The king was at Woodstock in Sept. and Oct. 1392, and in Oxford Sept. 21—30, and Oct. 4, and is said to have held a council at Oseney on Oct. 3 (Tw. xxii, 141).

[5] Both the Roebuck in Cornmarket and the Blue Boar next to the Gild Hall were owned by the Carys and known as Cary's Inn.

existentis ad le Neweyn[1] et ad villam Oxonie venienti (*sic*) pro eadem villa xx*d.*; et in II paribus quilt' caligarum datis per vices Henrico clerico castri pro adiutorio suo habendo circa waranta et diversa tangentia custodiam pacis iis. viii*d.*; et in pavimento pro scola in Horsemull lane[2] viiis.; et solut' abbati de Abyndon de quodam redditu pro manso heremite super Grampount viii*d.*; item in expensis factis circa perambulationem libertatum Oxon[3] iis. i*d.*

[*Mich. 1392—Mich. 1393; Tw. xxiii, 238.*]

In rotulo de anno 17 Ric II. Sub titulo Decasus redditus.

Inprimis camerarii petunt allocacionem de iis. de una placea infra mansum quod fuit Willelmi Pennard, que placea quondam fuit venella ducens a regia strata usque fossatum Castri et iam per manus custodis et scolarium collegii vocati St. Mary Hall of Winchestre; item petunt allocacionem de iiis.[4] de abbate de Osney pro tenemento quod quondam fuit Thome de la Wyke infra Elmehall; item petunt allocacionem de vis. pro ii domibus et ii gardinis que extendunt se a porta de Elmehall usque cotagium quod Willelmus Palmer tenet de communitate viz. pro iii quarteriis; item petunt allocacionem de xx*d.* de quodam turrello ex parte orientali porte australis Oxon de quibus onerantur et nichil plus potuerunt hoc anno levare; item petunt allocacionem de xii*d.* de quadam venella inclusa in collegio de Cantuaria in le Vinehall; item petunt allocacionem de vis. de una scola in Iudaismo[5] cum gardino adiacente.

De rotulo de anno Ricardi II. incerto.

De quadam venella inclusa in Vinehall per manus custodis [& scolarium collegii sancte Marie de Winton][6] xii*d.*; de

[1] New Inn was sometimes used of the Blue Anchor at North Gate, but it was also commonly used of the Cardinal's Hat outside North Gate.

[2] This must be a mistake. There was no school in Horsemull Lane (i.e., Logic Lane) and the City had no property there. The School was in Bear Lane.

[3] Twynne adds "quod mihi antea nusquam occurrebat".

[4] This must be a mistake for iis., which was the sum paid by Oseney.

[5] Bear Lane was sometimes called "Little Jewry".

[6] A gap in the original, but there is no doubt that some such words were there.

abbatissa de Godestowe pro alia venella inclusa ivs.; de monachis Cantuarie pro alia venella[1] inclusa xii*d.*

[*Mich. 1394—Mich. 1395; Tw. xxiii. 239.*]

In rotulo de anno 19 Ric. II.

In exhennio facto domino regi in adventu suo de Hybernia in perchis et lupis aquaticis domino regi[2] aqud fratres Carmeli xvis. viii*d.*; item in cheuins empt' de Willelmo Chapman vs. ii*d.*; item in custodia piscium[3] in aqua per noctem et portitoribus piscatorum[4] ad dictos fratres salvo xi*d.*; item in vi virgis et dimidia de skarlet emptis pro militibus regis lvs. iii*d.*; item iusticiario capitali domini regis apud Battesyn ad jantaculum ii lagenas vini Vascon' xii*d.*; item escaetori domini regis apud Battesyn pro expensis suis ibidem iiis. vi*d.*

[*Mich. 1398—Mich. 1399; Tw. xxiii. 239.*]

In rotulo de anno 23 Ric. II.[5]

Item de capella sancti Nicholai super Grauntpount et de heremitagio ibidem xii*d.*

Item cuidam heraldo facienti proclamationem del Revel et Jousts apud Lichfield vis. viii*d.*; item pro purgacione fosse extra portam orientalem viii*d.*; item laboratoribus pro fabrica unius fovee ad portam occidentalem viii*d.*; item pro alia fovea ad finem muri ville apud le Mountes[6] xiii*d.*; item pro uno lapide extra novam portam v*d.*; item pro vigilia ad portas

[1] These three payments were for parts of the same lane.

[2] The King crossed from Ireland in May, 1395; he was at Leeds and Eltham in Kent in June and July (Issue Roll p. 260). Probably he passed through Oxford. He was at Oxford on Nov. 4, 1395, in which case the roll would be for the year beginning Michaelmas 19 Ric. II, but the chamberlains would not say "in adventu suo de Hybernia" when the king had been six months in England.

[3] No doubt the fishpond at East Gate was guarded, lest camp followers or soldiers should drag it at night.

[4] "that which had been fished out."

[5] it must be for the year ending 23 Ric. II, as the next roll proves.

[6] "The Mounts" was a term used of the space outside the Castle Moat, north, east, and south of the Castle. Apparently it is here used of the ground to the north east of the Castle, where the town wall joined the moat.

ibidem xvi*d.*; item pro alia vigilia ibidem tempore regis Henrici[1] iis. v*d.*; item pro fabrica arcus apud pontem ibidem vi*d.*

[*Mich. 1399—Mich. 1400; Tw. xxiii, 239.*]

In rotulo de anno 1 Hen. IV.

Item pro[2] heremitagio apud le Wyke xii*d.*

Item in expensis factis circa prisones captos pro rebellione facta contra regem in pane et cervisia et carnibus vs. iii*d.*; item eodem tempore in vigiliis factis apud le Gild Aulam circa dictos traditores salvo custodiendos in focalibus et vino statim post Epiphaniam[3] iis. vii*d.*; item in expensis factis ad carianda cadavera traditorum mortuorum versus Lundon viz. caput comitis de Kent, caput comitis de Sarum, quatuor quarteria domini Thome Blount militis et caput eiusdem, caput domini Radulfi Lumley militis banneretti cum quatuor quarteriis eiusdem, caput domini Benedicti Sely militis cum quatuor quarteriis eiusdem, capita et quarteria Johannis Walsh et Baldewyni de Kent et aliorum plurimorum armigerorum ls.

Isti omnes morte multati apud Greneditch.

[*Mich. 1404—Mich. 1405; Twyne xxii, 383 and xxiii, 158.*]

In computo Willelmi Godman et Iohannis Hande camerariorum ville Oxonie, tempore Edmundi de Kenyan[4] maioris ibidem, facto coram Ricardo de Garstone locum tenente, Iohanne Merston et Edmundo de Kenyan aldermannis die Jovis proxima ante festum sancte Margarete virginis anno regni regis Henrici quarti septimo, membrana quarta.

Expense facte circa pontem ad novam portam.

Item, solut' una vice pro factura eiusdem pontis vs. iv*d.*; et pro ii gistys meremii emptis de Iohanne Brampton iis.; et pro iii shides emptis de Iohanne Shawe juniore iiis. viii*d.*; et pro

[1] The reign of Henry did not begin until Sept. 30, 1399; but he had been practically master of England for the previous two months.

[2] Means *de*; the rent received by the Town was 12*d.*, while the rent paid by the Town to the Abbot of Abingdon was 8*d.*

[3] They were executed in January, 1400.

[4] He was mayor for the year ending Michaelmas, 1405; the accounts were not audited until July, 1406.

uno shide empto de Waltero Benham viii*d.*; et pro ii shedes emptis de Iohanne Malton iis. iv*d.*; item solut' pro uno shide meremii et uno planke meremii iiis.; item solut' pro uno magno ligno meremii empto pro planks vis.; et aliis operariis vocatis sawyers xvii*d.*; et in aliis costagiis iii*d.*; item solut' Iacobo Porter et sociis suis laborantibus circa meremium ibidem xi*d.*; et uni laboranti circa mundationem pontis iii*d.*; item solut' ii operariis vocatis sawyers aliis vicibus viii*d.*; et uni carpentario xv*d.*; et eidem carpentario aliis vicibus x*d.*; et Rogero Carpentario circa idem opus iiis. iv*d.* ob.; item solut' ii laborantibus pro calce et pavyng viii*d.*; et pro aliis instrumentis ferreis vocatis crampys circa rayles vi*d.*; item uni latomo circa idem opus iv*d.*; et Ricardo Plummer pro plumbo vii*d.* ob.; et eidem Ricardo pro sawder iii*d.* ob. qua.; et pro labore suo vi*d.*; item solut' pro una arbore nominata elme quam Petrus Beseelle[1] dedit ponti predicto vi*d.*; item solut' pro ii paribus caligarum et serotecarum que molendinarii habuerunt de Castellmulle iiis.; item pro meremio vocato stokpys xv*d.* ob.; item uni homini ibidem laboranti per unum diem et dimidium, ibidem adjuvanti v*d.*

Summa xliis. xi*d.* ob. qua.

De illa placea quam Stephanus Boghmore[2] tenet vocatum Pennardslane iis.

[*Mich. 1405—Mich. 1406; Tw. xxiii, 240.*]

In rotulo de anno 7 Henrici IV.

Item de domo supra Parvam Portam iuxta fratres predicatores quam Willelmus Copland nuper tenuit viiis. iiii*d.*

Hic habentur II membrane simul consute, in quarum altera agitur de expensis in mundacione putei extra portam borealem, necnon in reparacione pontis ad novam portam.

[*Mich. 1409—Mich. 1410; Tw. xxiii, 242.*]

De anno undecimo Hen. IV.

Item petunt camerarii allocacionem de scola in Iudaismo

[1] Peter Besiles, lord of Bessilsleigh, Berks.

[2] He must have been tenant under New College; Pennard's Lane, originally the continuation westward of Sewy's lane through New Inn Hall, was closed at an early date.

viz. xiis.; item petunt allocacionem de resolutione abbati de Osney[1] pro scola in Parvo Iudaismo iis.

Item de iis. redditus aque apud Smythgate[2].

[*Mich. 1410—Mich. 1411.*]

In anno 12 Henrici IV; item solut' abbati de Osney pro scola in Parvo Iudaismo iis.

Interdum vocatur scola parva in Iudiasmo.

[*Mich. 1414—Mich. 1415; Tw. xxiii, 242.*]

De anno secundo Henrici V.

Item petunt allocationem pro ii placeis quas Michael Hulet tenet inter Crowell et Wyndsouer posterne [*blank*]; item de xvs. pro una camera super Parvam Portam juxta fratres predicatores per manus Nicholai Daniel clerici.

Item pro vii petris plumbi pro reparacione de le bullringe[3] viis. vi*d.*; et in equitantibus circa libertates vs.

[*Mich. 1415—Mich. 1416.*]

De anno 3 Hen. V.

Item de viis. iiii*d.* solutis in expensis factis in tractatu cum abbate de Osney[4] adversario totius communitatis; item de xiis. iii*d.* solutis maiori pro expensis suis in secundo tractatu cum dicto adversario, abbate de Oseney; item xxis. vi*d.* in expensis factis in tercio tractatu, ut patet per parcell'.

[*Mich. 1417—Mich. 1418; Tw. xxiii, 243.*]

De anno 5 Hen. V.

In emendacione unius portcolys ad portam borealem; item petunt allocacionem in aliis diversis expensis necessariis ad resistendum malicie adversarii nostri abbatis Oseney; item iiis. iiii*d.* datis clerico Castri; item de vis. viii*d.* expenditis

[1] The Oseney rentals show that the payment was 2/6, not 2/-.

[2] i.e., the fishing in the moat from Smithgate to Eastgate was let for 4/- a year in 1387 (*Oxf. City Docs.* p. 301, O.H.S.).

[3] The Bull Ring was outside North Gate, and was on the boundary line between the parishes of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalen.

[4] The dispute with Oseney began in October, 1415, when the Town refused to accept an attorney appointed by the Abbot to appear at the hustengs court (Tw. xxiii, 376). It did not end until Nov. 1, 1419 (see below).

Lundoniis quando Ricardus Feld transivit cum camisia Johannis Gloucester[1] postquam idem Johannes vulneratus fuit per unam de valectis dicti adversarii nostri.

[*Mich. 1418—Mich. 1419; Twyne xxiii, 242.*]

In rotulo de anno 6 Hen. V.

Item petunt allocacionem in expensis factis in adventu Iohannis Cottesmore et Iohannis Barton[2] arbitratorum electorum ex parte communitatis pro materiis et debatis nuper pendentibus inter eandem communitatem et adversarium suum abbatem de Osney &c.; item de xl*s.* datis predicto Iohanni Cottesmore et de xl*s.* predicto Iohanni Barton pro eorum regardo et labore in fine tractatus[3]; item de xiii*s.* iiii*d.* datis Iohanni Stowe pro labore et concilio suo tempore more dictorum arbitratorum; item solut' dicto Iohanni Cottesmore tempore quo conventiones et finalis concordia finita fuit inter partes predictas xx*s.*; item de xv*d.* in pane et vino missis vicecomiti; item de x*d.* in vino dato Cancellario.

Item de vi*d.* pro mundacione guttere subterranee ad portam occidentalem; item de xii*d.* solutis ii latomis pro emendacione voraginis ad portam occidentalem.

[*Mich. 1419—Mich. 1420; Twyne xxiii, 242.*]

De anno septimo Hen. V.

In vino misso Thome Chaucer apud Skensby[4] iii*s.* ix*d.*; in vino et musto duabus vicibus missis vicecomiti,[5] Thome

[1] On Dec. 1, 1418, certain commissioners were sent to Oxford to settle disputes between Oseney and the Town (Cal. of Letters Patent p. 208). Among the complaints against Oseney was that the servants of the abbot had assaulted and wounded John Gloucester in the church of St. Mary Magdalen because he distrained the Abbot for 45/- due on two tenths that were voted to the king. No doubt the shirt was taken to London to show the hole in it.

[2] John Barton and John Cottesmore, lawyers, are mentioned often in the Patent Rolls as placed on commissions.

[3] The conclusion was not reached until November 1st, 1419, as is proved by a document still in the Town Archives, see above p. 186; the accounts for the next year confirm this.

[4] Thomas Chaucer was a justice of the peace for Oxfordshire. The Oseney deeds show that a man named Skendelby became tenant of the Cardinal's Hat outside North Gate in 1410.

[5] The sheriff at this time was John Wylco

Chaucer, et aliis apud hospitium Iohannis Caplane[1] viiis. Deinde sic:—Primo solut' pro 4 whelebarowes de novo factis vs. ivd.; item solut' diversis laborantibus subscriptis pro eorum labore de fodiendo puteos ad abscondendum fimarium ibidem, qui vero fimarius fuit inestimabilem magnitudinem in maximum scandalum ville & maximum impedimentum passagii in partibus illis.[2] Item in expensis necessariis:—Primo solut' Iohanni Cottesmore pro suo regardo habito circa occupationem materie de Osney xls.; et suis servientibus vis. viiid.; item cuidam clerico scribenti rotulos et evidencias materie predicte iiis. ivd. In fine rotuli:—Postea camerarii infrascripti satisfecerunt communitati de arreragiis suis pro perquisitione tenementi vocati le Redecokes[3] et pro xl libris positis in cista ad mutuandum hominibus de gilda iuxta voluntatem contentam in testamento Margarete Northerne.

Illic habentur reparaciones apud Trillemill[4] et emendacio arcus ibidem &c.

[*Mich. 1420—Mich. 1421; Twyne xxiii, 244.*]

De anno 8 Hen. V.

Item in vasto cere torticiorum ardentium apud Shotover per noctem ad expectandum adventum domini[5] [*blank*]; in fabrica unius muri ex opposito Laurencehall vs. iiiid.

[1] The churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's North show that John Caplane was tenant of the Blue Anchor, at that time known as The Crown, on the east side of Cornmarket near St. Michael's church.

[2] Twyne adds that in the margin was written Skulkesbooth. This was the name of an open space at the foot of Castle Street, sometimes known as Newmarket. The name occurs in a deed of 3 Hen. IV at All Souls. If Newmarket was the market place for those who were not free of the city, we can understand why it was called Skulkesbooth.

[3] Redcokes was Nos. 117, 118, 119 High Street, still the property of the Town. Margaret Northerne left £40 to the Town, to be lent free of interest to freemen. She died probably about 1400.

[4] Twyne concludes from this that the Town owned Trill Mill; but the word Trillemill was sometimes used of the mill, sometimes of the stream, and sometimes of the archway of the road.

[5] The Queen was crowned February 24, 1421, and the King and Queen started on a progress through England. The Patent Rolls show that the king was at Coventry on March 15, and Leicester March 19—27. He must have passed through Oxford.

[*Mich. 1423—Mich 1424.*]

De anno 2 Hen. VI.

In expensis Iohannis Michell existentis Lundonie per x dies pro negotiis in allocanda carta et pro allocatione[1] equi xxix*s.*; item in expensis dicti Iohannis Michell euntis [ ][2] pro materia inter magistrum Magne Aule Universitatis et procuratores[3] ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum per v dies [*blank*]; item in reparacione turris ex opposito Laurencehalle[4] &c.

[*Mich. 1424—Mich. 1425; Twyne xxiii, 246.*]

De anno 3 Hen. VI.

Item Hugoni Hulkott pro uno brevi perquisito in banco domini regis ad deobstruendam quandam venellam apud Stokewell ii*s.* ii*d.*; item in expensis Hugonis [*blank*] et Michaelis Norton in equitando circa materiam Magne Aule Universitatis ii*s.* iiii*d.*

[*Mich. 1425—Mich. 1426; Twyne xxiii, 246.*]

De anno 4 Hen. VI.

Item liberatum maiori ad prosequendum apud Westmonasterium ad defendendum attinctam quam [Prior sancte][5] Frideswyde prosecutus fuit versus homines ville predicte xl*s.*; item petunt allocacionem de x*s.* [in expensis] Iohannis Bryan et aliorum hominum excommunicatorum per cancellerium existentium Lundoniis pro remedio habendo.

[*Mich. 1427—Mich. 1428; Tw. xxiii, 245.*]

De anno 6 Hen. VI.

In II laborantibus portantibus calcem ad domum stauri.

[1] hire.

[2] a gap, probably "Lundonias."

[3] This was a dispute about the Maidenhead Inn in Turl Street, which belonged to the churchwardens of All Saints but was claimed by Univ. Coll.

[4] The tower still exists and is used as a kitchen and a coal hole.

[5] The words are guessed; there is a blank in the original. Nothing is known of the quarrel with St. Fridewide's.

[*Mich. 1428—Mich. 1429.*]

De anno 7 Hen. VI.

Item petunt allocacionem de aliis expensis necessariis factis hoc anno pro negotiis ville; primo in exennio justiciariis domini regis in adventu suo circa festum sancte Margarete laborantibus pro reformacione pacis inter communitatem ville et Universitatem Oxonie de diversis controversiis inter eos exortis; item de xl*s.* deliberatis maiori et de xlii*s.* deliberatis Ricardo Goldsmyth pro materia de Walshale[1]; item in expensis maioris equitantis ad dominum Cardinalem[2] Anglie pro negotiis ville xxxiii*s.* v*d.*

[*Mich. 1429—Mich. 1430; Tw. xxiii. 181 and 244.*]

De anno 8 Hen. VI. Computus Thome Wythigge et Roberti Walford camerariorum Oxonie tempore Thome Coventre maioris.

Respondent de collecta in Guyhalle et in ecclesia sancti Martini de diversis personis in auxilium placiti inter villam et Universitatem xii*lib.* vi*s.* viii*d.*

Item petunt allocacionem hoc anno circa maiorem et suos comburgenses in calumnianda libertate in coronatione domini regis viz. quod maior serviat domino regi in Botelaria sua die coronationis sue viz. in die sancti Leonardi,[3] qua die rex coronatus fuit, omnibus computatis iv*lib.* xv*s.*

Item petunt allocacionem in diversis expensis factis hoc anno in placito inter villam et Universitatem de resistendo malicie et proposito magistri Thome Chace cancellarii Universitatis Oxonie:—Imprimis pro expensis lxxx hominum equitantium Lundonias, primo apud Tettesworthe in pane, vino et cervisia xvi*d.*; item apud Wycombe in pane et cervisia ii*s.* viii*d.*; item in piscibus ii*s.* viii*d.*; item in pabulo

[1] Walsall was ancient demesne, and therefore those who lived there were free of toll throughout England. Probably they had been made to pay at Oxford.

[2] Cardinal Beaufort. Next year the University also appealed to him (*Lit. Ac.* i, p. 57, O.H.S.).

[3] Henry VI was crowned Nov. 6, 1429. Twyne adds "De expensis in hoc negocio in his camerariorum computis nunquam antea legi"; but the privilege was claimed in 1413 (see *Royal Letters to Oxford*, p. 3).

equino iiis. iii*d.*; item apud Woxbrigge in nocte, in pane, cervisia, focalibus et candelis xxi*d.*; item in pabulo equino xvs. vi*d.*; item apud Westmonasterium in uno jentaculo et equino victu iis. ii*d.* ob.; item eodem die apud Lundon ad prandium pro piscibus viis. iiii*d.*; item pro una cena data Willelmo Brampton and Willelmo Herberfeld xii*d.*; item de viis. viii*d.* de expensis hominum et equorum pro Roberto Walford et aliis, equitando Lundon' ad excusandum et consilium capiendum pro prestito evitando per commissarium [ ][1] exigebat; item alia vice in expensis dicti Roberti et servientis sui, equitando Lundon & ibidem morando per vi dies in negotiis ville xs. viii*d.*; item alia vice in expensis dicti Roberti per x dies, equitando Lundon', et in uno jentaculo dato maiori et aliis xiiis. iiii*d.*; item alia vice in expensis dicti Roberti, equitando Lundon cum famulo suo, et ibidem existentis per xii dies xivs. viii*d.*; item in expensis unius hominis, equitando Lundon ad colloquium habendum cum maiore pro materia Universitatis vs. iv*d.*; item de sex libris diversis vicibus deliberatis maiori apud Lundon ad preceptum suum, ut patet per parcellas; item de xxs. cuidam tabellioni nomine Higdon ad preceptum locum tenentis[2]; item de xxs. solutis Iohanni Walpole; item petunt allocacionem de diversis expensis factis Lundon per viii dies xs. iiii.; item in una pixide presentata iusticiariis de communi banco viiis. i*d.*; item de xxxviis. iiii*d.* ob. expenditis Lundon circa moram hominum ibidem existentium in negotiis ville; item petunt allocacionem de xiiis. ix*d.* expenditis Lundon per iii septimanas in negotiis ville, ut patet per parcellas; item petunt allocacionem de xls. deliberatis Ricardo Wythigge; item de xiiis. iiii*d.* solutis maiori in domo Parliamenti[3]; item de xiiis. iiii*d.* deliberatis maiori duabus vicibus; item de xxs. ob. expenditis circa scrutinium de Domesday; item de ivs. vii*d.* ob. expenditis duabus vicibus in pane, cervisia, focalibus et victualibus Lundon; item in pabulo equino de recessu a Lundon xxvs. iii*d.* ob.; item in locacione lint*heaminum* viii*d.* Summa

[1] A blank in Twyne.

[2] As the mayor was one of the burgesses at Parliament in the autumn of 1429, a deputy mayor must at times have been necessary.

[3] The burgesses for Oxford at the Parliament of 1429 were Thomas Coventre, the mayor, and Richard Wythigge.

xxi*lib.* xviis. vi*d.* *In the margin* Placitum de stallagio inter Universitatem et villam.[1]

[*Mich. 1454– Mich. 1455; Tw. xxiii, 247.*]

De anno 33 Hen. VI.
Et de iis. x*d.* datis pro ii dentricibus datis Cancellario.
Et in anno 36 saepe habetur pro dentricibus.

[*Mich. 1458—Mich. 1459; Tw xxiii, 246.*]

De anno 37 Hen. VI.
Item de Hanasteriis admissis in gildam hoc anno xi*lib.* viiis.
Item pro reparatione stabuli juxta Elmehalle &c. xviiis.
Item pro diversis expensis tempore discordie[2] inter Universitatem et villam hoc anno, in primis de xivs. x*d.* pro pane, cervisia, vino, carnibus bovinis, ovinis et aliis victualibus cum pabulo equino apud Oxoniam; item de iii*lib.* xiiis. iv*d.* in expensis versus Lundon ibidem morando et redeundo pro viii hominibus et viii equis; item de xxiiis. in expensis apud Wallyngford et in aliis locis hoc anno; item de lixs. iii*d.* in expensis apud Oxoniam super Willelmum Marmyon et Iohannem Baldewyn tunc temporis; item de v*lib.* vs. iv*d.* in expensis versus Lundon ibidem morando & redeundo secunda vice pro fine habendo cum domino episcopo Lincolniensi [et][3] cancellario Universitatis; item de xvs. iiii*d.* in expensis pro Baldewyn et equis suis apud Oxoniam in fine litis. Summa xiii*lib.* xis. v*d.*

[1] Apparently Thomas Chace, the chancellor, tried to stop the payment of toll and stallage, which the Town received. As late as May, 1432, there was still disagreement between the Town and the University (*Mun. Ac.* i, 300).

[2] The dispute was ended on Feb. 23, 1459, and the terms are printed in *Epistole Academice* p 343 (O.H.S.).

[3] This word is not in Twyne but is necessary, for the post of Chancellor was occupied by Thomas Chaundler, not the Bishop of Lincoln. It seems that the bishop had interfered and on Jan. 15, 1459, convocation passed a resolution that the bishop of Lincoln had no power or authority from the University to terminate disputes with the Town, if the disputes concern the customs, statutes or privileges of the University (Registrum Aa, fol. 115).

Item pro oblationibus hoc anno viz. in primis de vs. iiid. in die sancte Scholastice in ecclesia beate Virginis; item de xiid. datis presbyteris et clerico ibidem pro missa celebranda; item de xxvis. viiid. solutis domino Roberto capellano capelle sancte Trinitatis extra portam orientalem; item solut' Thome Tanfeld pro custodia cygnorum [*blank*]; item de xiiis. iiiid. de tenemento sancte Trinitatis quoniam assignantur domino Roberto capellano ibidem.[1]

[*Mich. 1460—Mich. 1461*; *Tw. xxiii, 247.*]

De anno 39 Hen. VI.

Item petunt allocari pro reparacione murorum de le Storehouse vs. iiid.

Item pro factura de le posterne[2] juxta fossatum Castri iiis. iiid.

Item solut' maiori pro expensis suis in coronatione regis Edwardi[3] IV.

[*Mich. 1471—Mich. 1472.*]

De anno 11 Ed. IV.

Item laborantibus pro detegulatione et prostracione domus in comitatu Berks vis.; item computant de xivd. pro vino dato scolaribus de Pecwateresyn; item de viid. de gardino de le hermitage in comitatu Berks, quoniam vacat per unum quarterium.

[*Mich. 1472—Mich. 1473.*]

De anno 12 Ed. IV.

Item computant de xls. viiid. pro expensis in perambulatione franchesie.

[1] Twyne adds that it appeared that the chapel of the Trinity was in the hands of the burgesses, and they allowed to the chaplain every year this stipend.

[2] Probably at the northern end of Bullock's Lane.

[3] Edward IV was crowned in June 1461.

[*Mich. 1483—Mich. 1484.*]

De anno 2 Ric. III.; camerarii fuerunt Willelmus Dagvile et Henricus Weston, maior Edwardus Woodward.[1]

Et de iis. solutis Roberto Caxston pro placito inter camerarios et corvesarios; et de iii *lib.* xs. vii*d.* ob. in die perambulationis franchesie Oxon.

[*Mich. 1497—Mich. 1498.*]

De anno 13 Hen. VII.

Et de xiiis. iv*d.* pro firma de lez coryers ville Oxon.

Et de tenemento vocato Waterhall pro claro redditu per manus Prioris sancte Frideswyde iiii*d.*

Hansters.

De anno 17 Ricardi II; primo de redditu hoc anno xvi*lib.* ixs. viii*d.*; recept' de admissis in gildam hoc anno xvii*lib.* iis.; recept' de Basketts hoc anno xviis. iii*d.*; item pro antiqua porta vis.[2]

De anno 23 Ricardi II; de redditu hoc anno xvii*lib.* viiis. vi*d.*; recept' de Hansters hoc anno vii*lib.* iis. vi*d.*; recept' de corbellis de farina molendinorum Castri Oxon iii*lib.* vs. iii*d.*

Quid sibi velit *Hansters*, sive ut alibi legitur *Handesters?* Conjicio hoc vocabulo denotari illos quos frequentius illic vocari observavimus *intrantes* sive *admissos in gildam aulam;* in quibus enim rotulis et computis nulla fit mencio intrantium in gildam aulam, ibi fit mencio "Recept' de Hansters illo anno", et ubi non fit mentio de Hansters, ibi fit mentio intrantium in gildam aulam. In rotulo autem de anno undecimo Hen IV. sic lego "Item computant de Hansteriis hoc anno xiv*lib.* xis. vi*d.*", sed in rotulo de anno 15 Ed. II "Item summa recepta des Hauncers hoc anno vii*lib.* xis.", ubi nulla quoque fit mentio intrantium in gildam aulum, & hic primo omnium hoc vocabulum reperio. In rotulo de anno 4 Edwardi II ita computus se habet "de intrantibus in gilda Oxonie hoc anno xxi*lib.* vs. iv*d.*", cujus tamen summe vix quinta pars anno

[1] This name proves that the date is not 1484-5.

[2] Twyne says he has never heard of a gate called "Antiqua porta". It probably means "an old door".

sequente percipiebatur, scilicet lxxiv*s.* tantum, ut ex ipsorum camerariorum computo liquet; et in annis deinceps nunc plus nunc minus urbi eo nomine accrevit. Quo autem propius ad recentiora tempora devenerimus, eo plus de intrantibus in gildam aulam [*sic*] quotannis receptum observavimus. Intrabant in gildam aulam anno 4 Hen. V pene 40 homines et unusquisque pene dedit 19/- et valebat ad summam xxxii*lib.* ii*s.*

[*Mich. 1502—Mich. 1503.*]

De anno 18 Hen. VII.

De terra inclusa super le Muntes[1] per manus Iohannis Deene viii*d.*

De quadam venella ducente a regia strata in parochia sancti Petri in Ballio usque fossatum Castri, inclusa gardino nuper Iohanne Halman juxta le Neweyn[2] per manus custodis collegii beate Marie Wynton Oxon ii*s.*

De abbate & conventu de Osney pro Elmehall ii*s.*

De presidente collegii Marie Magdalene pro Harelanysmede[3] tenemento in quo Iohannes Styff nuper inhabitavit ii*s.*

De custodi collegii Wynton pro terra inclusa in Vynehall [xii*d.*][4]

De abbatissa de Godestow pro claro redditu de Shiphall iv*s.*

De priore et conventu sancte Frideswyde pro claro redditu de Waterhall iiii*d.*

De les coryers ville Oxon pro firma sua xiii*s.* iiii*d.*

Item petunt allocacionem pro missa in die sancte Scolastice virginis xii*d.*; et pro v*s.* iii*d.* distributis lxiii personis offerentibus ibidem, et de xiii*s.* iiii*d.* distributis ibidem ex legacione Edwardi Wodeward.

[*Mich. 1545.*]

De anno 37 Hen. VIII.

Et pro libero redditu unius aule nuper vocate Vinehall et

[1] A deed in the Town Archives shows that this was in Bullock's Lane.

[2] i.e. New Inn Hall.

[3] The payment was really for the closing of Hare Hall Lane, but it was secured upon a tenement in St. Aldate's (Cart. Hosp. St. John, i, 201), which by some mistake came to be called Harelanysmede.

[4] Not in MS.

modo Pekwaters Yn, spectantis custodi et sociis collegii vocati New College[1] in Oxonia xii*d.*; et pro redditu unius placee terre vacantis vocate le Jury Scole, appertinentis decano et canonicis collegii regis[2] in Oxonia xiii*s.* iiii*d.*

Inprimis, of William Thomas for the rent of two cottages nigh the Castellmylls with a parcel of void ground, adjoining to the same, leased unto him by indenture with the reparations to be done at his charges iv*s.* v*d.*; of the same William Thomas for the rent of a parcel of ground called the Swannesnest and a parcel of the Castle ditch & the ground lieinge in the Newmarket leased unto him by indenture with the reparations to be done at his charges iv*s.*; item of Christofer Monday for the ground and precinct of the wall late called the pounde at the Northgate at the west side thereof iii*s.* iv*d.*; (in another rental it is called the tower and pound at Northgate); there is mention of a tenement called the Pyhouse in the parish of St. Michael at N. Gate; item of Harman Evans for the rent of a tenement in St. Mary Hall lane x*s.*; item of William Freurs for a tenement in the said parish of All Hallows and the void ground under the towne wall against Laurencehall leased under Edward Freurs &c iiii*s.*

[1] Vine Hall had actually, at this date, been granted by New College to Christ Church.

[2] The school was at the N.W. corner of Peckwater.

APPENDIX.

When Note 1 on page 11 was written, the Assise Rolls had been removed from the Record Office to a place of safety; they have now been returned, and it is possible to give from Coram Rege Roll 138, rot. 5, a record of the Michaelmas Term, anno 21, Ed. I "finiente" (i.e. 1293), which contains three writs which have never been printed and gives some new facts about a murage at Oxford and a proposal to enlarge the prison at Bocardo.

Dominus rex mandauit sub priuato sigillo suo dilectis & fidelibus suis Gilberto de Thorneton & Rogero Brabazon, quod cum idem dominus rex in ultimo parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium ordinasset aliqua que tangunt Uniuersitatem Oxonie que non sunt debito modo tenta, sicut idem rex intellexerat, iidem Gibertus & Rogerus inquirerent in quibus defectus essent & qui defectus essent, ita quod idem rex illos possit scire ad proximum parliamentum suum, ad ordinandum hinc inde quod uiderit faciendum. Pretextu cuius mandati iidem iusticiarii venire fecerunt coram eis hic ad hunc diem scilicet a die sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies Cancellarium predicte ville, Henricum Owayn qui fuit maior eiusdem ville in anno proximo precedenti & tenet locum maioris nunc, Willelmum de Wodelesdone [*sic*] & Andream de Pyrye balliuos nunc eiusdem ville & similiter vicecomitem eiusdem comitatus. Et quesitum fuit ab eodem vicecomite que breuia sibi directa fuerunt per dominum regem, predictos Cancellarium, Uniuersitatem & burgenses tangencia. Ad quem diem predictus uicecomes quoddam breue domini regis protulit in hec uerba:—Edwardus dei gracia &c. vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod pistores & braciatores ville Oxonie aquam qua utuntur ad panem & ceruisiam faciendam in duobus locis in aqua Tamysie, videlicet prope molendinum quod vocatur Trille Mulle et ad pontem fratrum predicatorum in eadem villa capi faciunt, que quidem loca inhonesta sunt & feda pro fima in eandem aquam proiecta & per inundaciones aquarum superueniencium a villa predicta

in ipsam aquam frequenter deportata, & eciam per cameras forinsecas ultra[1] eandem aquam in partibus illis factas, quod Uniuersitati scolarium predicte ville & omnibus aliis eandem villam inhabitantibus periculosum & abhominabile fore peribetur; Nos super hoc remedium prout decet adhiberi volentes, tibi precipimus, quod assumptis tecum maiore & balliuis nostris eiusdem ville & uno vel duobus de discrescioribus Uniuersitatis predicte in propria persona tua accedas ad loca predicta & visis locis illis, si per visum eorundem vel alio quocumque modo legitime tibi constare poterit ita esse, tunc de assensu tibi assistencium in hac parte loco predictorum duorum locorum prouideri facias alia loca competenciora in quibus aqua melius & honestius capi possit ad premissa. Et prouisis locis illis, in villa predicta publice proclamari facias quod omnes illi qui ad predicta loca inhonesta ex causis predictis aquam capere consueuerunt, aquam de cetero capi faciant in eisdem locis sic premissis, & uniuersis & singulis de eadem villa ex parte nostra inhibeas, ne qui super grauem forisfacturam nostram in locis predictis inhonestis de cetero aquam ad premissa facienda haurire uel capere presumant. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Maii anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Proposuit eciam idem uicecomes aliud breue in hec uerba :— Edwardus &c. vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod tabernarii Oxonie vina mixta, putrida & corrupta habent in tabernis suis in villa predicta & ea quibuscumque vina petentibus indifferenter vendunt, per quod nonnulli ea ementes graues infimitates incurrunt, et quidam eorum mortem frequenter sustinent, quod ulterius tollerandum non existit; Nos super huiusmodi periculo remedium prout decet fieri volentes, tibi precipimus quod in propria persona tua accedas ad omnes tabernas predictas ad videndum & gustandum omnia vina predicta, et si que huiusmodi vina ibidem inueniri contigerit, tunc omnia dolea ea continencia a tabernis uel domibus in quibus inuenta fuerint extrahi & capita eorum confringi et vina in eisdem contenta effundi facias. Et hoc quociens necesse fuerit & a quocumque clerico uel laico super hoc requisitus fueris fieri facias indilate. Teste

[1] above.

me ipso apud Westm' xvii die Maii anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Proposuit eciam idem vicecomes tercium breue in hec uerba:—Edwardus &c. vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod multi manentes in villa nostra Oxonie & suburbio eiusdem ville quedam animalia tenent in domibus suis ibidem, de quibus & similiter aliunde fima colligunt, que aduanta sunt & posita in vicis eorundem ville & suburbii & per que aer ibidem inficitur & corrumpitur ad graue dampnum & periculum amissionis vite tam clericorum quam laicorum dictam villam inhabitancium & aliorum confluentium ad eandem ; Nos huiusmodi precaueri volentes tibi precipimus quod omnibus illis tam clericis quam laicis ex opposito quorum domorum vel hospiciorum vel in quorum placiis huiusmodi fima collecta sunt & adunata in villa predicta uel suburbio eiusdem firmiter iniungas ex parte nostra quod omnia fima predicta quilibet eorum fima ex opposito domus sue uel hospicii sui aut in placiis suis iacencia a vicis & placiis predictis sine more dispendio amoueri & eosdem vicos & placias mundari & de cetero mundos teneri faciant, ad securitatem & honestatem tocius cleri & populi supradicti. Et omnes predictos huiusmodi domos, hospicia vel placias habentes ad premissa facienda, si necesse fuerit, distringas. Et hoc nullatenus omittas. Teste me ipso apud Westm' vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Et quesitum est a predicto Cancellario de quibus articulis se vult conqueri pro predicta Universitate. Dicit quod in hoc quod vici non sunt mundati, prout dominus rex mandauit. Et quesitum est de predictis maiore & balliuis si predicti vici sint mundati sicut dominus rex mandauit. Dicunt quod non sunt mundati adeo bene sicut esse deberent & hoc propter adventum[1] domini regis in partibus illis, & supplicant quod possint habere spacium trium septimanarum ad predictos vicos plane mundandos. Et eis concessum est ita quod infra predictum tempus mundentur predicti vici & extunc mundi teneantur sub pena qua decet ne clamor ad dominum

[1] The king was at Bristol on September 23, at Woodstock October 8, at Reading October 18, 1293; he would therefore have passed through Oxford, once or more, between September 23 and October 18. This document is of about October 12—19.

regem perueniat iteratus. Et quesitum est de predicto Cancellario, si se velit ulterius conqueri de hominibus predicte ville pro predicta Universitate. Dicit quod non ad presens, saluo iure Universitatis &c. Set supplicat domino regi pro Universitate predicta quod prisona ville Oxonie ad clericos & ad laicos deputata possit de uno stagio ampliari, ita quod quidam maiori crimine irretati [*sic*] possint in fundo eiusdem prisone morari, et mulieres in alio stagio per se ad peccatum euitandum, et illi qui pro leui transgressione capti sunt in tercio stagio per se. Et dicit quod est quedam pars pecunie ad muragium in manibus collectorum que nondum expendita est & que sufficere potest ad muragium & ad predictum tercium stagium faciendum in magna parte. Ideo iniunctum est predictis Henrico & balliuis quod venire faciant coram eis ad certos diem & locum quos inde prouiderint ad computandum de predicto muragio. Et dictum est predicto Cancellario & similiter vicecomiti quod intersint predicto compoto audiendo cum inde premuniti fuerint pro domino rege. Et eciam dictum est predictis Henrico & balliuis quod predictos Cancellarium & vicecomitem de die & loco predicti compoti audiendi premuniant. Et quid inde fecerint referant domino regi in crastino Animarum ubicumque &c.

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